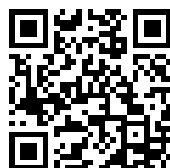

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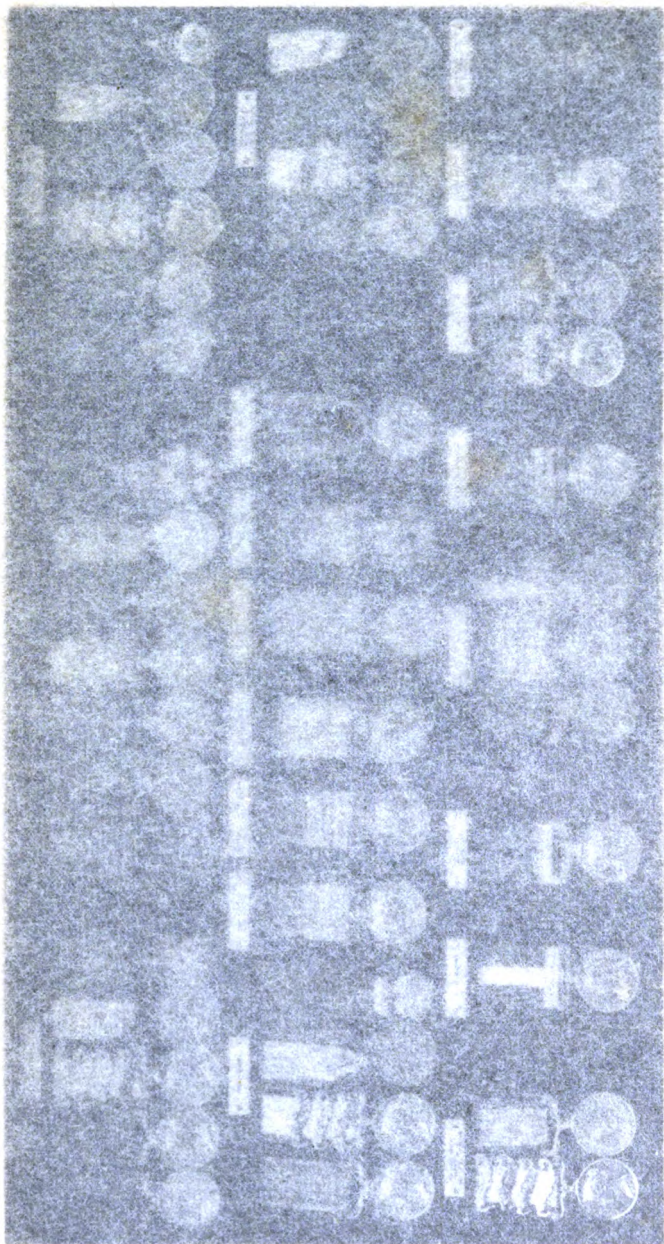




1st BATTALION.
COLLECTION OF MEDALS WON BY N.C.O.'s AND RIFLEMEN.

The same, which has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy, is being prepared by the Office of the Commandant, and is dated 1-1-92.

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KEY TO MEDAL COLLECTION, 1ST BATTALION.

The case in which the 1st Battalion Medals are hung, as recorded by the inscription upon it, was "Presented to the Officers 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, in memory of General Sir A. J. Lawrence, Colonel-Commandant, 1884-1892," by his son, Captain Fred Lawrence.

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rifleman Walter Eagle	Rifleman Francis Wheatley	Sergeant-Major Richard Cornelius
(4) Rifleman C. Goad	(5) Rifleman William Wills	(6) Sergeant- Major J. Thompson	(7) Rifleman David Law
		(8) Rifleman J. Cooke	(9) Bugler J. Wilds
			(10) Rifleman William Wells
(11) Bugler C. Stewart	(12) Rifleman H. Edmonds	(13) Colour- Sergeant W. C. Fry	(14) Quarter- master- Sergeant S. E. Cox
		(15) Rifleman W. Hodgson	(16) Corporal C. Neale
			(17) Corporal J. Mason
			(18) Sweeper Mougal
			(19) Gore

**THE
RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE
FOR 1913.**

(TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR.)



COMPILED AND EDITED

BY

**COLONEL WILLOUGHBY VERNER,
LATE RIFLE BRIGADE,**

ASSISTED BY

**COLONEL G. COCKBURN, D.S.O.,
LATE RIFLE BRIGADE.**

London :

**JOHN BALE, SONS & DANIELSSON, LTD.,
OXFORD HOUSE,**

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83-91, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, OXFORD STREET,
LONDON, W.

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Rifle Brigade Calendar, 1914.

Compiled by Colonel Willoughby Verner.

JANUARY.

- 1 Th**—1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at combat before **NEW ORLEANS**. 1872.—3rd Bn. landed at Portsmouth from Arabia. 1906.—3rd Bn. landed at Devonport from Arabia.
- 2 F** —1864.—3rd Bn. engaged at **SHUBKUDDER** (Mohmund Expedition). 1874.—Remainder 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.
- 3 S** —1809.—1st Bn. at Action of **CACABELOS** (Retreat of Corunna); Capt. Bennet and 19 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and many men wounded. Rifleman Tom Plunket shot General Colbert and his A.D.C.
- 4 S** —1809.—Retreat of **CORUNNA**; 1st Bn. lost a few men. 1852.—Troopship *Megara* on fire, with 1st Bn. on board. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. arrived a **Futtehghurh** (Indian Mutiny), having marched 76 miles in 4 days (27 hours' actual marching).
- 5 M** —1809.—Retreat of **CORUNNA**. 1st Bn. covered the retirement across river at Santa Maria de Constantino.
- 6 Tu**—1900.—2nd Bn. engaged in repelling **Great Attack on Ladysmith**. Lieut. Hall and 18 Riflemen killed, Major Thesiger, Capts. Mills, Bidulph, Stephens, Lieuts. Maclachlan, C. E. Harrison and 37 Riflemen wounded.
- 7 W** —1852.—1st Bn. left Plymouth for the Cape (embarked at Dover on 2nd) (2nd Kaffir War). 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged near **ALLAHABAD**.
- 8 Th**—1812.—1st Bn. at Storming of Fort San Francisco (an outwork of **CIUDAD RODRIGO**); 2nd Lieut. Hawksley and 1 Rifleman killed, 7 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at **Attack on Lines of New Orleans**; 1 officer and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 94 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 F** —1812.—1st Bn. at Siege of **CIUDAD RODRIGO**.
- 10 S** —1809.—1st Bn. at skirmish of Betanzos, Retreat of **CORUNNA**. 1854.—1st Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Cape.
- 11 S** —1819.—2nd Bn. received draft of 213 Riflemen from 3rd Bn. on disbandment. 1847.—1st Bn. engaged near Kei River (1st Kaffir War); Capt. Gibson and Assist.-Surg. Howell killed.
- 12 M** —1809.—Retreat of Corunna.
- 13 Tu**—1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at combat outside **ANTWERP**. French driven into Antwerp.
- 14 W** —1809.—Retreat of Corunna; losses since 8th, 48 killed and wounded.
- 15 Th**—1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the **RANGUNGA** (Indian Mutiny).

JANUARY.

- 16 F** —1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at MALDONADO, near Monte Video; 1 officer wounded, 1 Rifleman killed. 1809.—**Battle of Corunna**; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Noble and 11 Riflemen killed. (During the 20 days' retreat, the 1st Bn. lost 3 officers and 170 Riflemen killed, wounded and prisoners.) 1901.—1st Bn.; affair at Boschman's Krantz; 12 R. wdd.
- 17 S** —1800.—Order issued for the formation of the "EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN," at Horsham Barracks. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Battle of ABU KLEA, Sudan.
- 18 S** —1803.—**The Rifle Corps** ordered to be numbered the "95th," and to be styled "The 95th or Rifle Regiment."
- 19 M** —1812.—**Storming of Ciudad Rodrigo**; 1st and 2nd Bns. present; Capt. Uniacke and 9 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 47 Riflemen wounded. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Action of EL GUBAT, Sudan.
- 20 Tu** —1807.—Sortie from MONTE VIDEO repulsed; 3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. lost 6 killed and 25 wounded.
- 21 W** —1809.—2nd Bn. having embarked at Vigo (Corunna campaign), sailed for England.
- 22 Th** —1862.—Title of "THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN" bestowed on the Regiment by QUEEN VICTORIA.
- 23 F** —1890.—4th Bn. left Cadiz on H.M.S. *Malabar*, having made good damages caused by collision off Cape Trafalgar on 19th.
- 24 S** —1812.—Major-Gen. Robert Craufurd died of wounds received on 19th at Ciudad Rodrigo. (The regiment had been in his command at Buenos Ayres and in campaigns in Portugal and Spain, 1808-1812.)
- 25 S** —1879.—4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition reached Chunar. 1900.—Battle of SPION KOP.
- 26 M** —1859.—Pursuit of Tantia Topee; Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) marched to Bhurtpore.
- 27 Tu** —1889.—4th Bn. detachment of 200 men started on Popa Expedition, BURMA.
- 28 W** —1879.—4th Bn., reconnaissance on Tirah (Bazar Valley Expedition).
- 29 Th** —1855.—105th day of Siege of SEBASTOPOL.
- 30 F** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged with Mutineers on the Ramgunga.
- 31 S** —1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at Action of AMOAFUL, Ashantee; 3 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.

FEBRUARY.

- 1 S** —1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at **DONK**, Holland; 2 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—2nd Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Vigo.
- 2 M** —1814.—4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at assault and capture of **MERXEM**; 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1900.—Capt. Mills, 2nd Bn., died at Ladysmith, of wounds received on 6 Jan.
- 3 Tu**—1807.—3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at **Storming of Monte Video**; Capt. Dickenson and 10 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1874.—2nd Bn. at skirmish on the Ordah, Ashantee.
- 4 W** —1814.—Sortie from Antwerp repelled; (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at **ORDAHSU**, Ashantee; 19 Riflemen wounded. Coomassie occupied. 1903.—4th Bn. returned from S. Africa.
- 5 Th**—1874.—2nd Bn. at **COOMASSIE**. 1900.—1st Bn. at **Action of Vaal Krantz**; 9 Riflemen killed, Capts. Talbot, Tharp, Lieuts. Ellis, Blewitt, Sir T. Cuninghame and 69 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 F** —1874.—2nd Bn. left Coomassie. 1900.—1st Bn. withdrawn from **Vaal Krantz**.
- 7 S** —1814.—French sortie from **ANTWERP** repulsed; (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Bazar Valley Expedition.
- 8 S** —1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Kunar Expedition.
- 9 M** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged at **SIDHA GHAT**, Indian Mutiny.
- 10 Tu**—1815.—3rd Bn. at surrender of **FORT BOYER**, Mobile Expedition.
- 11 W** —1847.—1st Bn. at skirmish on the **FISH RIVER** (1st Kaffir War).
- 12 Th**—1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Tarifa, Spain. 1900.—Action at Dekiel's Drift; Capt. Majendie, 2nd in command, Roberts' Horse, killed.
- 13 F** —1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at Delhi from Cawnpore after 23 days' marching.
- 14 S** —1867.—Snider B.L. rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1877.—4th Bn. returned from Jowaki Expedition.
- 15 S** —1820.—General Sir David Dundas, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—Relief of Kimberley.

FEBRUARY.

- 16 M**—1816.—The **95th Rifle Corps** taken out of the Line and styled the "**Rifle Brigade.**"
- 17 Tu**—1814.—All 3 Bns. crossed the Nive ; commencement of Campaign.
- 18 W**—1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn., under Norcott, embarked at Cadiz for Algeçiras. 1900.—1st Bn. at **Action of Monte Cristo**; 4 Riflemen killed, Capts. A. D. Stewart, Bentinck, and 23 Riflemen wounded.
- 19 Th**—1820.—F.M. the Duke of Wellington appointed Colonel-in-Chief, *vice* Sir David Dundas. 1855.—Portion of 2nd Bn. engaged in a reconnaissance, Crimea.
- 20 F**—1806.—1st Bn. returned from Germany and disembarked at Yarmouth.
- 21 S**—1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cape Coast Castle and embarked.
- 22 S**—1826.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Malta. 1900.—114th Day of **Siege of Ladysmith**. Lieut. Pearson died of enteric.
- 23 M**—1900.—Fighting on Tugela, 1st Bn., 7 Riflemen wounded. Rifle Battalion (Reservists 2nd Bn.), 4 Riflemen killed, 2nd Lieuts. Baker-Carr and Dumaresq and 32 Riflemen wounded.
- 24 Tu**—1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. disembarked at Algeçiras. 1814.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at **VILLE NAVE**. 1855.—Long Enfield rifle issued to 1st Bn. 1900.—1st Bn. on Tugela, Capt. and Qr.-Mr. Stone, Lieut. Digby and 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 25 W**—1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. arrived at Tarifa. 1879.—4th Bn. returned to Jellalabad from 1st Lughman Expedition.
- 26 Th**—1814.—Passage of the **GAVE DU PAU**, 2nd and 3rd Bns.
- 27 F**—1810.—1st Bn. at skirmish at **BARBA DEL PUERCO**. 1814.—**Battle of Orthez**; 2nd and 3rd Bns. present. 1900.—Cronjé surrendered. 1st Bn. at **Action of Pieter's Hill**; 12 Riflemen killed, Capt. and Adj. Long, and 2nd Lieut. Buxton and 54 Riflemen wounded.
- 28 S**—1801.—Captain Sidney Beckwith's Company of the Rifle Corps embarked on H.M.S. *St. George* (Lord Nelson's flag-ship) for Copenhagen. 1900.—**Relief of Ladysmith**. During Siege 2nd Bn. had 4 officers and 38 Riflemen killed or died of wounds, 9 officers and 114 Riflemen wounded, 1 officer and 34 Riflemen died of disease. 1st Bn. had 25 Riflemen killed and 15 officers and 153 Riflemen wounded.

MARCH.

- 1 **§** —1811.—2 Cos. of 2nd and 4 Cos. of 3rd Bn. marched from Tarifa for Casas Viejas.
- 2 **M** —1843.—1st Bn. embarked at Malta for Corfu.
- 3 **Tu** —1811.—3rd Bn. formed advance guard of Graham's force and forded the Laguna de la Janda between Casas Viejas and Vejer. 1900.—1st Bn. marched through **Ladysmith** and bivouacked under Surprise Hill.
- 4 **W** —1811.—Night march of Cos. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. between Vejer and Conil. 1889.—4th Bn. detachment returned from Karen Expedition (BURMA).
- 5 **Th** —1811.—**Battle of Barrosa**; 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. present; Capt. Knipe and 19 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 **F** —1811.—Massena retreated from Santarem; 1st Bn. (in advance) started in pursuit. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Lucknow.
- 7 **S** —1811.—Pursuit of Massena, Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow; 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged.
- 8 **§** —1811.—French dislodged from PAIALVO, by 1st Bn. and two 6-pounders.
- 9 **M** —1811.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. skirmishing all day. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at LUCKNOW; attack and capture of the Yellow Bungalow.
- 10 **Tu** —1811.—Pursuit of Massena. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow.
- 11 **W** —1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action before **Lucknow**; Capt. Thynne and 2 Riflemen killed, Lieut. Cooper and 17 Riflemen wounded.
- 12 **Th** —1811.—Combat of the **Redinha**; 1st Bn. lost 4 Riflemen killed, and 2 officers and 9 Riflemen wounded.
- 13 **F** —1801.—Battle of MANDORA, Egypt. 9 officers and 200 men, who had served in the "Experimental Corps" at Ferrol, engaged in this and other actions of the campaign. 3 officers, Rifle Corps, wounded. 1900.—**Bloemfontein** occupied.
- 14 **S** —1811.—Action near **Casal Nova**; Major John Stewart and Lieut. Strode killed (no return of Riflemen).
- 15 **§** —1811.—Combat at Foz DE AROUCE; 1st Bn., 2 officers wounded, (no return of Riflemen).
- 16 **M** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near SUPREE, Indian Mutiny.

MARCH.

- 17 Tu**—1812.—1st Bn. at commencement of second Siege of BADAJOZ. 1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Gibraltar from Gold Coast.
- 18 W**—1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish at PONTE DE MARCELLA.
- 19 Th**—1810.—Combat at **Barba del Puercos**; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Mercer and 7 Riflemen killed and 15 Riflemen wounded. The first fight of the campaign of 1810. 1812.—Sortie from Badajoz repelled.
- 20 F**—1814.—Action of **Tarbes**, fought and won by the 3 Bns. of the 95th Rifles, unaided by other British troops; Captain Duncan and 6 Riflemen killed, 11 officers and 75 Riflemen wounded.
- 21 S**—1801.—Battle of ALEXANDRIA; 6 officers of the Rifle Corps and some 200 men of the "Experimental Corps of Riflemen" engaged. 1855.—2nd Bn. augmented to 16 Companies about this time, in the Crimea.
- 22 S**—1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at San Cristobal, Badajoz. French gunners picked off by Riflemen.
- 23 M**—1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in repulse of Sortie from Sebastopol. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Koorsee, near Lucknow.
- 24 Tu**—1881.—4th Bn.; Waziri Expedition started from Rawal Pindi.
- 25 W**—1815.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).
- 26 Th**—1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at storming of FORT PICURINA, Badajoz; the 3rd Bn. the first Corps in; Lieut. Stokes, 3rd Bn., the first man in.
- 27 F**—1814.—3rd Bn. drove the French from TOURNEFEUILLE; a few Riflemen wounded.
- 28 S**—1811.—1st Bn. drove the French from FREIXEDAS; Lieut. and Adj. James Stewart killed.
- 29 S**—1811.—1st Bn. engaged. French driven from GUARDA.
- 30 M**—1815.—1st Bn. marched from Bruges to Courtrai. 1852.—1st Bn. disembarked at Algoa Bay, after 3 months' passage on H.M. steamship *Megara* (2nd Kaffir War).
- 31 Tu**—1811.—Siege of BADAJOZ; 1st and 3rd Bns. engaged.

APRIL.

- 1 **W** —1800.—**First Parade** of the “**Experimental Corps of Riflemen**” at Horsham Barracks. 1855.—3rd Bn. formed for the **SECOND** time at Haslar, from drafts from dépôts of 1st and 2nd Bns.
- 2 **Th**—1801.—**Battle of Copenhagen.** Lt.-Col. Hon. W. Stewart and Capt. Sidney Beckwith's Co. on board **Lord Nelson's Fleet.** Lt. and Adj. Grant and 2 Riflemen killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 **F** —1811.—Action near **Sabugal**; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. 2nd Bn. present. Lieut. Hon. D. Arbuthnot and 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 14 Riflemen wounded.
- 4 **S** —1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked for England at end of American War. 1879.—4th Bn., 2nd Lughman Expedition, returned to Jellalabad. 1889.—4th Bn., Popa Expedition, returned (**BURMA**).
- 5 **S** —1858.—Camel Corps formed during Indian Mutiny; officers and 100 men from the 2nd, and the same from the 3rd Bn., and 200 Sikhs, Major Ross in command.
- 6 **M** —1812.—**Storming of Badajoz**; Major O'Hare, 8 officers and 57 Riflemen killed, 14 officers and 225 Riflemen wounded. 8 Cos. 1st Bn., 2 Cos. 2nd and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn., took part in attack.
- 7 **Tu**—1889.—4th Bn.; Phunkan Column started (**BURMA**).
- 8 **W** —1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked for Sweden. 1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Gallipolli.
- 9 **Th**—1855.—Second bombardment of **SEBASTOPOL** commenced; Lieut. Hon. A. Anson and 18 Riflemen of 1st Bn. manned the rifle-pits; 4 Riflemen killed.
- 10 **F** —**Good Friday.** 1814.—**Battle of Toulouse**; all 3 Bns. engaged; 14 Riflemen killed and 1 officer and 26 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 **S** —1812.—All 3 Bns. left Badajoz and advanced on Madrid.
- 12 **S** —**Easter Sunday.** 1859.—2nd Bn. at skirmish at **AKOUMA**, Indian Mutiny.
- 13 **M** —**Bank Holiday.** 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at **BAREE**, Indian Mutiny.
- 14 **Tu**—1859.—Ross's Camel Corps started in pursuit of Ferozeshah.
- 15 **W** —1879.—4th Bn. at Safed Sung.

APRIL.

- 16 Th**—1814.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. started from Toulouse in pursuit of Soult.
- 17 F** —1863.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, Col.-in-Chief, died. 1856.—1st and 2nd Bns. at parade for inspection by the Russian General Lüders.
- 18 S** —1863.—Gen. Sir G. Brown appointed Col.-in-Chief, *vice* Lord Seaton.
- 19 S** —1815.—1 Co. 2nd Bn., which had been in Holland since December, 1814, joined the 5 Cos. from England at Leuze, Belgium.
- 20 M** —1815.—Duke of Wellington inspected the 6 Cos. of 2nd Bn. in Belgium. 1855.—Rifle-pits manned and held by volunteers from the 1st Bn., Sebastopol.
- 21 Tu**—1854.—2nd Bn. commenced to construct the lines of Bulair across the Isthmus of Gallipoli.
- 22 W** —1855.—Russians driven from the **Rifle-pits, Sebastopol**. Riflemen Bradshaw, Humpston, and MacGregor awarded the **V.C.** for gallantry on this occasion.
- 23 Th**—1811.—1st Bn. defended the Bridge of Marialva, near GALLEGOS; French repulsed.
- 24 F** —1855.—The slung pelisse and coatee abolished, and tunics substituted.
- 25 S** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged in skirmish through the GOGRA JUNGLE.
- 26 S** —1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near Jugdesporo.
- 27 M** —1811.—1st Bn. engaged at 2nd attack on Bridge of Marialva. 1815.—6 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).
- 28 Tu**—1825.—Horse Guards Order, dated 25th, for 1st and 2nd Bns. to be augmented from 8 to 10 Companies.
- 29 W** —1852.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on MUNDEL'S KRANTZ (2nd Kaffir War); 1 officer and 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 30 Th**—1814.—All 3 Bns. cantoned in villages on the Lower Garonne.

MAY.

- 1 F** —1850.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur born. 1871.—Lieut. H.R.H. Prince Arthur promoted to Captain in 1st Bn.
- 2 S** —1811.—3rd Bn. at combat at **FUENTES D'ONOR**; 1 officer and 9 Riflemen wounded. 1896.—Rifle Company, Mounted Infantry, Capt. Jenner, Lieuts. Stephens and Vernon, and 60 Riflemen, 2nd and 4th Bns. embarked for S. Africa (Matabele War).
- 3 S** —1855.—199th day of Siege of Sebastopol.
- 4 M** —1809.—The 3rd Bn. first raised by drafts from the 1st and 2nd Bns., numbering over 1,000 Riflemen. 1881.—4th Bn. crossed the Waziri Frontier.
- 5 Tu** —1811.—**Battle of Fuentes d'Onor**; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged; Lieut. Westby and 3 Riflemen killed, 13 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 W** —1805.—The 2nd Bn. formed at Canterbury, by draft of 21 sergts., 20 corporals, 7 buglers, and 250 Riflemen from 1st Bn.; Major Wade to command.
- 7 Th** —1843.—The "Reserve Battalion" of 6 Cos. formed at Dover.
- 8 F** —1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Scutari from Gallipoli.
- 9 S** —1858.—2nd Bn. engaged near **NUGGUR**, Indian Mutiny.
- 10 S** —1881.—4th Bn. engaged in skirmish at Raznak, **WAZIRILAND**.
- 11 M** —1811.—Sortie from Badajoz.
- 12 Tu** —1811.—Skirmish near **ESPEJA**; portions of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. engaged.
- 13 W** —1815.—6 Cos. 1st Bn. quartered in Brussels. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at **NUGGUR**.
- 14 Th** —1815.—1 Co. 1st Bn., 1 Co. 2nd Bn., and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., which had landed in Holland in December, 1814, arrived in Brussels. 1890.—Lee-**Metford** Magazine Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.
- 15 F** —1800.—The "Experimental Corps of Riflemen" encamped at Swinley, Windsor Forest.

MAY.

- 16 S** —1854.—1st Bn. augmented to 12 Cos., 8 "Service" and 4 "Depôt."
- 17 S** —1852.—1st Bn. engaged near the WATERKLOOF; (2nd Kaffir War).
- 18 M** —1854.—2nd Bn. at Scutari ordered to be augmented to 12 Cos. (same as 1st Bn.).
- 19 Tu**—1874.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. brigaded together for Review by Czar of Russia.
- 20 W** —1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. arrived off Gottenburg, Sweden.
- 21 Th**—1813.—All three Bns. broke up from winter quarters, and marched into Spain. Establishment reduced to 6 Cos. per Bn. on account of heavy casualties in campaign of 1812.
- 22 F** —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at GOWLOWLEE.
- 23 S** —1858.—Camel Corps engaged at CALPEE.
- 24 S** —1856.—Medals granted by Emperor of the French distributed at Balaclava.
- 25 M** —1809.—1st Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal; joined the Bus. of the 43rd and 52nd in the Downs. 1854.—2nd Bn. reviewed at Scutari by the Sultan and Lord Raglan.
- 26 Tu**—1858.—Ross's Camel Corps forded the Jumna.
- 27 W** —1812.—Regiment (all 3 Bns.) reviewed by Lord Wellington near El Bodon. "You look well and in good fighting order."
- 28 Th**—1852.—1st Bn. engaged at INGILBY'S FARM; (2nd Kaffir War).
- 29 F** —1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Scutari for Varna. 1880.—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn appointed Col.-in-Chief.
- 30 S** —1815.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bus. at Brussels reviewed by the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands.
- 31 S** —~~Whit~~ **Sunday**. 1854.—2nd Bn. encamped at Varna.

JUNE.

- 1 M** —*Bank Holiday*. 1860.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) broken up at termination of Indian Mutiny; formed 5th April, 1858. 1901.—Fight near Blesbok Spruit; Lieut. C. H. Dillon (Mounted Infantry) wounded; (died on 8th at Standerton).
- 2 Tu**—1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn., on return from New Orleans Expedition landed at Plymouth and marched to join 3 Cos. at Dover; (remaining 2 at Brussels). 1881.—4th Bn., Waziri Expedition, returned to Rawal Pindi. 1902.—Peace proclaimed. End of S. African War.
- 3 W**—1837.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Dover from Cephalaria. 1852.—2nd Bn. sailed from Quebec for England.
- 4 Th**—1856.—1st Bn. embarked at Balaclava, in H.M.S. *Apollo*, for England, at termination of Crimean War, having lost 113 Riflemen killed in action, 342 by wounds and disease, and 353 invalided.
- 5 F**—1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Varna on Schumla.
- 6 S**—1854.—Title of "2nd Lieutenant," used since the regiment was first raised, changed to that of "Ensign"! 1900.—**Pretoria** occupied.
- 7 S**—1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish camp at St. Pedro, near COLONIA; 2 officers and 27 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—Attack and capture of the Quarries, SEBASTOPOL.
- 8 M**—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd. Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1856.—2nd Bn. embarked at Balaclava for England at termination of Crimean War.
- 9 Tu**—1854.—Minié Rifles issued to 1st Bn.
- 10 W**—1815.—2nd Bn. cantoned along the Belgian Frontier.
- 11 Th**—1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. crossed the Pisuerga, in pursuit of the French.
- 12 F**—1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. at skirmish near the HORMUZA.
- 13 S**—1806.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for South America. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action of NAWABGUNGE; one officer and 15 Riflemen wounded.
- 14 S**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. joined 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. at Monte Video, after having been 11 months on board ship.
- 15 M**—1813.—All three Bns. crossed the Ebro.
- 16 Tu**—1815.—Action of Quatre Bras; 1st Bn. engaged; Capt. Smyth, Lieut. Lister and 8 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 51 Riflemen wounded.

JUNE.

- 17 W**—1815.—2nd Bn. reached Waterloo and bivouacked.
- 18 Th**—1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at San Millan (Spain); 4 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 13 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—**BATTLE OF WATERLOO**—6 Cos. 1st Bn., Lieuts. Stillwell and Johnson and 20 Riflemen killed, 13 officers and 124 Riflemen wounded; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn., 34 Riflemen killed, 14 officers and 179 Riflemen wounded; 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., Captain Eeles and 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 36 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—**Attack on the Redan**; Capt. Forman, Lieut. Boileau and 33 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 89 Riflemen wounded.
- 19 F**—1815.—All three Battalions advanced on Paris. 1855.—Rifeman Flannery, 1st Bn., found dead 200 yards inside of Russian abattis, Sebastopol.
- 20 S**—1858.—Short rifles issued to 4th Bn.
- 21 S**—1813.—**Battle of Vittoria**. All 3 Bns. engaged. The Riflemen captured the *first* French gun. 1887.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at Jubilee of Queen Victoria.
- 22 M**—1815.—Napoleon I. abdicated. Allies marching on Paris. 1897.—2nd Bn. at Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.
- 23 Tu**—1813.—Pursuit after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. at skirmish at ECHARRI-ARANEZ; Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons.
- 24 W**—1813.—Pursuit of French after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. engaged near LA CUENCA, and captured the *last* gun of the French army.
- 25 Th**—1855.—252nd day of the Siege of Sebastopol.
- 26 F**—1857.—Queen Victoria presented the **V.C.** to Brevet-Major Hon. H. Clifford, Brevet-Major C. T. Bouchier, Capt. W. J. Cuninghame, Lieut. John Knox, Riflemen Wheatley, Bradshaw, MacGregor and Humpston, "For Valour" during the Crimean War.
- 27 S**—1859.—2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, having been 20 months in the field and marched over 1,745 miles.
- 28 S**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Ensenada de Barragon. 1837.—2nd Bn. at Coronation of Queen Victoria.
- 29 M**—1858.—Ross's Camel Corps inspected by Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell at Allahabad. 1897.—3rd Bn. started on Tochi Valley Expedition.
- 30 Tu**—1815.—March on Paris. 1st Bn. crossed the Oise at Pont St. Maxence, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at Chantilly.

JULY.

- 1 **W**—1859.—2nd Bn. went into Barracks at Lucknow. Since Nov., 1857, when it took the field, its losses were 10 officers, 20 sergeants and 226 Riflemen.
- 2 **Th**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spaniards at Passo Chico, and drove them into Buenos Ayres; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 22 Riflemen wounded. 1812.—1st Bn. engaged at RUEDA, Spain.
- 3 **F**—1809.—The 1st Bn., 43rd and 52nd, landed at Vallada, in the Tagus, and were formed into "**The Light Brigade**," under Major-General Craufurd. 1855.—Capt. Fyers's piquet lost 8 killed and 5 wounded in trenches, Sebastopol.
- 4 **S**—1807.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. skirmishing near BUENOS AYRES; 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 4 Riflemen wounded. 1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Bridge of Marialva.
- 5 **S**—1807.—**Attack on Buenos Ayres**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; Capt. Jenkinson, Lieut. Turner and 90 Riflemen killed, 9 officers and 139 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 **M**—1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain. Capt. Beckwith's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain about same time in 1810. (These two Companies were attached to 1st Bn.)
- 7 **Tu**—1813.—1st Bn. engaged at CAZARCA, Spain. 1815.—British Army **marched into Paris** after Waterloo. *The first man to enter* was Lieut. and Adj. Harry Smith, of 2nd Bn. *The first corps to enter* was the 2nd Bn.; it camped in the Champs Elysées. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at FULLER'S HOEK, 2nd Kaffir War.
- 8 **W**—1814.—3rd Bn. embarked at Bordeaux and sailed for England. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at the Waterkloof.
- 9 **Th**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn., under Beckwith, embarked at Deal for Denmark. 1815.—1st Bn. encamped at Clichy, near Paris.
- 10 **F**—1815.—Hd. Qrs. and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend.
- 11 **S**—1856.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Portsmouth from the Crimea, having lost 132 Riflemen killed in action, and 353 died of disease; (574 men wounded).
- 12 **S**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Buenos Ayres for Monte Video. 1815.—3rd Bn. landed at Ostend and marched on Paris. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Malta for Egypt.
- 13 **M**—1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Copenhagen. 1814.—1st and 2nd Bns. embarked near Bordeaux for England. 1854.—1st Bn. embarked at Portsmouth for Crimea.
- 14 **Tu**—1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 1st Bn., landed at Lisbon. 1890.—Rifle Caps issued to 2nd Bn.

JULY.

- 15 W**—1807—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Vedboek, Holland. 1813.—1st Bn. drove the French from the heights of **SANTA BARBARA**.
- 16 Th**—1898.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cairo.
- 17 F**—1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. arrived in England from Bordeaux at end of **Peninsular War**.
- 18 S**—1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish near Castrejon.
- 19 S**—1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the **GUARENA**.
- 20 M**—1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland (**WALCHEREN EXPEDITION**).
- 21 Tu**—1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. forded the River Tormes, waist-deep, above Salamanca.
- 22 W**—1812.—**Battle of Salamanca**. All 3 Bns. present, but slightly engaged; 3 Riflemen killed, 24 Riflemen wounded.
- 23 Th**—1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Holland to join 2nd Bn. 1812.—Pursuit of Marmont after Salamanca; Regiment engaged near the **TORMES** River.
- 24 F**—1810.—**Combat of the Coa**; 1st Bn. lost Capt. Creagh, Lieuts. McLeod and Reilly, and 11 Riflemen killed, 9 officers and 55 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. attacked and captured kraals on the **WATER-KLOOF**.
- 25 S**—1825.—1st Bn. divided into 6 "Service" and 4 "Depôt" Cos.
- 26 S**—1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked at Gravesend for South America.
- 27 M**—1809.—The Light Brigade, under Craufurd, reached Navalnoral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.
- 28 Tu**—1809.—The Light Brigade started at dawn on their famous forced march on Talavera. **Battle of Talavera**; Major Bunbury with detachments of 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged.
- 29 W**—1809.—The **Light Brigade** reached **Talavera** early in the morning after having **marched 45 miles in 25 hours**. 1810.—2 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined 3 Cos. of same Bn. and 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., at Cadiz, then besieged by French.
- 30 Th**—1809.—2nd Bn. sailed from the Downs for Holland (**Walcheren Expedition**), being brigaded with 43rd and 52nd, under Gen. Hon. W. Stewart. N.B.—The 1st Bn. was at this time also brigaded with the other battalions of the 43rd and 52nd in Portugal, under Craufurd.
- 31 F**—1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in outpost affair near **FLUSHING**; 1 officer and 10 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

- 1 **S** —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Mondego Bay, Portugal. 1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Deal for Walcheren. 1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at BRIDGE OF JINCI, Spain.
- 2 **S** —1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at ECHALAR, Spain. 1868.—F.M. Sir E. Blakeney, Col.-in-Chief, died.
- 3 **M** —*Bank Holiday*. 1809.—2nd Bn. engaged near FLUSHING. 1868.—F.M. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales appointed Col.-in-Chief.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur gazetted Lieut., Rifle Brigade. 1896.—Rifle Company (2nd and 4th Bns.), Mounted Infantry, at Storming of Makoni's Kraal, S. Africa; 1 Rifleman wounded.
- 4 **Tu**—1810.—“**The Light Division**” formed under Craufurd at Alameda. 1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for India (Mutiny).
- 5 **W** —1885.—Rifle Company Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.), of Nile Expeditionary Force, broken up; (was formed 24 Aug., 1884).
- 6 **Th**—1854.—1st Bn. disembarked at Constantinople.
- 7 **F** —1857.—2nd Bn. embarked at Kingstown for service in India (Mutiny).
- 8 **S** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. sailed from Monte Video for England.
- 9 **S** —1809.—Siege of Flushing. 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed on South Beveland.
- 10 **M** —1809.—Siege of Flushing. 1854.—1st Bn. landed on Asiatic side of Bosphorus. Enfield rifles issued to 1st Bn.
- 11 **Tu**—1809.—**Flushing** surrendered; 2nd Bn. lost 11 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 21 Riflemen wounded.
- 12 **W** —1850.—1st Bn. having landed at Gravesend, marched to Canterbury on return from 1st Kaffir War.
- 13 **Th**—1812.—Regiment (all three Battalions) **marched into Madrid**.
- 14 **F** —1855.—302nd day of Siege of Sebastopol.
- 15 **S** —1808.—2nd Bn. attacked French piquets at Obidos; **first affair in the Peninsular War**; Lieut. Bunbury and 1 Rifleman killed, 2 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Capitulation of WALCHEREN.
- 16 **S** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. under Major-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley, landed at Vedback and covered the advance on Copenhagen.
- 17 **M** —1807.—Outpost affair of 1st Bn. outside COPENHAGEN; 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded. 1808.—**Battle of Roleia**; 2nd Bn. lost 17 Riflemen killed, and 3 officers and 30 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

- 18 Tu**—1877.—4th Bn. first paraded with Martini-Henry rifles.
- 19 W**—1808.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. disembarked at Peniche, in Portugal and joined 3 Cos. (which had sailed for Sweden on April 8). 1898.—2nd Bn. left the Atbara for Khartoum.
- 20 Th**—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE; 3rd Bn. engaged at NASSREGUNGE.
- 21 F**—1808.—**Battle of Vimiera**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. lost 37 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 43 Riflemen wounded; 1st Bn. losses unrecorded. 1811.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined Light Division.
- 22 S**—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE on the Goomtee. 1880.—1st Bn. sailed in H.M.S. *Jumna* for India.
- 23 S**—1858.—4th Bn. landed at Malta.
- 24 M**—1807.—2nd Bn. engaged outside COPENHAGEN. 1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at combat of SAN LUCAR EL MAYOR. 1884.—Formation of Rifle Company, Camel Corps, for Nile Expedition; 2nd and 3rd Bns. sent 2 officers and 50 men.
- 25 Tu**—**Regimental Birthday**. 1800.—**Experimental Corps of Riflemen** landed at Ferrol, and engaged Spaniards; Lieut.-Col. Stewart severely wounded. 1800.—**The Rifle Corps** formally embodied under Col. Coote Manningham. 1813.—1st Regimental Dinner at Santa Barbara, Spain. 1815.—2nd Regimental Dinner at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris.
- 26 W**—1800.—Action at FERROL renewed; 3 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Major-Gen. Sir Coote Manningham, 1st Colonel-in-Chief, died, from effects of Corunna campaign.
- 27 Th**—1812.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in action at SEVILLE. 1865.—Gen. Sir George Brown, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—2nd Bn. at **Attack on Bergendal**. Capts. W. Steward, Lysley, E. Campbell and 23 Riflemen killed or died of wounds. Lieut.-Col. Metcalfe, Capts. Alexander, H. Maitland, 2nd Lieut. Basset and 51 Riflemen wounded. Rifleman E. Durrant awarded the **V.C.**
- 28 F**—1865.—F.M. Sir Edward Blakeney appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
- 29 S**—1807.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Kjöge, Denmark. "A few men of the 95th fell" (Sir A. Wellesley). 1848.—Action of **Boem Platz**. Dutch Boers defeated; Capt. Murray and 6 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded.
- 30 S**—1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Varna for the Crimea.
- 31 M**—1809.—Gen. Sir D. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1813.—**Storming of San Sebastian**; 50 volunteers from each battalion; 8 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 16 Riflemen wounded. **Defence of the Bridge of Vera** by all 3 Bns.; Capt. Cadoux and 18 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 53 Riflemen wounded.

SEPTEMBER.

- 1 Tu**—1855.—Capt. Balfour and 50 Riflemen, (volunteers from 2nd Bn.), covered a sap from 5th parallel, Sebastopol. Lieut. Cary and 1 Rifleman killed, 15 Riflemen wounded.
- 2 W**—1898.—**Battle of Khartoum.** 2nd Bn. engaged. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 Th**—1874.—2nd Bn. ordered to Gold Coast (ASHANTEE EXPEDITION).
- 4 F**—1854.—349th day of Siege of Sebastopol.
- 5 S**—1841.—2nd Bn. embarked at Deptford for Bermuda. 1855.—Capt. Balfour and 52 Riflemen 2nd Bn. seized Russian rifle-pits, Sebastopol. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 wounded.
- 6 S**—1839.—Brunswick rifle issued to Regiment, in place of the Baker rifle.
- 7 M**—1807.—Surrender of **Copenhagen.** 1854.—1st. Bn. landed at Varna.
- 8 Tu**—1855.—**Final Attack on Sebastopol**; 2nd Bn. engaged in assault on REDAN; Capt. Hammond, Lieut. Ryder, and 23 Riflemen killed, 8 officers and 137 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 W**—1855.—**Sebastopol entered** by the Allies. Russians blew up their magazines, barracks, &c., and set town on fire before retreating.
- 10 Th**—1855.—The losses of the 1st and 2nd Bns. in the trenches during the Siege of Sebastopol (not otherwise accounted for) amounted to 175 Riflemen killed, and 143 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 F**—1848.—Rebel Boers sent in their submission to Sir Harry Smith; 1st Bn. returned to Bloemfontein.
- 12 S**—1812.—2nd Bn. left Lisbon, *en route* for Spain. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Khartoum.
- 13 S**—1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of FORT MANDAULA. 1864.—Whitworth rifles issued to 4th Bn.
- 14 M**—1809.—2nd Bn. landed at Dover from WALCHEREN EXPEDITION, having lost over 300 men by fever in 6 weeks; (5 sergeants and 128 Riflemen died within 3 months of disembarkation). 1854.—1st and 2nd Bns. landed in Crimea.
- 15 Tu**—1852.—1st Bn. engaged on the WATERKLOOF.

SEPTEMBER.

16 W—1810.—Retreat on Torres Vedras commenced; Light Division left as rear-guard at Celorico.

17 Th—1857.—First man attested for the 4th Bn. 1901.—Fight near De Jager's Drift, Lieut. Blewitt, (Mounted Infantry), killed.

18 F—1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged at ALCALA DE LAS GAZULES. 1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Plymouth for New Orleans Expedition, exactly two months after their return from Peninsular War.

19 S—1854.—2nd Bn. engaged at BULGANAK, Crimea.

20 S—1809.—1st Bn. engaged at CELORICO. 1854.—**Battle of the Alma**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. covered the advance; 11 Riflemen killed; 1 officer and 38 Riflemen wounded.

21 M—1813.—All 3 Bns. camped on the Bidassoa, south of the Pass of Vera. 1898.—2nd Bn. embarked at Alexandria for Crete.

22 Tu—1811.—1st Bn. at Skirmish near Ciudad Rodrigo. 1852.—Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Colonel-in-Chief, died.

23 W—1852.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1897.—2nd Bn. embarked for Malta.

24 Th—1854.—2nd Bn. covered the advance to the Belbeck.

25 F—1810.—1st Bn. engaged in rear-guard affair at Mora Morta. 1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Mackenzie's Farm, Crimea.

26 S—1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Sula. 1854.—2nd Bn. reached Balaclava.

27 S—1810.—**Battle of Busaco**; 1st Bn. engaged. 1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish of ALDEA DE PONTE.

28 M—1854.—1st Bn. encamped before Sebastopol.

29 Tu—**Michaelmas Day**. 1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Balaclava to Sebastopol and bivouacked at Kamish.

30 W—1876.—Major H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn promoted to Lieut.-Colonel to command the 1st Bn., dated 27 September.

OCTOBER.

- 1 **Th**—1869.—The Glengarry cap first taken into wear.
- 2 **F** —1854.—2nd Bn. camped on east and in rear of Quarries, Sebastopol, where it remained during the siege. 1899.—2nd. Bn. left Crete for South Africa.
- 3 **S** —1810.—Retreat on TORRES VEDRAS, Light Division formed rear-guard at Pombal.
- 4 **S** —1817.—2nd Bn. went into barracks at Valenciennes.
- 5 **M** —1854.—Ground broken before Sebastopol.
- 6 **Tu**—1811.—Regiment employed in blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo.
- 7 **W** —1813.—**Forcing the Pass of Vera**; all three Battalions engaged. Capt. Gibbons, Lieuts. Campbell and J. Hill, and 31 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 161 Riflemen wounded.
- 8 **Th**—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Falmouth for Portugal. 1858.—Det. 3rd Bn. engaged at JAMO, Indian Mutiny. The C. in C. "requested marked attention to the gallantry of Lieut. Green, who was dangerously wounded, 14 sabre cuts, left arm and right thumb amputated." 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 **F** —1833.—2nd Bn. left Corfu for Cephalonia. 1900.—Det. 1st Bn. engaged at Vlakfontein. Capts. A. D. Stewart and Paget and 1 Rifleman killed, 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 10 **S** —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at ALEMQUER. Reached the lines of TORRES VEDRAS at Arriuda.
- 11 **S** —1858.—2nd Bn. recrossed the Goomtee in pursuit of Mutineers.
- 12 **M** —1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. sailed from Madeira for New Orleans. 1854.—Rifleman Wheatley won the **U.C.** by throwing a live shell over a parapet, Trenches, Sebastopol.
- 13 **Tu**—1858.—Ross's Camel Corps, (Detachments 2nd and 3rd Bns.), pursued the Mutineers in the Jugdespore jungles.
- 14 **W** —1810.—Lines of Torres Vedras, 1st Bn. engaged at SOBRAL; 2 officers wounded; several Riflemen killed and wounded. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet under Capt. Fyers drove off Russians.
- 15 **Th**—1854.—Four Riflemen crept up to within 500 yards of Sebastopol and fired into the windows of the Grand Barracks.

OCTOBER.

- 16 F** —1854.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged in 5-gun Battery, Sebastopol. 1895.—Capt. F. E. Lawrence killed at MBOGANI, E. Africa, whilst on Special Service.
- 17 S** —1854.—The Allies opened fire on SEBASTOPOL.
- 18 S** —1805.—5 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Cuxhaven, and formed advance guard of army moving on Bremen.
- 19 M** —1847.—Surrender of the Gaika Chief, Sandilli, to 1st Bn.; end of the 1st Kaffir War.
- 20 Tu**—1858.—Camel Corps, (2nd and 3rd Bns.), engaged at SUKRETA, (Indian Mutiny). 1899.—Lieut.-Col. John Sherston, *D.S.O.*, killed at Action of Talana Hill.
- 21 W** —1858.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. at assault and capture of FORT BIRWAH; Lieut. Richards and 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded. 3rd Bn. at Skirmish of KHOATH KHAS.
- 22 Th**—1873.—4th Bn. sailed for India.
- 23 F** —1818.—2nd Bn. at Review at Neuville; Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c., present. 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged at KHURGURH, Indian Mutiny.
- 24 S** —1874.—Martini-Henry Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.
- 25 S** —1854.—Battle of Balaclava; Lieut. Godfrey and a few Riflemen silenced a Russian Battery.
- 26 M** —1805.—1st Bn. entered BREMEN. 1808.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Corunna. 1854.—2nd Bn. piquet engaged in obstinate fight in CAREENAGE RAVINE.
- 27 Tu**—1858.—Camel Corps, (2nd and 3rd Bns.), engaged at MITHARDEN, Indian Mutiny.
- 28 W** —1858.—2nd Bn. occupied Fort Kataree. 1899.—1st Bn. embarked at Southampton for South Africa.
- 29 Th**—1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged at ARANJUEZ; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—2nd Bn. occupied quarters at Versailles. 1902.—1st Bn. landed at Portsmouth from South Africa.
- 30 F** —1818.—2nd Bn. embarked at Calais, after 3½ years with the army of occupation in France. 1899.—2nd Bn. arrived at Ladysmith, and engaged at Lombard's Kop, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 31 S** —1812.—Madrid evacuated, 1st Bn. and 2nd Bn. retreated on Salamanca. 1818.—1st Bn. embarked at Calais for England.

JUNE.

- 1 M** —*Bank Holiday*. 1860.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) broken up at termination of Indian Mutiny; formed 5th April, 1858. 1901.—Fight near Blesbok Spruit; Lieut. C. H. Dillon (Mounted Infantry) wounded; (died on 8th at Standerton).
- 2 Tu**—1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn., on return from New Orleans Expedition landed at Plymouth and marched to join 3 Cos. at Dover; (remaining 2 at Brussels). 1881.—4th Bn., Waziri Expedition, returned to Rawal Pindi. 1902.—Peace proclaimed. End of S. African War.
- 3 W** —1837.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Dover from Cephalonia. 1852.—2nd Bn. sailed from Quebec for England.
- 4 Th**—1856.—1st Bn. embarked at Balacava, in H.M.S. *Apollo*, for England, at termination of Crimean War, having lost 113 Riflemen killed in action, 342 by wounds and disease, and 353 invalided.
- 5 F** —1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Varna on Schumla.
- 6 S** —1854.—Title of "2nd Lieutenant," used since the regiment was first raised, changed to that of "Ensign"! 1900.—**Pretoria** occupied.
- 7 S** —1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish camp at St. Pedro, near COLONIA; 2 officers and 27 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—Attack and capture of the Quarries, SEBASTOPOL.
- 8 M** —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd. Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1856.—2nd Bn. embarked at Balacava for England at termination of Crimean War.
- 9 Tu**—1854.—Minié Rifles issued to 1st Bn.
- 10 W** —1815.—2nd Bn. cantoned along the Belgian Frontier.
- 11 Th** —1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. crossed the Pisuerge, in pursuit of the French.
- 12 F** —1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. at skirmish near the HORNUZA.
- 13 S** —1806.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for South America. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action of NAWABGUNGE; one officer and 15 Riflemen wounded.
- 14 S** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. joined 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. at Monte Video, after having been 11 months on board ship.
- 15 M** —1813.—All three Bns. crossed the Ebro.
- 16 Tu**—1815.—Action of Quatre Bras; 1st Bn. engaged; Capt. Smyth, Lieut. Lister and 8 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 51 Riflemen wounded.

JUNE.

- 17 W** —1815.—2nd Bn. reached Waterloo and bivouacked.
- 18 Th** —1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at San Millan (Spain); 4 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 13 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—**BATTLE OF WATERLOO**—6 Cos. 1st Bn., Lieuts. Stillwell and Johnson and 20 Riflemen killed, 13 officers and 124 Riflemen wounded; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn., 34 Riflemen killed, 14 officers and 179 Riflemen wounded; 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., Captain Eeles and 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 36 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—**Attack on the Redan**; Capt. Forman, Lieut. Boileau and 33 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 89 Riflemen wounded.
- 19 F** —1815.—All three Battalions advanced on Paris. 1855.—Riflesman Flannery, 1st Bn., found dead 200 yards inside of Russian abattis, Sebastopol.
- 20 S** —1858.—Short rifles issued to 4th Bn.
- 21 S** —1813.—**Battle of Vittoria**. All 3 Bns. engaged. The Riflemen captured the *first* French gun. 1897.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at Jubilee of Queen Victoria.
- 22 M** —1815.—Napoleon I. abdicated. Allies marching on Paris. 1897.—2nd Bn. at Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria.
- 23 Tu** —1813.—Pursuit after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. at skirmish at ECHARRI-ABANEZ; Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons.
- 24 W** —1813.—Pursuit of French after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. engaged near LA CUENCA, and captured the *last* gun of the French army.
- 25 Th** —1855.—252nd day of the Siege of Sebastopol.
- 26 F** —1857.—Queen Victoria presented the **V.C.** to Brevet-Major Hon. H. Clifford, Brevet-Major C. T. Bouchier, Capt. W. J. Cuninghame, Lieut. John Knox, Riflemen Wheatley, Bradshaw, MacGregor and Humpston, "For Valour" during the Crimean War.
- 27 S** —1859.—2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, having been 20 months in the field and marched over 1,745 miles.
- 28 S** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Ensenada de Barragon. 1837.—2nd Bn. at Coronation of Queen Victoria.
- 29 M** —1858.—Ross's Camel Corps inspected by Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell at Allahabad. 1897.—3rd Bn. started on Tochi Valley Expedition.
- 30 Tu** —1815.—March on Paris. 1st Bn. crossed the Oise at Pont St. Maxence, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at Chantilly.

JULY.

- 1 W**—1859.—2nd Bn. went into Barracks at Lucknow. Since Nov., 1857, when it took the field, its losses were 10 officers, 20 sergeants and 226 Riflemen.
- 2 Th**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spaniards at Passo Chico, and drove them into Buenos Ayres; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 22 Riflemen wounded. 1812.—1st Bn. engaged at RUEDA, Spain.
- 3 F**—1809.—The 1st Bn., 43rd and 52nd, landed at Vallada, in the Tagus, and were formed into "**The Light Brigade**," under Major-General Craufurd. 1855.—Capt. Fyers's piquet lost 8 killed and 5 wounded in trenches, Sebastopol.
- 4 S**—1807.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. skirmishing near BUENOS AYRES; 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 4 Riflemen wounded. 1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Bridge of Marialva.
- 5 S**—1807.—**Attack on Buenos Ayres**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; Capt. Jenkinson, Lieut. Turner and 90 Riflemen killed, 9 officers and 139 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 M**—1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain. Capt. Beckwith's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain about same time in 1810. (These two Companies were attached to 1st Bn.)
- 7 Tu**—1813.—1st Bn. engaged at CAZARCA, Spain. 1815.—British Army **marched into Paris** after Waterloo. *The first man to enter* was Lieut. and Adjt. Harry Smith, of 2nd Bn. *The first corps to enter* was the 2nd Bn.; it camped in the Champs Elysées. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at FULLER'S HOEK, 2nd Kaffir War.
- 8 W**—1814.—3rd Bn. embarked at Bordeaux and sailed for England. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at the Waterkloof.
- 9 Th**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn., under Beckwith, embarked at Deal for Denmark. 1815.—1st Bn. encamped at Clichy, near Paris.
- 10 F**—1815.—Hd. Qrs. and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend.
- 11 S**—1856.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Portsmouth from the Crimea, having lost 132 Riflemen killed in action, and 353 died of disease; (574 men wounded).
- 12 S**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Buenos Ayres for Monte Video. 1815.—3rd Bn. landed at Ostend and marched on Paris. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Malta for Egypt.
- 13 M**—1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Copenhagen. 1814.—1st and 2nd Bns. embarked near Bordeaux for England. 1854.—1st Bn. embarked at Portsmouth for Crimea.
- 14 Tu**—1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 1st Bn., landed at Lisbon. 1890.—Rifle Caps issued to 2nd Bn.

JULY.

- 15 W** —1807 —5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Vedboeck, Holland. 1813.—1st Bn. drove the French from the heights of SANTA BARBARA.
- 16 Th** —1898.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cairo.
- 17 F** —1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. arrived in England from Bordeaux at end of **Peninsular War**.
- 18 S** —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish near Castrejon.
- 19 S** —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the GUARENA.
- 20 M** —1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland (WALCHEREN EXPEDITION).
- 21 Tu** —1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. forded the River Tormes, waist-deep, above Salamanca.
- 22 W** —1812.—**Battle of Salamanca**. All 3 Bns. present, but slightly engaged; 3 Riflemen killed, 24 Riflemen wounded.
- 23 Th** —1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Holland to join 2nd Bn. 1812.—Pursuit of Marmont after Salamanca; Regiment engaged near the TORMES River.
- 24 F** —1810.—**Combat of the Coa**; 1st Bn. lost Capt. Creagh, Lieuts. McLeod and Roilly, and 11 Riflemen killed, 9 officers and 55 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. attacked and captured kraals on the WATERKLOOF.
- 25 S** —1825.—1st Bn. divided into 6 "Service" and 4 "Depôt" Cos.
- 26 S** —1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked at Gravesend for South America.
- 27 M** —1809.—The Light Brigade, under Craufurd, reached Navalnoral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.
- 28 Tu** —1809.—The Light Brigade started at dawn on their famous forced march on Talavera. **Battle of Talavera**; Major Bunbury with detachments of 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged.
- 29 W** —1809.—The **Light Brigade reached Talavera** early in the morning after having **marched 45 miles in 25 hours**. 1810.—2 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined 3 Cos. of same Bn. and 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., at Cadiz, then besieged by French.
- 30 Th** —1809.—2nd Bn. sailed from the Downs for Holland (Walcheren Expedition), being brigaded with 43rd and 52nd, under Gen. Hon. W. Stewart. N.B.—The 1st Bn. was at this time also brigaded with the other battalions of the 43rd and 52nd in Portugal, under Craufurd.
- 31 F** —1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in outpost affair near FLUSHING; 1 officer and 10 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

- 1 **S** —1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Mondego Bay, Portugal. 1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Deal for Walcheren. 1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at BRIDGE OF JANCÍ, Spain.
- 2 **S** —1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at ECHALAR, Spain. 1868.—F.M. Sir E. Blakeney, Col.-in-Chief, died.
- 3 **M** —*Bank Holiday*. 1809.—2nd Bn. engaged near FLUSHING. 1868.—F.M. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales appointed Col.-in-Chief.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur gazetted Lieut., Rifle Brigade. 1896.—Rifle Company (2nd and 4th Bns.), Mounted Infantry, at Storming of Makoni's Kraal, S. Africa; 1 Rifleman wounded.
- 4 **Tu**—1810.—“**The Light Division**” formed under Craufurd at Alameda. 1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for India (Mutiny).
- 5 **W** —1885.—Rifle Company Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.), of Nile Expeditionary Force, broken up; (was formed 24 Aug., 1884).
- 6 **Th**—1854.—1st Bn. disembarked at Constantinople.
- 7 **F** —1857.—2nd Bn. embarked at Kingstown for service in India (Mutiny).
- 8 **S** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. sailed from Monte Video for England.
- 9 **S** —1809.—Siege of Flushing. 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed on South Beveland.
- 10 **M** —1809.—Siege of Flushing. 1854.—1st Bn. landed on Asiatic side of Bosphorus. Enfield rifles issued to 1st Bn.
- 11 **Tu**—1809.—**Flushing** surrendered; 2nd Bn. lost 11 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 21 Riflemen wounded.
- 12 **W** —1850.—1st Bn. having landed at Gravesend, marched to Canterbury on return from 1st Kaffir War.
- 13 **Th**—1812.—Regiment (all three Battalions) **marched into Madrid**.
- 14 **F** —1855.—302nd day of Siege of Sebastopol.
- 15 **S** —1808.—2nd Bn. attacked French piquets at Obidos; **first affair in the Peninsular War**; Lieut. Bunbury and 1 Rifleman killed, 2 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Capitulation of WALCHEREN.
- 16 **S** —1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. under Major-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley, landed at Vedbaek and covered the advance on Copenhagen.
- 17 **M** —1807.—Outpost affair of 1st Bn. outside COPENHAGEN; 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded. 1808.—**Battle of Roleia**; 2nd Bn. lost 17 Riflemen killed, and 3 officers and 30 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

- 18 Tu**—1877.—4th Bn. first paraded with Martini-Henry rifles.
- 19 W**—1808.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. disembarked at Peniche, in Portugal and joined 3 Cos. (which had sailed for Sweden on April 8). 1898.—2nd Bn. left the Atbara for Khartoum.
- 20 Th**—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE; 3rd Bn. engaged at NASSREGUNGE.
- 21 F**—1808.—**Battle of Vimiera**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. lost 37 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 43 Riflemen wounded; 1st Bn. losses unrecorded. 1811.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined Light Division.
- 22 S**—1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE on the Goomtee. 1880.—1st Bn. sailed in H.M.S. *Jumna* for India.
- 23 S**—1858.—4th Bn. landed at Malta.
- 24 M**—1807.—2nd Bn. engaged outside COPENHAGEN. 1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at combat of SAN LUCAR EL MAYOR. 1884.—Formation of Rifle Company, Camel Corps, for Nile Expedition; 2nd and 3rd Bns. sent 2 officers and 50 men.
- 25 Tu**—**Regimental Birthday**. 1800.—**Experimental Corps of Riflemen** landed at Ferrol, and engaged Spaniards; Lieut.-Col. Stewart severely wounded. 1800.—**The Rifle Corps** formally embodied under Col. Coote Manningham. 1813.—1st Regimental Dinner at Santa Barbara, Spain. 1815.—2nd Regimental Dinner at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris.
- 26 W**—1800.—Action at FERROL renewed; 3 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Major-Gen. Sir Coote Manningham, 1st Colonel-in-Chief, died, from effects of Corunna campaign.
- 27 Th**—1812.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in action at SEVILLE. 1865.—Gen. Sir George Brown, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1900.—2nd Bn. at **Attack on Bergendal**. Capts. W. Steward, Lysley, E. Campbell and 23 Riflemen killed or died of wounds. Lieut.-Col. Metcalfe, Capts. Alexander, H. Maitland, 2nd Lieut. Basset and 51 Riflemen wounded. Rifleman E. Durrant awarded the **V.C.**
- 28 F**—1865.—F.M. Sir Edward Blakeney appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
- 29 S**—1807.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at KRÖGE, Denmark. "A few men of the 95th fell" (Sir A. Wellesley). 1848.—Action of **Boem Platz**. Dutch Boers defeated; Capt. Murray and 6 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded.
- 30 S**—1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Varna for the Crimea.
- 31 M**—1809.—Gen. Sir D. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1813.—**Storming of San Sebastian**; 50 volunteers from each battalion; 8 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 16 Riflemen wounded. **Defence of the Bridge of Vera** by all 3 Bns.; Capt. Cadoux and 18 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 53 Riflemen wounded.

SEPTEMBER.

- 1 Tu**—1855.—Capt. Balfour and 50 Riflemen, (volunteers from 2nd Bn.), covered a sap from 5th parallel, Sebastopol. Lieut. Cary and 1 Rifleman killed, 15 Riflemen wounded.
- 2 W**—1898.—**Battle of Khartoum.** 2nd Bn. engaged. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 Th**—1874.—2nd Bn. ordered to Gold Coast (ASHANTEE EXPEDITION).
- 4 F**—1854.—349th day of Siege of Sebastopol.
- 5 S**—1841.—2nd Bn. embarked at Deptford for Bermuda. 1855.—Capt. Balfour and 52 Riflemen 2nd Bn. seized Russian rifle-pits, Sebastopol. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 wounded.
- 6 S**—1839.—Brunswick rifle issued to Regiment, in place of the Baker rifle.
- 7 M**—1807.—Surrender of **Copenhagen.** 1854.—1st. Bn. landed at Varna.
- 8 Tu**—1855.—**Final Attack on Sebastopol**; 2nd Bn. engaged in assault on REDAN; Capt. Hammond, Lieut. Ryder, and 23 Riflemen killed, 8 officers and 137 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 W**—1855.—**Sebastopol entered** by the Allies. Russians blew up their magazines, barracks, &c., and set town on fire before retreating.
- 10 Th**—1855.—The losses of the 1st and 2nd Bns. in the trenches during the Siege of Sebastopol (not otherwise accounted for) amounted to 175 Riflemen killed, and 143 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 F**—1848.—Rebel Boers sent in their submission to Sir Harry Smith; 1st Bn. returned to Bloemfontein.
- 12 S**—1812.—2nd Bn. left Lisbon, *en route* for Spain. 1898.—2nd Bn. left Khartoum.
- 13 S**—1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of FORT MANDULA. 1864.—Whitworth rifles issued to 4th Bn.
- 14 M**—1809.—2nd Bn. landed at Dover from WALCHEREN EXPEDITION, having lost over 300 men by fever in 6 weeks; (5 sergeants and 128 Riflemen died within 3 months of disembarkation). 1854.—1st and 2nd Bns. landed in Crimea.
- 15 Tu**—1852.—1st Bn. engaged on the WATERKLOOF.

SEPTEMBER.

- 16 W**—1810.—Retreat on Torres Vedras commenced; Light Division left as rear-guard at Celorico.
- 17 Th**—1857.—First man attested for the 4th Bn. 1901.—Fight near De Jager's Drift, Lieut. Blewitt, (Mounted Infantry), killed.
- 18 F**—1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged at ALCALA DE LAS GAZULES. 1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Plymouth for New Orleans Expedition, exactly two months after their return from Peninsular War.
- 19 S**—1854.—2nd Bn. engaged at BULGANAK, Crimea.
- 20 S**—1809.—1st Bn. engaged at CELORICO. 1854.—**Battle of the Alma**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. covered the advance; 11 Riflemen killed; 1 officer and 38 Riflemen wounded.
- 21 M**—1813.—All 3 Bns. camped on the Bidassoa, south of the Pass of Vera. 1898.—2nd Bn. embarked at Alexandria for Crete.
- 22 Tu**—1811.—1st Bn. at Skirmish near Ciudad Rodrigo. 1852.—Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
- 23 W**—1852.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1897.—2nd Bn. embarked for Malta.
- 24 Th**—1854.—2nd Bn. covered the advance to the Belbeck.
- 25 F**—1810.—1st Bn. engaged in rear-guard affair at Mora Morta. 1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Mackenzie's Farm, Crimea.
- 26 S**—1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Sula. 1854.—2nd Bn. reached Balaclava.
- 27 S**—1810.—**Battle of Busaco**; 1st Bn. engaged. 1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish of ALDEA DE PONTE.
- 28 M**—1854.—1st Bn. encamped before Sebastopol.
- 29 Tu**—**Michaelmas Day**. 1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Balaclava to Sebastopol and bivouacked at Kamish.
- 30 W**—1876.—Major H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn promoted to Lieut.-Colonel to command the 1st Bn., dated 27 September.

OCTOBER.

- 1 **Th**—1869.—The Glengarry cap first taken into wear.
- 2 **F** —1854.—2nd Bn. camped on east and in rear of Quarries, Sebastopol, where it remained during the siege. 1899.—2nd. Bn. left Crete for South Africa.
- 3 **S** —1810.—Retreat on TORRES VEDRAS, Light Division formed rear-guard at Pombal.
- 4 **§** —1817.—2nd Bn. went into barracks at Valenciennes.
- 5 **M** —1854.—Ground broken before Sebastopol.
- 6 **Tu**—1811.—Regiment employed in blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo.
- 7 **W** —1813.—**Forcing the Pass of Vera**; all three Battalions engaged. Capt. Gibbons, Lieuts. Campbell and J. Hill, and 31 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 161 Riflemen wounded.
- 8 **Th**—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Falmouth for Portugal. 1858.—Det. 3rd Bn. engaged at JAMO, Indian Mutiny. The C. in C. "requested marked attention to the gallantry of Lieut. Green, who was dangerously wounded, 14 sabre cuts, left arm and right thumb amputated." 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 9 **F** —1833.—2nd Bn. left Corfu for Cephalonia. 1900.—Det. 1st Bn. engaged at **Vlakfontein**. Capts. A. D. Stewart and Paget and 1 Rifleman killed, 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 10 **S** —1810.—1st Bn. engaged at ALEMQUER. Reached the lines of TORRES VEDRAS at Arriuda.
- 11 **§** —1858.—2nd Bn. recrossed the Goomtee in pursuit of Mutineers.
- 12 **M** —1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. sailed from Madeira for New Orleans. 1854.—Rifleman Wheatley won the **V.C.** by throwing a live shell over a parapet, Trenches, Sebastopol.
- 13 **Tu**—1858.—Ross's Camel Corps, (Detachments 2nd and 3rd Bns.), pursued the Mutineers in the Jugdespore jungles.
- 14 **W** —1810.—Lines of Torres Vedras, 1st Bn. engaged at SOBRAL; 2 officers wounded; several Riflemen killed and wounded. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet under Capt. Fyers drove off Russians.
- 15 **Th**—1854.—Four Riflemen crept up to within 500 yards of Sebastopol and fired into the windows of the Grand Barracks.

OCTOBER.

- 16 F** —1854.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged in 5-gun Battery, Sebastopol. 1895.—Capt. F. E. Lawrence killed at MBOGANI, E. Africa, whilst on Special Service.
- 17 S** —1854.—The Allies opened fire on SEBASTOPOL.
- 18 S** —1805.—5 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Cuxhaven, and formed advance guard of army moving on Bremen.
- 19 M** —1847.—Surrender of the Gaika Chief, Sandilli, to 1st Bn.; end of the 1st Kaffir War.
- 20 Tu** —1858.—Camel Corps, (2nd and 3rd Bns.), engaged at SUKRETA, (Indian Mutiny). 1899.—Lieut.-Col. John Sherston, *D.S.O.*, killed at Action of Talana Hill.
- 21 W** —1858.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. at assault and capture of FORT BIRWAH; Lieut. Richards and 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded. 3rd Bn. at Skirmish of KHOATH KHAS.
- 22 Th** —1873.—4th Bn. sailed for India.
- 23 F** —1818.—2nd Bn. at Review at Neuville; Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c., present. 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged at KHURGURH, Indian Mutiny.
- 24 S** —1874.—Martini-Henry Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.
- 25 S** —1854.—Battle of Balaclava; Lieut. Godfrey and a few Riflemen silenced a Russian Battery.
- 26 M** —1805.—1st Bn. entered BREMEN. 1808.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Corunna. 1854.—2nd Bn. piquet engaged in obstinate fight in CAREENAGE RAVINE.
- 27 Tu** —1858.—Camel Corps, (2nd and 3rd Bns.), engaged at MITHARDEN, Indian Mutiny.
- 28 W** —1858.—2nd Bn. occupied Fort Kataree. 1899.—1st Bn. embarked at Southampton for South Africa.
- 29 Th** —1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged at ARANJUEZ; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—2nd Bn. occupied quarters at Versailles. 1902.—1st Bn. lauded at Portsmouth from South Africa.
- 30 F** —1818.—2nd Bn. embarked at Calais, after 3½ years with the army of occupation in France. 1899.—2nd Bn. arrived at Ladysmith, and engaged at Lombard's Kop, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 31 S** —1812.—Madrid evacuated, 1st Bn. and 2nd Bn. retreated on Salamanca. 1818.—1st Bn. embarked at Calais for England.

NOVEMBER.

- 1 **S** —1854.—During the preceding 3 weeks, the 1st and 2nd Bns. lost 11 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded in the Trenches, Sebastopol. 1899.—General Sir Redvers Buller and Staff landed at Cape Town. 2nd Bn. at **Ladysmith**. **Commencement of Siege.**
- 2 **M** —1857.—Enfield Rifles issued to the 4th Bn.
- 3 **Tu**—1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. cantoned at Oldenburg; Expedition to Germany.
- 4 **W** —1857.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Calcutta; the first of the Rifle Brigade who ever served in India.
- 5 **Th**—1854.—**Battle of Inkerman**; 1st and 2nd Bns. lost Bt.-Major Rooper, Capt. Cartwright, Lieut. Malcolm, and 30 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 58 Riflemen wounded.
- 6 **F** —1814.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Flanders. 1899.—Skirmish outside of **Ladysmith**.
- 7 **S** —1812.—Retreat from Madrid on Salamanca; 1st and 2nd Bns. crossed the Tormes at Alba. (Retreat continued into Portugal on 15th.)
- 8 **S** —1811.—All 3 Bns. engaged in Blockade of CIUDAD RODRIGO.
- 9 **M** —1858.—2nd Bn. advanced against FORT AMETHIE. 1899.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged on Observation Hill, **Ladysmith**; 2nd Lieut. Lethbridge and 1 Rifleman killed, and 5 Riflemen wounded.
- 10 **Tu**—1813.—**Battle of the Nivelle**; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Doyle and 11 Riflemen killed, 10 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 **W** —1853.—1st Bn. left Algoa Bay in H.M.S. *Sinoom* at end of 2nd Kaffir War. 1858.—Mutineers evacuated Fort Amethie, 2nd Bn. started in pursuit.
- 12 **Th**—1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn., (with Sir John Moore), entered Spain.
- 13 **F** —1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Deal from Copenhagen. 1846.—1st Bn. landed at Algoa Bay for 1st Kaffir War. 1873.—2nd Bn. embarked at Cork for the Gold Coast.
- 14 **S** —1854.—Great storm at Balaclava; 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. in trenches for 48 hours. 1897.—3rd Bn. arrived at Rawal Pindi from Tochi; (3 officers and 117 Riflemen died from disease between August and December).
- 15 **S** —1855.—Great explosion in French siege train, Sebastopol; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer wounded.

NOVEMBER.

- 16 M**—1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Deal on return from Denmark.
- 17 Tu**—1812.—1st Bn. at combat on the HUEBRA near San Munoz. 1874.—2nd Bn. left Portsmouth for Gibraltar.
- 18 W**—1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in last day of the retreat from Madrid; 3 Riflemen killed, 11 wounded.
- 19 Th**—1810.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. in reconnaissance at Valle, near Santarem; "slight loss."
- 20 F**—1854.—**Gallant Exploit at the Rifle Pits, Sebastopol**; Lieut. Tryon and 9 Riflemen killed, 17 Riflemen wounded; Lieuts. Bouchier and Cuninghame got the **V.C.** and Colour-Sergt. Hicks the French War Medal.
- 21 S**—1813.—1st Bn. drove in French outposts at **BAYONNE**. 1878.—4th Bn. crossed the Afghan frontier; **capture of Ali Masjid**.
- 22 S**—1867.—2nd Bn. landed at Portsmouth from India. 1874.—Martini-Heury rifles issued to the 1st Bn.
- 23 M**—1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at **ARCANGUES**; 1 officer and 6 Riflemen wounded.
- 24 Tu**—1874.—2nd Bn. landed at Gibraltar.
- 25 W**—1812.—All 3 Bns. went into winter quarters at Alameda and Espeja, close of the campaign. 1899.—1st Bn. landed at Durban.
- 26 Th**—1805.—1st Bn. at Occupation of Bremen. 1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. in action before **CAWNPORE**. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at **HYDERGURH**.
- 27 F**—1857.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of the **GWALIOR** Contingent, 3 officers wounded. 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. arrived at Cawnpore from Futtehpoore, (having marched 48½ miles in 26 hours), in time to take part in engagement.
- 28 S**—1857.—**Action at Cawnpore**; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged; Lieut.-Col. Woodford and 5 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded.
- 29 S**—1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged in skirmish at **CAWNPORE**; 3 Riflemen killed and 3 officers and 5 Riflemen wounded. 1877.—4th Bn., 1st party started on **JOWAKI EXPEDITION**.
- 30 M**—1839.—Percussion Brunswick rifle issued to the Regiment, in place of Flint-lock Baker rifle, in use since 1800.

DECEMBER.

- 1 **Tu**—1857.—3rd Bn. at Futtehpoore ordered to Cawnpore.
- 2 **W**—1854.—Second parallel before Sebastopol opened; 1st Bn. picquet drove Russians out of the Advanced Trench; 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.
- 3 **Th**—1815.—3rd Bn. marched out of Paris for Calais. 1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of Fort Oomrai.
- 4 **F**—1877.—4th Bn.; affair on Shergasha Ridge, Jowaki Expedition.
- 5 **S**—1857.—3rd Bn. joined 2nd Bn. at Cawnpore. 1861.—5-grooved Naval Enfield Rifle issued to 1st Bn.
- 6 **S**—1857.—Final **Battle of Cawnpore**; 2nd and 3rd Bns. lost 1 Rifleman killed and 1 officer and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at **BYRAM GHAT**. 3rd Bn. engaged at **FUTTEHPORE**.
- 7 **M**—1895.—1 officer and 25 men 2nd Bn. embarked for Ashantee with "Special Service Corps."
- 8 **Tu**—1877.—4th Bn.: destruction of villages in Bori Valley, Jowaki Expedition.
- 9 **W**—1813.—Passage of the Nive: all 3 Bns. sharply engaged. 1814.—1 Co. 1st, 1 Co. 2nd, and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland.
- 10 **Th**—1813.—**Battle of the Nive**; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Hopwood and 9 Riflemen killed, 75 Riflemen wounded.
- 11 **F**—1858.—Camel Corps, (2nd and 3rd Bns.), engaged at **SHAHGURH**. 2nd Bn. crossed the Gogra. 1899.—2nd Bn. **Night Sortie from Ladysmith**. Boer 4.7 howitzer captured and destroyed. Lieut. Fergusson and 15 Riflemen killed, Capt. G. Paley, Lieut. Davenport, 2nd Lieut. Bond and 32 Riflemen wounded, 5 Riflemen, (stretcher-bearers), taken prisoners.
- 12 **S**—1854.—Picquet of 1st Bn. violently attacked by Russians near Woronzow road, who were driven back.
- 13 **S**—1813.—Skirmish at **BASSUSSARI**, near the Nive. 1888.—4th Bn. detachment joined Karen Expedition (**BURMA**).
- 14 **M**—1861.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1888.—4th Bn.: Yoma Hill Column started (**BURMA**).
- 15 **Tu**—1861.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1899.—1st Bn. at **Battle of Colenso**, 2nd Lieut. Graham and 5 Riflemen wounded. Capt. Congreve wounded in trying to save guns and awarded the **V.C.**
- 16 **W**—1858.—3rd Bn. having crossed the Gogra, advanced; (**Trans-Gogra Campaign**). 1901.—4th Bn. embarked at Queenstown for South Africa.

DECEMBER.

- 17 Th**—1814.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. disembarked at Island of Tholen and marched on Bergen-op-Zoom.
- 18 F**—1813.—Regiment cantoned about Arcangues; end of Campaign of 1813.
- 19 S**—1815.—1st Bn. entered Paris and occupied barracks in the Rue de Clichy.
- 20 S**—1808.—The 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn., which had landed at Corunna on Oct. 26, on this day joined the 5 Cos. of 1st and 4 Cos. of the 2nd, (which had served at Roleia and Vimiera), at Sahagun. 1811.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. at **Defence of Tarifa**, 2 Riflemen killed, 16 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. at **Action of the Berea**, S. Africa; 3 Riflemen killed.
- 21 M**—1854.—Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed.
- 22 Tu**—1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. engaged at **New Orleans**; 23 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 59 Riflemen wounded; (total loss over 1.5th of their number).
- 23 W**—1871.—Busbies taken in wear by 2nd Bn.
- 24 Th**—1877.—4th Bn. 2nd party ordered to start on JOWAKI Expedition.
- 25 F**—**Christmas Day**. 1808.—Retreat of Corunna commenced; 1st Bn. on rear-guard with Sir John Moore; 2nd Bn. on rear-guard with General Craufurd. 1818.—3rd Bn. disbanded. 1857.—3rd Bn. engaged at PUTARAH.
- 26 S**—*Bank Holiday*. 1808.—2nd Bn. engaged at CASTRO PIPA. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at CHURDAH; captured 5 guns. 1900.—1st Bn. engaged near **Greylingstad**; 11 Riflemen killed, Capt. Radclyffe, Lieut. M. White and 45 Riflemen wounded.
- 27 S**—1858.—2nd Bn. at capture of FORT MEDJIDIA; 1 Rifleman killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.
- 28 M**—1808.—Retreat of CORUNNA; 1st Bn. sharply engaged at BENAVENTE. 1814.—3rd Bn. engaged at second combat before New Orleans; 1 Rifleman killed, 4 Riflemen wounded.
- 29 Tu**—1857.—2nd Bn. at capture of FORT ETAWAH.
- 30 W**—1877.—4th Bn. arrived at BORI PASS, Jowaki; forced it next day.
- 31 Th**—1811.—Assault by French on Tarifa repulsed; 1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged; 1 Rifleman killed, 1 Rifleman wounded. 1846.—1st Bn. engaged in skirmish on the Kei river. 1858.—2nd Bn. in skirmish on the Raptée.

ROLL OF PAST OFFICERS

OF

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

*Members of the Rifle Brigade Club are shown thus *.*

	War Services, &c.
Abercromby, <i>Hon.</i> J., 62, Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, N.B.	
* à Court-Repington, Lt.-Col. C., <i>C.M.G.</i> , Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.	<i>Afghan War</i> , 1878 (medal and clasp). <i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, <i>C.M.G.</i>).
* Adair, Capt. <i>Sir</i> F. E. S., <i>Bart.</i> , Flixton Hall, Bungay, Suffolk	
* Alexander, Col. B. F., Wilsley, Cranbrook, Kent	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> , wounded (medal & clasp). <i>Canada</i> , 1870 (medal and clasp).
* [5] Ames, Frederick, Esq., Hawford Lodge, Worcester	<i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp).
* Annesley, Capt., A.S.E., 5, Leinster Gardens, Hyde Park, W.	<i>South Africa</i> , 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).
* Bagot, Lieut.-Col. V. S., 26, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.	<i>Canada</i> , 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).
Baker-Carr, Capt. C. D'A. B. S., 47, Clarence Square, Cheltenham	<i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902, wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
* Baker-Carr, Major R. G. T., <i>M.V.O.</i> , Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.	
* [10] Banbury, W. M. V., Esq., 60, Eaton Place, S.W.	

War Services, &c.

- * Basset, Capt. W. F., The Manor House, Petersham, Surrey South Africa, 1899-1902, severely wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
- * Bell, Capt. M. G. E., Oswald's, Bishopsbourne, Canterbury N.-W. Frontier, 1897-8 (medal and clasp). East Africa, 1903-4 (medal and clasp).
- * Bentinck, Major *Baron*, C.M.G., D.S.O., Banchory Lodge, Banchory St. Ternan, Kincardineshire, N.B. South Africa, 1899-1902; wounded (Queen's medal and 6 clasps King's medal and 2 clasps, D.S.O.).
- * Bernard, Capt. R. P. H., Bury Green, Cheshunt, Herts. South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
- * [15] Bingham, Col. *Lord*, 10, Gloucester Place, W. Bechuanaland, 1884-85.
- * Blacker, Capt. F. St. J., Kinneagh, Newbridge, Kildare South Africa, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
- * Bligh, *Hon.* N. G., Cobham Hall, Gravesend, Kent
Blois, E. W., Esq., 8, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.
- * Borthwick, Lt.-Col. A., M.V.O., Chief Constable of the Lothians and Peeblesshire, Edinburgh, N.B.
- * [20] Bosanquet, N. E. T., Esq., Arthur's, St. James's Street, S.W. South Africa, 1900 (Queen's medal and clasp).
- * Boyle, Col. Gerald E., 48, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.
- * Bradford, Gen. W. H., United Service Club; Ridgemount, Bournemouth Crimea, Alma (medal and clasp & Turkish medal).
- * Bradshaw, Surg.-Major-Gen. *Sir* A. F., K.C.B., Hon. Physician to the King, 111, Banbury Road, Oxford Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1879. Zhob Valley, 1884. Hazara Expedition, 1891 (medal and clasp, C.B.).
- * Brand, *Hon.* R., Bachelors' Club, Piccadilly, W. South Africa, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
- * [25] Brownrigg, Col. H. S., 55, Drayton Gardens, S.W. Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp). Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1875-9 (medal).
- * Buchanan, Lt.-Col. H. B., Trevelga House, Newquay, Cornwall

War Services, &c.

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| Buller, N. M., Esq., Junior Naval and Military Club | <i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps). |
| * Bunbury, Lt.-Col. C. T., Cotswold House, Christchurch Road, Winchester, Hants. | <i>Canada</i> , 1866 (medal and clasp). |
| * Burn, Major H. Pelham, Cliff House, Cromer, Norfolk | <i>Burma</i> , 1886-7 (medal and clasp). |
| * [30] Burnell-Milnes, Major E. A. P., Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W. | <i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps). |
| * Byrne, Capt. G. B., Ashfolds, Ruspur, Sussex | <i>South Africa</i> , 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps). |
| * Cairns, Capt. <i>Earl</i> , Farleigh House, Bath, Somerset | |
| * Campbell, Capt. Arthur C., 30, Clarges Street, W. | |
| * Cary, Col. L. F. B., Torre Abbey, Torquay, Devon | <i>Crimée</i> (in Royal Navy), bombardment of Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). <i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp). <i>Burma</i> , 1886-8 (medal and clasp). |
| * [35] Chamberlin, Lt.-Col. E. H., 60, Jermyn Street, S.W. | <i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal and clasp). <i>N.-W. Frontier</i> , 1863-4 (medal and clasp). |
| * Cholmondeley, Lt.-Col. H. C., <i>C.B.</i> , Edstaston, Wem, Salop | <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-1879 (medal and clasp). <i>South Africa</i> , 1900 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, <i>C.B.</i>). |
| Clanmorris, <i>Lord</i> , Bangor Castle, Co. Down | <i>Afghan War</i> , 1878-9 (medal and clasp). |
| Clarke, Capt. C. H. G. M., <i>M.V.O.</i> , 20, Lennox Gardens, S.W. | <i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal). |
| * Clerk, Col. J., <i>C.S.I.</i> , <i>C.V.O.</i> , Percival House, Blackwater Road, Eastbourne, Sussex | <i>Crimée</i> , Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). |
| [40] Clifton, Capt. A. W., Warton Hall, Lytham, Lancashire | <i>Kaffir War</i> , 1852-3 (medal). <i>Crimée</i> , Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal). |
| * Cockburn, Colonel George, <i>D.S.O.</i> , Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W. | <i>Nile Expedition</i> , 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp, <i>D.S.O.</i>). <i>South Africa</i> , 1899-1901 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps). |
| * Coke, Hon. E., 8, Park Street, W. | <i>South Africa</i> , 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps). |

War Services, &c.

- * Coke, Lt.-Col. *Hon.* Wenman, 8, St. James's Place, S.W.
Colville, Col. A. E. W., *C.B.*, The Manor House, Shelsley Beauchamp, Worcester
- * [45] Congreve, Brigadier-Gen. W. N., *V.C.*, *C.B.*, *M.V.O.*, Commanding 18th Inf. Bde., Lichfield, Staffordshire
Conyngham, *Lord* C. A.
- * Cope, Lt.-Col. *Sir* Anthony, *Bart.*, Bramshill Park, Winchfield, Hants
Cosby, D. S. A., Esq., Westcliff House, Marlborough Road, Bournemouth
- * Couper, Col. V. A., Inspector of Gymnasia, Aldershot
- * [50] Cowans, Major-General *Sir* J. S., *K.C.B.*, *M.V.O.*, Qr.-Mr.-General, War Office, S.W.
- * Cowell, Capt. A. V. J., Clifton Castle, Bedale, Yorkshire
- * Cox, Major P. G. A., Calcot Park, Reading, Berks.
- * Creed, Capt. P. R., Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
Crichton, Capt. *Hon.* J. A., Crom Castle, Newtown Butler, Co. Fermagh, Ireland
- * [55] Crompton, Capt. R. E. B., *C.B.*, Thriplands, Kensington Court, S.W.
Darell, Capt. H. F., 76, Jermyn Street, S.W.
- Dashwood, Col. C. B., Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.
- * Davenport, Capt. S., Godshill, Isle of Wight

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881.

Afghan War, 1878-79 (medal and clasp). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881. *N.W. Frontier*, 1897-98 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, *C.B.*).

South Africa, 1899-1902, slightly wounded (Queen's medal and 7 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, *V.C.*).

Canada, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). *Ashantee* (medal & clasp).

Burma, 1888-89 (medal and clasp). *N.W. Frontier*, 1897-98 (medal and clasp).

South Africa, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

South Africa, 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).

South Africa, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, *C.B.*).

N.W. Frontier, 1897-98 (medal and clasp).

Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).

Nile Expedition, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1901, wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

- War Services, &c.
- * Davies, Capt. W. H., Sunnyside, Farnham, Surrey N. W. Frontier, 1897-98 (medal and clasp).
 - * [60] Dawnay, Major *Hon. H., D.S.O.*, 2nd Life Guards, 109, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W. Nile Expedition, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp, Medjidie). South Africa, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and clasp, D.S.O.). East Africa G. S. (medal and clasp).
 - * Dawson, Lt.-Col. E. A. F., Old Hall, Langham, Oakham, Rutland South Africa, 1900-1901 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
 - * Deedes, Major-General W. H., *D.S.O.*, 10, St. James's Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. Waziri Expedition, 1881. Burma, 1886-8, severely wounded (medal and clasp, and D.S.O.).
 - * De L'Isle and Dudley, Major *Lord*, Penshurst Place, Kent Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).
 - De Mauley, *Lord*, Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
 - [65] Dillon, *Viscount*, Ditchley, Enstone, Oxfordshire
 - Dixon, Capt. W., Lower Parkstone, Dorset Indian Mutiny, wounded (medal and clasp). Red River (medal and clasp). Burma, 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps. Reward for Distinguished Service).
 - * Dorrien-Smith, Capt. A. A., *D.S.O.*, Kingshill, Berkhamsted, Herts. South Africa, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
 - * Douglas, Capt. E. Palmer, Burnfoot, Langholm, N.B.
 - * Drummond, Capt. Algernon H., Cwmgarvan Court, Monmouth
 - * [70] Drummond, Capt. Alfred Manners, Charnwood Lodge, West Cliff Road, Bournemouth Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal).
 - * Drummond, Hugh H. W., Esq., Hawthornden, Edinburgh, N.B.
 - * Duff, J. C., Capt. and Qr.-Mr., R.M. College, Camberley, Surrey South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
 - Dunalley, *Lord*, Kilboy, Nenagh, Tipperary Ashantee (medal and clasp).
 - * Dunn, E. W., Esq., Childrey Manor, Wantage, Berks.

War Services, &c.

- [75] Dutton, H., Esq., Hinton House, Alresford, Hants.
- * Eardley-Wilmot, *Sir John, Bart.*, 83, Cromwell Road, S.W. *South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps).
- * Eccles, Capt. W. V., Governor's House, Borstal Institution, Borstal, Kent *Burma*, 1887-88 (medal and clasp).
- * Egerton, Lt.-Col. R., 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W. *Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp).
- * Ellis, Capt. G. M. A., 51, South Street, Park Lane, W. *N. W. Frontier*, 1897 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1900 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps). Wounded.
- [80] Enniskillen, *Earl of*, K.P., Florence-court, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh
- * Ferguson, Major A. G., H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, Bellwood, Perth, N.B. *South Africa*, 1900-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
- * Fergusson, Col. John Adam, 64, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
- * FitzGeorge, Col. *Sir A. C. F., K.C.V.O., C.B.*, 6, Queen Street, Mayfair, W. *Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp).
- * FitzGerald, Capt. *Sir Maurice, Bart., Knight of Kerry, C.V.O.*, Valencia Island, Ireland, and 75, South Audley Street, W. *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
- [85] FitzHerbert, Major W. H., Somersal Herbert, Derby *Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War* 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
- * Ford, Capt. R., The Elms, Wisborough Green, Sussex *South Africa*, 1899-1900 wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
- * Fortescue, Brigadier-Gen. *Hon. C. G., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.*, General Staff, Eastern Command, Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W. *Burma*, 1888-89 (medal and 2 clasps). *West Africa*, 1897-99 (medal and clasp), *C.M.G.* *South Africa*, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, *D.S.O.*).
- Fortescue, G., Esq., Shappen, Burley, Ringwood, Hants.
- * Frere, Major *Sir Bartle C. A., Bart., D.S.O.*, 67, Westbourne Terrace, W. *Zulu War*, 1879 (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and clasp, *D.S.O.*).
- * [90] Fryer, Lt.-Col. E. J., The Manor House, Verwood, Wimborne, Dorset *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Sikkim Expedition*, 1861. *South Africa*, 1879.
- * Fuller-Acland-Hood, Major A., Lingwood Lodge, Norwich *Ashantee*, 1896 (star).

War Services, &c.

- * Fyers, Capt. H. A. N., *M.V.O.*, 24, Curzon Street, W.
- * Gilliat, Capt. O. C. S., Honington Hall, Shipston-on-Stour, Worcestershire
- * Glyn, R. G. C., Esq., 19, St. James's Square, S.W.
- [95] Glyn, Capt. *Hon.* Sidney Carr, 27, Grosvenor Place, S.W.
- * Gough, Brig.-Gen. J. E., *V.C.*, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *A.D.C.*, General Staff, Headquarters, Aldershot, Hants.
- * Graham, Capt. R. G., Norton Conyers, Melmerby, Yorkshire
- Graham, Capt. *Sir* R. H., *Bart.*, Norton Conyers, Melmerby, Yorkshire
- * Green-Wilkinson, Major L. F., Secombie, Saltspring Island, Chemoinus P.O., British Columbia, Canada
- [100] Grosvenor, *Hon.* G.
- * Gwydyr, Capt. *Lord*, Stoke Park, Ipswich, Suffolk
- * Hamilton, Capt., *Rt. Hon.* Lord George, *G.C.S.I.*, Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- * Hammond, Lt.-Col. W. W., Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- * Hampton, *Lord*, Waresley Court, Kidderminster, Worcestershire
- * [105] Hardinge, Capt. *Viscount*, *C.B.*, *A.D.C.*, South Park, Penshurst, Kent
- * Harman, Capt. A. R., 49, Morpeth Mansions, S.W.

South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

Crimca, Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal).

British Central Africa, 1896-7 (medal and clasp).
Nile Expedition, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps). *East Africa*, Somaliland, 1903-4 (*V.C.* medal with clasp).

South Africa, 1899-1902 (wounded) (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

Crimca, Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal).

Burma, 1886-87 and 1888-89 (medal and 2 clasps). *Dongola Expedition*, 1896 (Egyptian medal and 2 clasps, Medjidie). *Nile Expeditions*, 1897 and 1898 (medal, 3 clasps to Egyptian medal, Osmanieh). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

South Africa, 1900-02 (Queen's medal and clasp, King's medal and 2 clasps).

Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).

Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp).

Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (2 clasps).

Soudan Expedition, 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, bronze star).

Nile Expedition, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and 2 clasps). *South Africa*, 1899-1901 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

War Services, &c.

- * Harrison, Capt. A. P. B., Ashton Manor, Dunsford, Exeter South Africa, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
- * Heber-Percy, Lt.-Col. R. J., Chineham, Basingstoke, Hants. Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). Waziri Expedition, 1881. Burma, 1888-9 (clasp).
- Hesketh, Sir Thomas, Bart., Easton Neston, Towcester, Northants.
- [110] Hildyard, Thomas B. T., Esq., Flintham Hall, Newark, Notts.
- Hill, Capt. Arthur B. G. S., The Ashes, Hothfield, Ashford, Kent Indian Mutiny, with Camel Corps (medal and clasp).
- * Hillyard, Col. G. A., United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W. N. W. Frontier, 1864 (medal and clasp). Jowaki Expedition (clasp). Burma, 1888-9 (clasp).
- * Hone, Major H., 165, Gleneldon Road, Streatham, S.W. Canada, 1866 (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
- * Hood, Hon. A., Upham, Southampton, Hants.
- [115] Hopwood, Major A. R., 35, Duke Street, St. James', S.W. Ashantee (medal and clasp).
- * Hopwood, R. H., Esq., 35, Duke Street, St. James', S.W.
- Hornby, G. H. P., Esq., 9th Lancers
- * Hornby, Capt. G. S. P., Somerton Erleigh, Somerton, Somerset Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). Waziri Expedition, 1881.
- * Howard, Major-General Sir F. H., K.C.B., C.M.G., Castle Godwyn, Painswick, Gloucestershire Jowaki Expedition (medal and clasp). Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). Burma, 1888-9 (clasp). Nile Expedition, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). South Africa, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, K.C.B.).
- * [120] Howard, Capt. H. R. M., 3, Sloane Avenue, S.W.
- * Hubbard, Gerald N., Esq., Elton, Peterborough, Northants.
- * Hume, Lt.-Col. C. W., 14, Somers Place, W. Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).
- * Hunter, Capt. Sir Charles R., Bart., Travelers' Club; Mortimer Hill, Mortimer, Berks. South Africa, 1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

War Services, &c.

- Hutton, Surgeon-Major G. A., Milverton Hill Villas, Leamington, Warwickshire
- * [125] Inchiquin, Capt. Lord, Dromoland Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Co. Clare
- * Innes, Capt. J. A., D.S.O., Roffey Park, Horsham, Sussex
- * Irby, Capt. F. A., Boyland Hall, Long Stratton, Norfolk
- * Isaac, Capt. J. E. V., Broughton Park, Worcester
- * Jenkins, Col. A. E., Wherwell Priory, Andover, Hants.
- * [130] Jenner, Lt.-Col. A. V., D.S.O., Greenwood, Bishop's Waltham, Hants.
- * Kennard, Capt. A. C. H., 17, Great Cumberland Place, W.
- * Kenyon-Slaney, Major-General W. R., C.B., United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- * Kerr-Pearse, Capt. B. A. T., Government House, Perth, W. Australia
- * Kingscote, Nigel R. F., Esq., 4, Southwick Crescent, W.
- * [135] Kington-Blair-Oliphant, Capt. P. L., Ardblair Castle, Blairgowrie, N.B.
- Kinloch, Major-General A. A. A., C.B., Hill Crest, Coverack, Cornwall
- Knight, Capt. W. W., Bilting House, Wye, Kent
- * Lamb, Col. C. A., M.V.O., 35, Egerton Gardens, S.W.
- * Lane, Major-General Sir R. B., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Carlton Hall, Saxmundham, Suffolk
- [140] Lascelles, E., Esq., Meadowscroft, Winkfield, Windsor
- South Africa, 1899-1902* (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, D.S.O.).
- Burma, 1886-8* (medal and 2 clasps). *South Africa, 1902* (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
- South Africa, 1899-1901.* Dangerously wound (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
- South Africa, 1900-1902* (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
- Burma, 1886-87* (medal and clasp, D.S.O.). *North Mashonaland, 1886* (medal). *South Africa, 1900-02* (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
- South Africa, 1899-1902* (Queen's medal and 4 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
- South Africa, 1902* (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
- Afghan War, 1878-80*, with 50th (medal and 2 clasps). *Chitral, 1895* (medal and clasp, C.B.).
- Boer War, 1847.* Boem Plaatz.
- South Africa, 1899-1900* (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
- Zulu War, 1879* (medal and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition, 1882* (medal and clasp, Bronze Star 4th Class Osmanieh).

War Services, &c.

- * Lascelles, *Hon.* E. C., Harewood House,
Leeds
- Lawless, Lt.-Col. *Hon.* Edward, Bryans-
town, Maynooth, Co. Kildare
- Lee-Dillon, *Hon.* H. L. S., Ditchley,
Enstone, Oxfordshire
- * Leslie, Col. G. F., Rothie, Camberley,
Surrey
- [145] Limerick, *Earl of*, Newbridge Lodge,
Celbridge, Co. Kildare
- * Lindsay, Lt.-Col. H. Gore, Glasnevin
House, Glasnevin, Co. Dublin
- * Lindsay, Lt.-Col. Walter J., Carlton Club,
Pall Mall, S.W.
- * Liverpool, Major *Earl of*, *K.C.M.G.*,
M.V.O., Hartsholm Hall, Lincoln;
Government House, Wellington, New
Zealand
- Lloyd-Anstruther, Lt.-Col. R. H., 37,
Eccleston Square, S.W.
- * [150] Long, Major S. C., Naval and Military
Club, Piccadilly, W.
- Lucan, *The Earl of*, *K.P.*, Laleham House,
Staines, Middlesex
- Luttrell, Capt. A. F., Court House, East
Quantoxhead, Somerset
- Luttrell, Capt. H. C. F., Ward House,
Bere Alston, Devon.
- * Lyttelton, *Hon.* J. C., Hagley Hall, Stour-
bridge, Worcestershire

Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Nile Expedition*, 1898 (medal and clasp). *Egyptian* (medal). *South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

Kaffir War, 1852-3 (medal). *Crimea*, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).

Canada, 1870 (medal and clasp).

South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

Indian Mutiny (medal). *Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star).

South Africa, 1899-1902, severely wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).

Crimea, Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal, Legion of Honour and Medjidie).

South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

War Services, &c.

- * [155] Lyttelton, General *Rt. Hon. Sir N. G.*,
G.C.B., *G.C.V.O.*, Royal Hospital,
Chelsea, S.W.
- * McGrigor, Capt. *Sir J. R. D., Bart.*, 25,
Charles Street, St. James's Square,
S.W.
- Mackenzie, Capt. *Sir K. J., Bart.*, Conan
House, Gairloch, Ross-shire
- * Maclean, Major-Gen. Henry J., Ardgour,
24, Hayne Road, Beckenham, Kent
- Macmillan-Scott, Capt. A. F., Langlee,
Jedburgh, Roxburghshire, N.B.
- * [160] Manningham-Buller, Capt. *Sir M. E.*,
Bart., Broomhill, Spratton, Northants.
- * Mansel, Col. J. D., Bayford Lodge, Win-
canton, Somerset
- Markham, Capt. A. J., Morland, Penrith,
Cumberland
- * Markham, Lt.-Col. F., Morland, Penrith,
Cumberland
- * Maxwell-Scott, *Hon. J. C.*, Westside House,
Wimbledon, S.W.
- [165] Meysey-Thompson, Capt. H. J.,
Château de Creissons, Aups, Var,
France
- Meysey-Thompson, Lt.-Col. R. F., Nun-
thorpe Court, York
- * Middleton, H. N., Esq. (formerly Monck),
Lowood, Melrose, Roxburghshire,
N.B.
- * Montgomery, Col. Arthur H. S., Radnor
Club, Folkestone, Kent
- * Moorsom, Lt.-Col. H. M., *M.V.O.*, Army
and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- * [170] Morris, Lt.-Col. *Hon. G. H.*, Irish
Guards, Guards' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, Osmanieh and Bronze Star). *Nile Expedition*, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, *K.C.B.*).
- Burma*, 1888-9 (medal and clasp).
- Ashantee* (medal).
- South Africa*, 1899-1901 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps).
- South Africa*, 1899-1901 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
- Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). *South Africa*, 1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
- South Africa*, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 2 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
- Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
- Ashantee* (medal and clasp). Medal for Saving Life.
- Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp).
- Canada*, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881.
- Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp).
- N.W. Frontier*, 1897 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).

- * Morrish, Capt. W., 254, Park Lane, Macclesfield, Cheshire
 - War Services, &c.
 - Burma, 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps). *South Africa*, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps). Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field. Medal for Long Service.
- * Morrison-Bell, Capt. E. W., High Green Manor, Bellingham, Northumberland
 - N.W. Frontier*, 1897 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1901-2 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).
- * Muncaster, *Lord*, Muncaster Castle, Raven-glass, Cumberland
 - Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).
- * Napier, Major *Hon.* C. F. H., A.P.D., Pretoria, Transvaal, S.A.
 - N.W. Frontier*, 1897-98 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
- * [175] Nicholl, Major-Gen. C. R. H., St. Hilary, Cowbridge, S.O., Glamorgan-shire
 - Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ash-antee* (medal and clasp).
- * Nicol, Col. L. L., 25, Cadogan Court, S.W.
 - Zulu War*, 1879 (medal and clasp). *Waziri Expedi-tion*, 1881. *South Africa*, 1901-02 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
- * Noel, Lt.-Col. *Hon.* Edward, Dumfries House, Old Cumnock, Ayrshire, N.B.
 - Ashantee* (medal and clasp). *Joraki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (clasp).
- * Norcott, Col. C. H. B., *C.M.G.*, Wing House, Oakham, Rutland
 - Canada*, 1870 (medal and clasp). *Burma* (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, *C.M.G.*).
- * Northbrook, *Earl of*, 42, Portman Square, W. ; Stratton, Micheldever, Hants.
- * [180] Parker, *Hon.* Cecil T., The Grove, Corsham, Wiltshire
- * Parker, Major W. F., Delamore, Ivybridge, Devonshire
- * Patton-Bethune, Major D. E. B., Junior Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.
- Payne-Gallwey, *Sir Ralph, Bart.*, Thirkleby Park, Thirsk, Yorkshire
- * Peacocke, Capt. T., Skevanish, Inni-shannon, Co. Cork
- [185] Pearson, C. L. M., Esq., Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.
- * Pemberton, Col. A. R., 15A, Basil Street, S.W.
 - Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1902 (Queen's medal and 4 clasps).

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|--|---|
| <p>* Petre, Col. H. C., c/o Messrs. Cox and Co.,
16, Charing Cross, S.W.</p> <p>Pigott, Capt. W. G., Blackmore House,
nr. Brentwood, Essex</p> <p>* Pretor-Pinney, Major C. F., Fairfield
House, Saxmundham, Suffolk</p> <p>* [190] Prideaux-Brune, Col. C. R., Prideaux
Place, Padstow, Cornwall</p> <p>* Radclyffe, Lt.-Col. C. E., <i>D.S.O.</i>, c/o
Messrs. Cox and Co., 16, Charing
Cross, S.W.</p> <p>* Reade, Surgeon-Major-Gen. <i>Sir J. B. C.</i>,
<i>K.C.B.</i>, Hon.-Surgeon to the King,
Constitutional Club, Northumberland
Avenue, W.C.</p> <p>* Ribblesdale, <i>Lord</i>, Guisburne Park,
Clitheroe, Yorkshire</p> <p>* Ripley, E. G., Esq., Bedstone Court, Buck-
nell, Shropshire</p> <p>* [195] Robinson, Major-Gen. C. W., <i>C.B.</i>,
Beverley House, Ealing Rise, Ealing,
W.</p> <p>* Rokeby, Capt. H. L., Arthingworth Manor,
Northampton</p> <p>* Ross, Major H. D., c/o Messrs. Cox and
Co., 16, Charing Cross, S.W.</p> <p>* Russell, A. G., Esq., Herga, Chadlington
Road, Oxford</p> <p>* Russell, Major Leonard G., St. Cross
Mede, Winchester, Hants.</p> <p>* [200] Ruthven, Capt. <i>Lord</i>, Barncluith,
Hamilton, N.B.</p> <p>* Rycroft, <i>Sir R. N., Bart.</i>, Dummer House,
Basingstoke, Hants.</p> | <p>War Services, &c.</p> <p><i>South Africa</i>, 1902 (Queen's
medal and 3 clasps).</p>
<p><i>South Africa</i>, 1902 (Queen's
medal and 3 clasps).</p>
<p><i>Ashantee</i> (medal and clasp).</p>
<p><i>Burma</i>, 1885-7, 1887-9, se-
verely wounded (medal
and 2 clasps). <i>South
Africa</i>, 1899-1902, slightly
wounded (Queen's medal
and 6 clasps, King's me-
dal and 2 clasps, <i>D.S.O.</i>).</p>
<p><i>Crimea</i>, Alma, Inkerman,
Sebastopol, Assaults on
Redan, 18 June and 8
Sept. (wounded) (medal
and 3 clasps, Turkish
medal). <i>Indian Mutiny</i>
(medal and clasp).
<i>Afghan War</i>, 1878-79
(medal).</p>
<p><i>South Africa</i>, 1902 (Queen's
medal and 3 clasps).</p>
<p><i>Indian Mutiny</i> (medal).
<i>Ashantee</i> (medal and
clasp). <i>Zulu War</i>, 1879
(medal and clasp).</p>
<p><i>Burma</i>, 1886-8 (medal and
clasp).</p>
<p><i>South Africa</i>, 1899-1901
(Queen's medal and 2
clasps).</p>
<p><i>Crimea</i>, Sebastopol (medal
and clasp, Turkish
medal). <i>N.W. Frontier</i>,
1863-4 (medal and clasp).</p>
<p><i>South Africa</i>, 1899-1900
(Queen's medal and 4
clasps).</p> |
|--|---|

- St. John-Mildmay, Lt.-Col. H. A., 31, Gloucester Street, Belgrave Road, S.W.
- * St. Paul, Col. C. H., Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.
- * Saunderson, Capt. S. F., Castle Saunderson, Belturbet, Co. Cavan
- * [205] Seymour, Major-Gen. Frederick H. A., Villa Marie, San Remo, Italy
- * Shawe, Capt. C., c/o Messrs. Cox and Co., 16, Charing Cross, S.W.
- * Sherston, Major C. D., Evercreech, Bath, Somerset
- Sherston, Lt.-Col. W. Maxwell, *D.S.O.*, Alford Cottage, Castle Cary, Somerset
- * Smyth, Capt. W. J., Greenway House, Ledbury, Herefordshire
- * [210] Somerset, Capt. *Hon.* A. C. E., 8, Stratford Place, W.
- * Spence-Jones, Capt. C. J. H., Pantglas, Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire
- Stephens, Major-Gen. A. H., *C.B.*, 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.
- * Stephenson, H. R., Esq., 28, South Audley Street, W.
- Steuart, Capt. J. M. S., Ballechin, Ballinluig, Perthshire, N.B.
- [215] Stone, Capt. F., 3, Tavistock Avenue, Nottingham
- * Strachey, Col. R. J., A.A.G. War Office; 21, Neville Street, Onslow Gardens, S.W.
- * Swaine, Major-Gen. *Sir* L. V., *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, 14, Queen's Gate, S.W.
- War Services, &c.
- Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *N.W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal). *Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp).
- Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1888-9 (medal and clasp).
- South Africa*, 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
- Ashantee*, severely wounded (medal and clasp).
- Soudan Expedition*, 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). *Burma* 1886-7 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, *D.S.O.*).
- Ashantee*, 1873, severely wounded (medal and clasp).
- South Africa*, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
- Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
- South Africa*, 1900-1902 (Queen's Medal and 3 clasps).
- Ashantee*, 1873 (medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900, wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
- Burma*, 1889 (medal and clasp). *N. W. Frontier*, 1897 (medal and clasp).
- Canada*, 1866 (medal and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star, Medjidie, *C.B.*). *Soudan Expedition*, 1884-5 (clasp).

- War Services, &c.
- * Talbot, Lt.-Col. F. G., *D.S.O.*, Glenhurst, Esher, Surrey
South Africa, 1899-1902, severely wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, D.S.O.).
 - * Talbot, Rev. N. S., Farnham Castle, Surrey
South Africa, 1899-1905 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
 - [220] Tankerville, *Earl of*, Chillingham Castle, Belford, Northumberland
Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
 - * Teed, Major E., Qr.-Mr. 5th Bn. Royal Sussex Regiment, Hastings, Sussex
Ashantee (medal and clasp).
 - * Tharp, Capt. G. P., The Albany, Piccadilly, W.
South Africa, 1899-1902, wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps).
 - * Thornton, Major F. S., Selborne Lodge, Winchester, Hants.
Bechuanaland, 1884-5.
 - * Thornton, Capt. L. H., King's Farm, Little Shelford, Cambridge
N.W. Frontier, 1897 (medal and clasp). South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).
 - * [225] Thresher, Major J. H., Siddinghurst, Chiddingfold, Surrey
Burma, 1886-7 (medal and clasp).
 - Tighe, E. K. B., Esq., Inistioge, Co. Kilkenny
 - * Torphichen, Capt. *Lord*, Calder House, Mid Calder, N.B.
South Africa, 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).
 - Tottenham, C. G. Loftus, Esq., Tudenham, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath
 - * Trafford, Capt. S. W. J., Wroxham Hall, Norfolk
 - * [230] Tryon, R., Esq., Army and Navy Club, S.W.
 - * Turner, Capt. B. A., *D.S.O.*, Baulking Grange, Faringdon, Berkshire
Nile Expedition, 1898 (medal, Egyptian medal and clasp). South Africa, 1899-1902, wounded (Queen's medal and 3 clasps, King's medal and 2 clasps, D.S.O.).
 - Turnor, Christopher Hatton, Esq.
 - * Verner, Col. Willoughby, Hartford Bridge, Winchfield, Hants., and El Aguila, Algeciras, Spain
Soudan Expedition, 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). South Africa, 1899-1900, very severely injured (Queen's medal and clasp). Medal for Saving Life.
 - * Vivian, Capt. A. H., Bath Club, Dover Street, W.
South Africa, 1901-1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

War Services, &c.

- [235] Vyner, Capt. Robert C. de G., Newby Hall, Ripon, Yorkshire
- * Wadham, Major W., 6, Vicar's Hill, Lewisham, S.E. *South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).*
- Walpole, Lt.-Col. H. J., 27, St. Leonard's Terrace, S.W. *Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).*
- * Ward, J. S., Esq., Blue Springs, Lumby, British Columbia, Canada
- * Ward, Capt. Victor N., Winkford House, Witley, Surrey
- * [240] Wegg-Prosser, Capt. C. E., Warham, near Hereford
- * Wegg-Prosser, Major J. F., Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- * Weyland, Capt. Mark U., White's Club, St. James's Street, S.W. *South Africa, 1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).*
- White, Maurice B., Esq., Stondon Place, Brentwood, Essex *South Africa, 1900-1901, very severely wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).*
- Wickham, Capt. H. L., Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, W. *Canada, 1866 and 1870 (medal and 2 clasps).*
- [245] Wilkinson, Major T. H. Des V., D.S.O., 45, Eaton Place, Brighton, Sussex *Waziri Expedition, 1881. Burma, 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps, D.S.O.).*
- * Wilson, Brigadier-Gen. H. F. M., C.B., Commanding 12th Inf. Bde., Dover *Afghan War, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). Waziri Expedition, 1881. South Africa, 1899-1902 (Queen's medal and 6 clasps).*
- * Wilson, Major-Gen. H. H., C.B., D.S.O., War Office, S.W. *Burma, 1885-1889, severely wounded (medal and 2 clasps). South Africa, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, D.S.O.).*
- Windham, Major George S., Bembridge, Isle of Wight *Crimea, Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal). Indian Mutiny (medal and clasp).*
- Wingfield-Digby, Capt. W. R., Coleshill Park, Coleshill, Warwickshire *South Africa, 1899-1900, slightly wounded (Queen's medal and 5 clasps).*
- * [250] Wingfield-Stratford, Capt. H. V., Delbury Hall, Craven Arms, Shropshire *Waziri Expedition, 1881.*

War Services, &c.

- * Winterscale, Lt.-Col. J. F. M., Wootton
Court Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent

- * Wood, Col. H., *C.B.*, 95, Thorpe Road,
Norwich

Crimea, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). *N.W. Frontier*, 1894 (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1879 (medal). *Waziri Expedition*, 1881.

Wrottesley, H. E., Esq.

South Africa, 1902 (Queen's medal and 3 clasps).

- * Yarde-Buller, Col. *Hon. H.*, *M.V.O.*,
D.S.O., Naval and Military Club;
Military Attaché, British Embassy,
Paris

N.W. Frontier, 1894-95 (medal and clasp). *Nile Expedition*, 1898 (medal and Egyptian medal and clasp). *South Africa*, 1899-1900 (Queen's medal and 5 clasps, *D.S.O.*).

"1813."

BY COLONEL W. VERNER.

DURING the winter of 1812-1813 the British Army was quartered near the frontiers of Portugal, the Light Division lay in the villages along the Agueda, the 95th Rifles being in Alameda. Here they remained throughout the winter. On 30 April George Simmons wrote to his father "We have been five months in snug winter quarters without seeing the face of a French Mán—a thing which has never happened before."

This life in cantonments must have been terribly dull owing to the lack of communications and the scarcity of letters and of newspapers in those days. Among letters which the Editor has been sent, written by officers during this weary period of waiting, the following one from Charles Beckwith¹ to William Napier is of some interest as showing how completely in the dark our officers were as to the strength of the French and of the great strategic advance in which they were so soon about to take a prominent share.

"ALAMEDA, SPAIN.

"1 MAY, 1813.

"MY DEAR NAPIER,

"I have had in contemplation for a long time to disturb your peace of mind by writing you a letter.

¹ Captain Charles Beckwith, who subsequently lost a leg at Waterloo. He retired as a Major-General in 1847 and died in 1862.

‘Paturient mountains have ’ere now produced muscular abortions’—mine labours at this present writing and will in all probability do as its brother or sister mountains (which you please, for it is hard to define the gender of the people) have done before.

“I think we had the pleasure of walking from Salamanca to these parts together, and, I dare say, you will recollect what sort of a walk it was. Rumour says that we are about to retrace our steps and that we shall not stop until we have driven the French out of Spain. In the meantime, according to custom, the French are represented to be very weak and we, very strong; it is said that they will never be able to keep together though they have lived in that state for the last five months and have even been forming magazines during that period behind the Douro, where the Army of Portugal at present is; the Army of the South is in Salamanca, Avila, Segovia and Madrid occupying all that country.

“It is generally supposed that we shall find 80,000 men behind the Douro. The first operation, I take it for granted, is to get over that river, next to drive them behind the Ebro, and then to take Burgos. I know nothing of the strength of our own Army because some people say that it is very strong, and others that it is not so strong, and I have no means of informing myself upon this point, but I think, if what D. W. said last Nov. was true, I have not overstated the enemy’s force. I hate to run open-mouthed with the mob, and therefore should not be at all surprised at results which would be diametrically opposite to those which everybody seems to speculate on. However I am totally in the dark upon all the points which enable us beings of an inferior description to form any opinion at all.

"We have acted some plays since you left us with various success, we have got drunk with constant success, and I begin to think that the only thing one can be certain of in this life is, that you will certainly get drunk if you will but drink enough.

"Our mode of life is exactly the same as when you left us. I ride about all the morning in pursuit of nothing. Barnard smokes segars until the very atmosphere between the Coa and Agueda is impregnated with the 'herbiferous herb' as Doctor Morgan says, and if you were here again you might draw legs and muscles and Thalia's and Melpomene's until your paint, your paper and your patience were exhausted.

"The monotony of the scene is only varied by the reports of Monday which are all found to be lies on Tuesday morning. Sometimes 40,000 Frenchmen march out of the country, sometimes they march in; sometimes the Spaniards have 150,000 men, sometimes 50; sometimes we are to march to France, sometimes to England; sometimes we have plenty to eat and drink, and sometimes we have not. Excepting by this last circumstance, I am altogether unconcerned as to what does or does not occur, very few things give me pleasure, and very few, pain—But in the midst of this chequered scene of joy and sorrow, whether in the Palace of Ildefonso, or in bivouac at San Munoz, in mirth or woe, believe me always

"Yours very sincerely,

"C. BECKWITH.

"I shouldn't have troubled you with my nonsense except in the hope that I should get some of yours in return. Mine moreover will not cost you more than two pence and perhaps, the Gods' willing, nothing at all.—C. B.

“Write your letter with room for marginal notes and I’ll return it. If I had thought of it sooner I should have done the same with mine. Charles Gore’s regards—did you deliver his letter?”

This letter is addressed to “Major W. Napier, Lady Sarah Napier’s, 14, Cadogan Place, Sloane Square, London,” and is marked outside with a surcharge of 3d., and stamped “Two Py Post. Unpaid, Chas. St., Westminster.”

THE ADVANCE TO VITTORIA.

The strategical situation in May 1813 may be briefly summarized as follows: King Joseph’s forces under Marshal Jourdan, numbering some 120,000 men, not including the reserve at Bayonne, were widely scattered for subsistence but were so placed as to be able to concentrate should Wellington advance on the usual line of Salamanca and Valladolid or on Madrid.

Wellington’s plan was to avoid a direct attack on the concentrated French and to detach Sir Thomas Graham with 6 Divisions, some 40,000 men, through Tras os Montes to the Esla River, so as to turn the line of the Douro, whilst he, with 30,000 men advanced on the Tormes, forced the passage at Salamanca, crossed the Douro and joined hands with Graham.

Castaños with his 20,000 Galicians was then to meet him and the combined army, now numbering 90,000 men was to advance and force the French back to the Pyrenees. Truly did Napier describe it as “A grand design and grandly executed.”

Graham's march through a rugged and mountainous country began on 18 May and on the 30th he was at his assigned post on the Esla River on the extreme right flank of the French Army. The gravity of the French position was increased by Napoleon having ordered Jourdan to send flying columns to exterminate the guerrilla bands and at this moment some 40,000 French troops were scattered in this hopeless errand.

When the news of Wellington's advance reached King Joseph, first Toledo and then Madrid were evacuated and an immense train of French officials and renegade Spanish supporters, with all their baggage and valuables, followed the Army northward. Being unable to concentrate sufficient troops to oppose Wellington's direct advance and in ever present danger of being outflanked on the north, Joseph had to fall back.

At Burgos where in the autumn of 1812 Wellington had received so severe a check and had been compelled to fall back on Portugal, Joseph could only muster 50,000 men against Wellington's 80,000 and so the fortress was blown up and abandoned.

On 12 June the French were at the defile of Pancorbo where their weakness in numbers would be compensated for by the strength of the position should the Allies attempt a frontal attack. Wellington however declined to oblige them and turning off to his left by country tracks once again outflanked their right and crossing the upper Ebro threatened to cut off their retreat on France. King Joseph now took up a position behind the river Zadorra; to cover Vittoria he had with him about 60,000 men and he daily hoped to be joined by Clausel with about 15,000 men from Aragon and by Foy with 12,000 men from Biscay.

VITTORIA.

The great battle was fought on 21 June the actual numbers present being about 80,000 men of the Allies as against 65,000 French. Wellington's plan of attack was for Graham to outflank the French right and cut off their retreat along the road to France, whilst their left was to be similarly outflanked by Hill; the main attack being driven home in the centre.

In spite of a desperate resistance the French were defeated at every point and were only saved from annihilation by Reille's fine stand, whereby Graham was prevented from pressing home his attack until late in the day. The French fled in utter confusion and lost all their cannon, 153 pieces, as well as their train and stores and some 5½ million dollars. But the booty belonging to officers and others which fell into the hands of the victors was even greater, for the French had for years systematically robbed every place in Spain and Portugal which they had occupied. Their losses in killed and wounded were about 6,000 with 1,000 prisoners. The Allies' casualties amounted to close upon 5,000 men.

The share of the 95th Rifles in the advance on Vittoria was an important one. On 18th the 1st and 3rd Battalions drove the French from the village of San Millan and pursued them for a considerable distance. Later on the 2nd Battalion came up and handled the French rearguard severely, capturing their baggage. Two Sergeants and 2 Riflemen were killed and Lieut. Haggup and 13 Riflemen wounded.

At Vittoria the Light Division were in the centre attack under Wellington, the 3rd Battalion and two Companies of the 1st Battalion of the 95th Rifles commenced the battle by driving the French out of

the village of Villodas on the Zadorra. Later on the Light and 3rd Divisions, covered by the skirmishers of the 1st and 3rd Battalions, captured the village of Arinez in the French centre. It was here that our Riflemen captured three guns, the first taken on that memorable day, Lieut. FitzMaurice of the 3rd Battalion outstripping his men (who carried their knapsacks) and taking the *first* gun with his own hands! Meanwhile the 2nd Battalion, with the 2nd Brigade of the Light Division, were sharply engaged and captured the village of Margarita on the left and the whole Regiment (three Battalions) advanced on Vittoria and eventually entered it and driving the French out, halted at nightfall and bivouacked three miles beyond, having been marching and fighting since 3 o'clock in the morning and covered over 20 miles of country. Next morning the 22nd, they continued the pursuit and the following day overtook the French at Echarri Arinez and drove them thence. On the 24th they again pursued and had a sharp skirmish in which they captured the *last* and only gun which the French had carried off from the field!

All Riflemen should read Sir William Cope's account of this famous battle and pursuit.

On the 25th the Regiment halted outside of the fortress of Pampeluna out of range of its guns. Next day they were sent with the Light Division to endeavour to intercept and cut off General Clausel, but in spite of forced marches (one of over 24 miles) in shocking bad weather, he evaded them. After this they entered the Pyrenees and on 15 July drove the French from the heights of Santa Barbara, near Vera, where they remained off and on until early in October.

But during this time much happened and the Riflemen shared in many and glorious exploits.

Marshal Soult who had been sent by the Emperor to replace Jourdan after the disaster of Vittoria, on 25 July crossed the frontier and attempted to relieve Pamplona. Then followed a whole series of desperate actions in which the Light Division took but a minor share owing to their position. But they had some tremendous hard marching and on 1 August had a sharp and successful fight at the Bridge of Yanci and on the following day followed up the unfortunate Frenchmen and drove them from the heights of Echalar.

The Regiment now returned to Vera. Here it was on 25 August that the first Regimental Dinner was held on the heights of Santa Barbara. A trench was dug along the four sides of a "table" formed of the green sward and along this 70 officers of the three Battalions sat and dined. This took place close to the French outpost line.

STORM OF SAN SEBASTIAN.

Meanwhile Wellington was besieging San Sebastian; the attempted storm having failed, he called for volunteers from the Light Division and all three Battalions of the Rifles gave their quota. The fortress was stormed on 31 August the Forlorn Hope being led by Lieut. James Percival of the 1st Battalion who was desperately wounded, as was 2nd Lieut. William Hamilton of the 2nd Battalion.¹ Seven Riflemen

¹ A memoir and portrait of Hamilton will be found in the CHRONICLE, 1894, p. 80.

were killed and 2 Sergeants and fourteen Riflemen wounded. A special medal was granted to some of the survivors of the Forlorn Hope.¹

THE BRIDGE OF VERA.

On the same day of this splendid feat of arms the Regiment at Vera had also some severe fighting.

During the day General Clausel forded the Bidassoa below Vera and attacked the British but was held in check and he was forced to recross it. But a tremendous rainstorm caused the river to rise and the retreat of a very large body of the French was cut off. The only way to avoid surrender was to force a passage at the Bridge of Vera. This was held by Captain Daniel Cadoux and one Company of the 2nd Battalion, supported by another. Early on the morn of 1 September the French attacked the Bridge in overwhelming force and eventually carried it, but not before the gallant Cadoux and most of his heroic little band had been slain or shot down. Our Riflemen however fought desperately and inflicted incredible losses on their foes. The French General was killed and the bridge and its approaches literally choked with dead and dying Frenchmen.

THE HEIGHTS OF VERA.

During September the French continued to fortify the heights above Vera and it was not until 7 October

¹ A memoir of one of these, Sergeant John Himbury, with portrait and illustration of the Forlorn Hope medal, will be found in the CHRONICLE, 1909, p. 90.

that Wellington made a general attack on their immensely strong position.

The Light Division under Colonel Colborne of the 52nd carried the heights above Vera in splendid style but not without heavy losses. Three officers of the 95th and 39 Riflemen were killed and 6 officers and 153 Riflemen were wounded. Upon carrying the heights, our men saw below them what they, in derision of the Emperor's proclamations, styled "the sacred soil of France." It was to reach this that they had fought for over five long years.

When in 1848 the long delayed General Service medal was issued to the British Army with a clasp to commemorate this protracted and desperate fighting in the Pyrenees, no less than 309 survivors in the 95th received the clasp, a far larger number than did any other Regiment in the Army. The Honour of "Pyrenees" was granted to us in 1910.¹

NIVELLE.

For over a month the Regiment remained encamped on the heights in most inclement weather, amid rain, and at times snow.

At last on 10 November Wellington attacked the French and carried the heights overlooking the Nivelle. The losses of the Regiment were severe in this fight. Lieut. Doyle and 11 Riflemen being killed and 10 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.

¹ For a detailed account of this, see CHRONICLE, 1910, p. 86.

NIVE.

The Regiment was now moved to Arbonne ; there was some sharp skirmishing later in the month and on 9 December Wellington forced the passage of the Nive. Here again the Regiment experienced further losses, Lieut. Hopwood and 9 Riflemen being killed and 75 Riflemen being wounded. The end of the year 1813 found the Regiment at and about Arcangues in the South of France.

RIFLE BRIGADE VETERANS IN CANADA.

IN our issue of 1911, we gave some account of the veterans of the Regiment living in the City of Hamilton, Canada, together with a photograph of a group of them which appeared as the frontispiece of our CHRONICLE for that year.

Subsequently Captain H. C. Buller sent a copy of the CHRONICLE to each of the old Riflemen concerned, a kind thought which was greatly appreciated.

Captain Buller on 8 November last received a letter from Mr. Hodson formerly of "I" Company 1st Battalion (the veteran who had originally sent the account we published) which we feel sure will be read with interest by all, and from which the following is an extract:—

"I was unable to get the veterans of the R.B. together during the summer owing to various causes, but on Saturday 1st inst. sixteen of us dined at the Waldorf Hotel. All were pleased to have the CHRONICLE, and the prominence given to the group and the account of their services were very much appreciated. There were five absent. Three, Owen, Burrows and Fletcher suffering from minor ailments only, I am glad to say, while Cooper lives now at Welland with his son, who is proprietor of the leading hotel there. Farr had changed his address and did not get the invitation, but has since called upon me, and received his copy. Mr. Gardner, though over eighty-three, still keeps in splendid health and is very active. Mr. Robinson who was with us, as you will probably know, has received a commission as an Honorary Lieutenant, Canadian Militia, 28 December 1912, and was the first Canadian bandmaster to receive that honour. He is well,

and though he still conducts all band practices, it is only on rare occasions that he parades with the band, his son acting in his place.

"I will make the Hamilton Rifle Brigade Dinner an annual event so long as I am in the city, for it does the old fellows good to get together."

In a subsequent letter Mr. Hodson wrote to Captain H. C. Buller :—

"Mr. Fricker (one of our group here) called upon me on Sunday last and told me (for the first time) that he had, in Toronto, two brothers, both of whom served with him in the 1st Rifle Brigade. Both are now members of the band of the 2nd Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, the regiment of which Colonel Sir H. M. Pellatt was Commanding Officer, up to a short time ago. Their names are H. Fricker, Band Serjeant, 2nd Queen's Own Rifles, and W. Fricker, bandsman, 2nd Queen's Own Rifles. The former served in the R.B. from 1856 to 1868, and the latter from 1858 to about 1874, and both were trained in the band by the late Mr. Miller."

The following account of the Dinner appeared in one of the Canadian papers :—

THE OLD BRIGADE.

VETERANS OF RIFLE BRIGADE DINED ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

On Saturday night last, November 1, 1913, veterans of the Rifle Brigade to the number of sixteen assembled at the Waldorf Hotel. Dinner was served at 6 o'clock, and was thoroughly enjoyed. The date was particularly well chosen, it being the forty-fourth anniversary of the appointment to the 13th Royal Regiment as Bandmaster, of Lieutenant George R. Robinson, who was present and received the warm congratulations of his old comrades. Those present knew that the distinction of a commission is rarely granted to a bandmaster, even in the British regular forces, and its receipt by Mr. Robinson is a marked recognition of his standing as a master of military music. The usual toasts were proposed and warmly responded to, that to H.R.H. the Governor-

General being enthusiastically received. Many of those present served with him in Canada in 1869, when he was a Lieutenant in the regiment, and his connection with the Rifle Brigade continues, for he is its Colonel-in-Chief to-day.

Of those present several were, on the same day fifty-nine years ago, enduring the hardships of the Crimean War in the trenches, before Sebastopol. Prior to the investment of that fortress they had taken part in the Battles of Alma and Balaclava, and on November 5, 1854, took part in the decisive Battle of Inkerman, which left to the Russians only their fortress of Sebastopol.

Many reminiscences of those stirring days were recalled during dinner, and many hearty laughs were heard over practical jokes and jokers of nearly sixty years ago.

During dinner each veteran rifleman received a copy of THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE.

The frontispiece of the book is the group of Hamilton Rifle Brigade veterans, which was taken on the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. the Governor-General to Hamilton, when he renewed acquaintance with so many old comrades. A full record of their services appears in the text, and by a coincidence there is also a long account of the regiment's eight years of service in Canada, in which the time spent in Hamilton is pleasantly recalled by the author, Major Montgomery.

E. Hodson, late Rifle Brigade, presided, supported by Lieutenant and Bandmaster Robinson, and ex-Band Sergeant W. Gardner, the veteran of veterans, who joined the Rifle Brigade in 1845, and with it fought in South Africa in 1846, over sixty-seven years ago. Genial Bob Lannaway, looking able yet to demolish a dozen Russians, beamed a youthful smile upon the gathering, while W. Fricker, by special request, sang the song he was famed for, in Aldershot in 1858.

Under the leadership of Lieutenant Robinson the National Anthem was sung in a lusty manner which seemed to belie the fact that fourteen out of the sixteen were well over seventy years old.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS FROM THE CRIMEA, 1854-56.

[Communicated by Colour-Sergeant P. SHAW,
1st Battalion.]

It being the sixtieth anniversary of the outbreak of the War in the Crimea, the following extracts from letters from the Crimea by an "Edinburgh Boy" whose identity is not known,¹ may be of interest to readers of the CHRONICLE. "Edinburgh Boy" was a medical student at Edinburgh, and having obtained the Diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1854, immediately volunteered for active service, and was eventually attached to the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade:—

25 October, 1854. I embarked at Queenstown. My Green Jacket has a considerable amount of respect shown to it as I am the only Rifleman on board.

16 November, 1854. Landed in the Crimea.

20 November, 1854. There is a quarry opposite a place where our men have for some time been raising a redoubt, from which the enemy's sharpshooters have been harassing them while at work, they themselves being sheltered by the sides of the pits. A Lieutenant

¹ *Note by the Editor.*—The writer of these letters, as far as can be judged, was Joseph Fletcher Longheed, who was gazetted an Assistant Surgeon on the Staff, 15 August, 1854, and was appointed to the Regiment 1 May, 1855. He subsequently served with the Royal Artillery and in the 21st Fusiliers, and was promoted Surgeon-Major 19 June, 1867. He died at Colinton, near Edinburgh, 20 October, 1876 (see Colonel Boyle's *Rifle Brigade Century*, p. 198).

of the Rifle Brigade (Tryon) who was in command of the night piquet, volunteered, with a party of his men to turn the Russians out. He and his party stole quietly along unseen by the enemy, until close upon them, when with a rush they captured the quarry, and killed every Russian in it, thus securing a most important point for future operations; but the lives of the gallant leader and seven of his men were sacrificed in this exploit.

1 December, 1854. Once more among the Green-jackets. Two days ago I was ordered to join the 2nd Battalion the Rifle Brigade, in the Light Division, and reported myself yesterday. I share a tent with the Quartermaster. This change is fortunate for me, as I get better messing, more hay to sleep on and an additional blanket.

5 December, 1854. A party of the 50th Regiment was caught napping by the Russians, in the quarry that I formerly mentioned as having been captured by a party of the Rifle Brigade, and eight of them were killed. The enemy once more held the quarry. This occurred just before the time at which our piquets are changed, and it so happened that the relieving party was a party of Riflemen, who, when they heard what had occurred, went at the Russians, and re-took this important position.

21 December, 1854. The Duke of Wellington, whose father was Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, sent out thirty cases of brandy for the officers, which will allow about a dozen to each, and will help to keep us warm when the cold sets in.

22 December, 1854. We have a very nice body of Officers, quiet and gentlemanly in all they do—no boisterous talking or abusive language, such as are only

too common in regiments of the line. Colonel Lawrence is a really good man, and as the other officers in a regiment generally take their tone from the Commanding Officer, the same spirit pervades the whole.

15 February, 1855. Prince Albert has sent out to the Rifle Brigade a large supply of long pipes and Cavendish tobacco, which have been distributed among the Officers and men, and a large case of splendid game pies for the Officers.

27 April, 1855. Another change is in store for me. Dr. Reade's arrival makes me a sort of fifth wheel in the coach, and I shall have to leave the Greenjackets, to my sorrow, as I have been very happy and comfortable amongst them.

30 April, 1855. In "General Orders" just published, my junior has been transferred to another corps, and I am glad to say I remain amongst my excellent friends, the Rifles.

27 August, 1855. A French Officer expressed his surprise to one of our Captains that the Russians rarely made an attack on our trenches, where we had so few men on guard as compared with them. They send down four times the number on guard that we do. Our Captain evaded the question as well as he could.

15 November, 1855. On this date a series of explosions took place. General Codrington, thinking the Russians had gone, exclaimed, "They've blown up the forts on the north side and evacuated"; but he soon learnt that it was our own siege train that had blown up. Several Officers displayed remarkable coolness and gallantry in removing live shells from the vicinity of the flames. Among others, Lieutenant Moon, Rifle Brigade, was conspicuous for his daring. The huts of the Rifle Brigade, close to and in front of the "park,"

are all smashed in with pieces of shells that exploded, but no one was seriously hurt.

17 January, 1856. Jamie Hunter came here from the Fleet on Tuesday, dined and slept. A son of Sir George Grey, who is a subaltern in the Rifle Brigade, called while Jamie was here. When Grey left, I told Jamie who he was. It was ludicrous to a degree to see how he stared, and hummed and hawed at the idea of my receiving a visit from a member of the aristocracy!

31 January, 1856. The 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade have got up a capital Theatre, and gave a grand performance on the opening night, at which several Generals of Division were present, and greatly enjoyed themselves, especially at supper.

3 February, 1856. I went to the play last week at the Rifle Brigade camp, and enjoyed a pleasant evening. After "A Thumping Legacy" there was some good glee singing by a few of the Band; and the "Corps-de-Ballet," consisting of one Sergeant dressed in the "Garb of old Gael" appeared, and danced the Highland Fling very well indeed. Next, one of the men sang "The Ratcatcher's Daughter," and as an encore gave a parody of "Jeanette and Jeanot," composed for the occasion, and it finished with the appropriate piece of advice, "Let those that make the huts see that they are water-tight." The amusement wound up with "No 1 Round the Corner," which was very well acted by Captain Pellew and one of the Sergeants. The scenery was very good and was painted by the Officers. The hut has accommodation for over a hundred, and one night is devoted to the men, the others being mixed nights for Officers and their friends, and as many men as can find room.

8 February, 1856. Two evenings ago I walked over

to the Rifles Camp, by invitation, to theatre and supper afterwards. The acting in the two pieces, "Betsy Baker," and "Cool as a Cucumber" was excellent and afforded great amusement. The supper was quite a banquet, at which a large number of Staff and Regimental Officers assisted. The Mess room was beautifully decorated, and speeches and songs enlivened the after-part of the evening. Lord Alexander Russell, who commands the 1st Battalion, after proposing the toast to the hosts of the evening, finished up by singing a variation of "Jolly Good Fellows." He substituted the words, "For they Led the Way to the Alma," which was received with great enthusiasm. Amongst other notables present was Lord Edward Clinton, son of the Duke of Newcastle, who is a subaltern in the 1st Battalion. Imagine me, a "puir Edinburgh laddie" sitting at the same table with noble lords and honourables! We had a happy time and did not separate till 3 a.m.

9 June, 1856. The dispersion of the Light Division has begun. Yesterday I rode over to say good-bye to my old comrades of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, and accompanied the Battalion part of the way to Balaclava. They were all in capital spirits, but growling at the prospects of a long voyage, as they had to go by a sailing ship.

NOTE.—Between the dates 17 January, 1856, and 31 January, 1856, "Edinburgh Boy" was detached from the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to take over Medical Officer to the Divisional Staff.

BADAJOS REVISITED.

BY COLONEL W. VERNER.

[Last April I visited Badajoz in company with Colonel Victor Couper. The following account of its present condition appeared in the *Saturday Review* of 26 April 1913.]

THERE are perhaps few sights sadder than that of a fine vessel hopelessly ashore on an iron-bound coast slowly and surely grinding herself to pieces. To see the results of years of scientific invention and the perfection of human workmanship being remorselessly destroyed is of itself a pitiable object setting aside any loss of life involved. But to a soldier a far more melancholy sight is that of a strong fortress such as was Badajoz a century ago, now lying derelict and crumbling to pieces. The mere fact of so much human skill and military ingenuity having come to such a pass is of itself sad to contemplate. But when one recalls the stupendous scenes of carnage which the place has witnessed during repeated sieges in times long past culminating in its Storm in 1812, as well as the hosts of gallant men who have given their lives in desperate defence or still more desperate assault of these ancient walls, the vanity of all human efforts and especially of all military success strikes deep into one's soul and causes the traitor's thought to arise: Is not military glory too dearly purchased?

For many years it has been my desire to visit Badajoz and to examine the spots where, during the last and most famous siege and assault of the grim

Section 19



Section 20



THE TRAITOR

BY JOHN GALT

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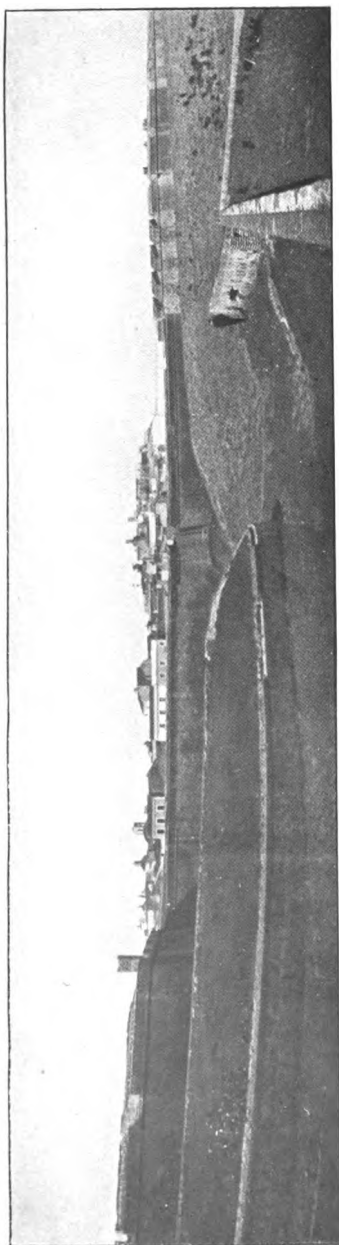
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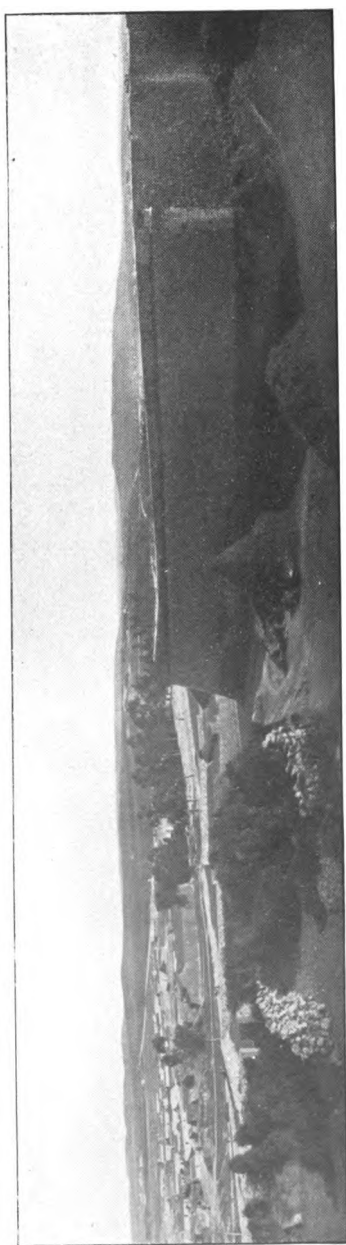
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Santa Maria Bastion.
GENERAL VIEW FROM THE COVERED WAY OF ATTEMPTED STORM BY THE LIGHT DIVISION.
La Trinidad Bastion.
Curtain.



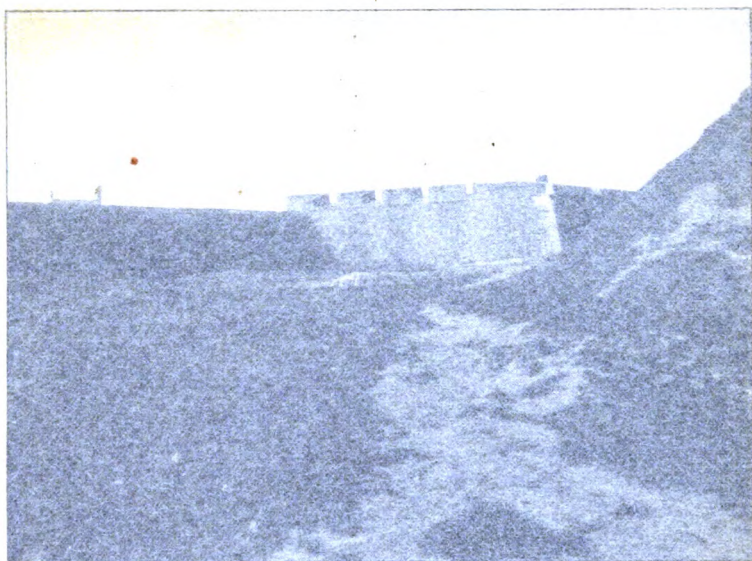
Rivillas Stream.
GENERAL VIEW FROM SUMMIT OF WALLS STORMED BY THE 3rd DIVISION.
BADAJOZ.
San Roque Outwork.
San Pedro Bastion.

old fortress, our gallant soldiers and their no less gallant French foes laid down their lives as things of no account whatever on that terrible morning in April 1812.

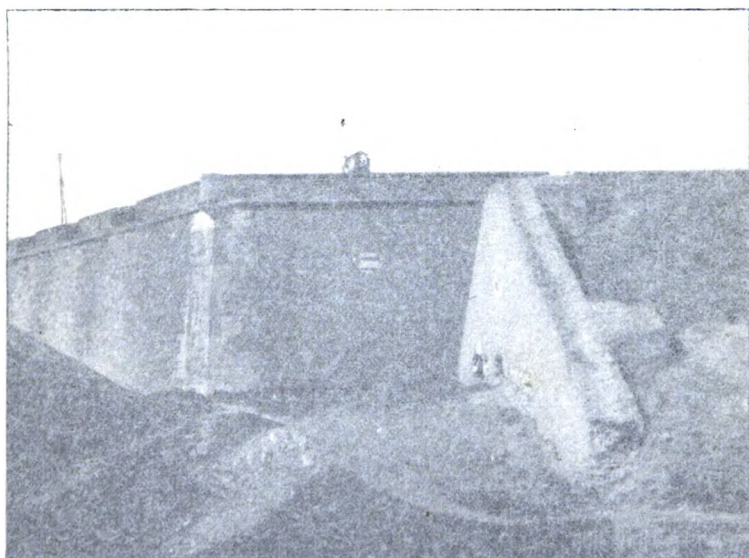
To reach Badajoz from Southern Andalusia is by no means so simple as it appears on a map and entails two long and wearisome days in the train, with irritating delays. And now having at last been there I confess that I almost wish I had not succeeded and that I had been content to think of the place as so graphically described by Napier. For Badajoz of to-day as regards military importance is a thing of no account, indeed far less account than is the doomed liner on the rocks, yet infinitely more pathetic. Many years have passed since the old armament was removed and the place left defenceless, since the increased range of modern guns have made it indefensible. Thus nowadays it is merely an isolated town restricted in growth by the ancient ramparts, its narrow streets filled by a noisy jostling crowd and still noisier carts rattling over the rough pavement which often take up the whole space between the houses and congest all traffic, creating a pandemonium typical of old Spain, where the minimum of work seems to be accompanied by the maximum of noise and discomfort. The ramparts have for long served as the refuse heap, and worse, of all the adjacent houses. Dirt, dust and indescribable filth everywhere pervade, rubbish is shot over the ramparts or more commonly, is left in heaps on the banquettes or at the embrasures, amid unsavoury pools of sewage. And the incongruity of the whole thing is that save where some well-reveted stone wall has been intentionally broken down and carried off to form building materials or where some settlement has

taken place, the old fortifications of the enceinte still exist in all their intense precision and exactness just as they were in the long-off days when the best brains in Spain designed them and the most skilful masons built them. Many of the bastions are to this day as sharply scarped, with embrasures as neatly lined with hewn stone and with gun platforms as truly levelled with good flags as they were when they were first completed. It is easy to follow everywhere the course of the subtly designed "communications" sheltered by tenaille and ravelin and, crossing the main ditch, to ascend the neatly formed brick-edged ramps and wander along the covered way above a counterscarp, extending for hundreds of yards in almost perfect condition and still absolutely barring access to the ditch.

And herein lies the pathos of the whole thing, for these same stone-walled ditches are for the most part just as they were when our gallant soldiers swept across them like a living stream to certain death. Their bodies now lie mouldering somewhere, anywhere, under the surrounding soil, yet all memory of their heroism has long since died out, even among those Spaniards whose families dwelt in Badajoz during the siege, and it is a matter of great difficulty to identify spots which, whatever may be their present condition, should most surely be viewed as holy ground by all who have a soul to appreciate the grandeur of the words "Be thou faithful unto death." For the British Army there are two points of superlative interest in Badajoz, the first where the 4th and the Light Divisions made their desperate onslaught on the breaches, the second where Picton's 3rd Division so marvellously stormed the lofty walls of the Castle, thereby ensuring the capture of the town. There are other points, such as the San



THE RIGHT FLANK OF LA TRINIDAD BASTION,
seen from the Covered Way in front of the Santa Maria Bastion.



PORTION OF RIGHT FACE OF LA TRINIDAD BASTION
where the Stormers of the Light Division attacked.
(Note the tablet and cannon balls in escarp)

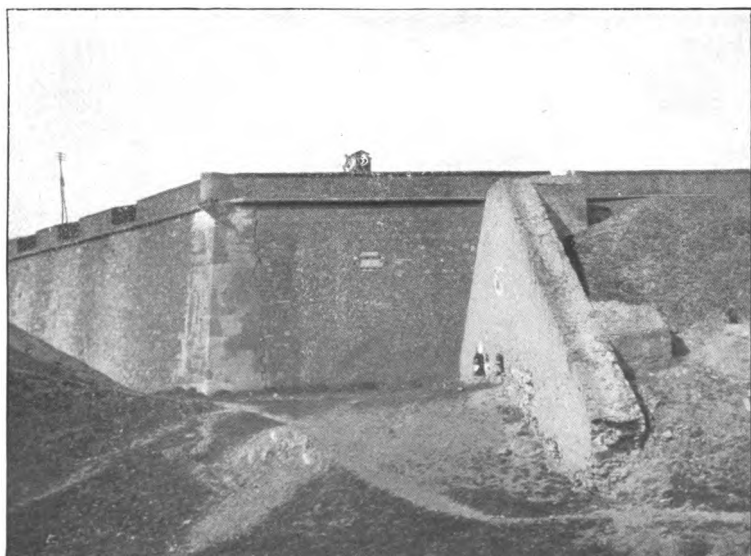
BADAJOS.

taken place, the old fortifications of the enclosure still exist in all their antique precision and exactness just as they were in the happy days when the best brains in Spain designed them and the most skilful masons built them. Many of the bastions are to this day as sharply scarped and as smooth as neatly lined with hewn stone and as perfectly uniform as truly levelled with good "guano," when they were first completed. In some of the "casemates" everywhere the course of the soldiers' "trench" "communications" sheltered by the parapets, and crossing the main ditch, to descend to the "trenches" or "redoubts" and wander along the "trenches" or "counterescarp," extending for miles in every direction, almost perfect condition and still in the same condition to the ditch.

It is a pity that the relics of the whole thing, for the most part, are for the most part gone. The gallant soldiers swept across the ditch and on to certain death. Their bodies were buried somewhere, anywhere, under the ground, yet all memory of their heroism has been forgotten, even among those Spaniards whose bones now lie in Badajoz during the siege, and it is a matter of great difficulty to identify spots where they may be their present condition, should not be viewed as holy ground by all who have a sense to appreciate the grandeur of the words "Be thou faithful unto death." For the British Army there are two points of superlative interest in Badajoz, the first where the 4th and the Light Divisions made their desperate onslaught on the breaches, the second where Picton's 3rd Division so marvellously stormed the lofty walls of the Castle, thereby ensuring the capture of the town. There are other points, such as the San



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BADAJOS.

Vincente bastion and San Roque ravelin, with stirring memories but these first two surely surpass the rest in their intense fascination as scenes of desperate valour.

Since from the Castle can be seen the whole town below as well as the valley of the Guadiana in which it lies, we went thither first. Threading the narrow paved streets one passes through the Plaza which Wellington selected as convenient for the erection of a gallows whereon to hang a few marauders after the Storm; hard by a crumbling archway leads through the crazy old Moorish walls into the Castle in which a very ancient Castillo forms a keep. The whole interior of the Castle is now covered with steep grassy mounds, where earthen batteries, traverses and other defences were thrown up during the sieges. Sheep were grazing here and there with a few lads tending them but there were no other signs of life save for the colony of storks which have established themselves on the ruined towers of the old keep and which, at the time of our visit, were busily engaged in completing their nests. Making my way to the north-east corner of the Castle walls where Picton's men made their famous escalade, I climbed on to the old wall of one of the small flanking bastions or projecting towers and was able thus to get a clear view of the main escarpment and so to take stock of the difficulties which our gallant men so valiantly overcame in their ascent. The wall here is about 25 feet high, then comes a sloping shelf of rock a few feet wide with another drop of 10 feet to the grassy slopes below. Whether some of the ladders were planted on this ledge I know not, but the whole place is most deterrent to escalade and it is small wonder that the French looked upon this

point as unscalable. As an old climber and one well accustomed to every phase of difficulty in gaining the summit of cliffs and walls, I confess that the physical difficulties at this spot are so great that I should view with some anxiety any body of men ascending such a wall and still more, the moment when, upon reaching its slippery summit they had to quit the ladders and make good their footing. And this without a valiant enemy at the top ready and able to push back the ladders or to meet such men as reached the summit with musketry fire and bayonet. Yet somewhere here it was that Major Ridge of the 5th Fusiliers after the first assault had been repelled, placed a ladder with his own hands and dashing up it entered an embrasure at the head of his gallant Regiment and captured the Castle. He was slain in the subsequent combat at the gate leading into the town and of him Napier wrote "No man died that night with more glory—yet many died and there was much glory."

The day of our visit was typical of Spanish spring-time. From my lofty post I looked down upon the steep grassy slopes running down to the Rivellas stream which at the time of the assault was dammed and turned into a formidable inundation. Beyond lay the wonderful fertile valley of the Guadiana, through which wandered the sparkling blue river, its wide channels dotted with islets and bordered by yellow sandbanks until lost to view in the dim haze of the far distant plains. I sat in an old brick-edged embrasure. Was it the one Ridge entered in his desperate assault? And looking down on the old walls where our ladders had rested, I tried to realize the scene of that awful struggle; of ladders crowded with men, falling upon and crushing their comrades, and of dead and dying heaped in the

grassy dell about 40 feet below me, for no less than six hundred officers and men fell here. I was all alone and the noise and tumult of the town was deadened by the high walls of the ruined keep. Suddenly I heard close to me what sounded like a quiet laugh! I suppose I was in a dream, for next moment I recognized the call of the hoopoe, a soft derisive "Hoo-hoo-hoo," but so close and sepulchral as to be positively startling, and then I became aware that a pair of these handsome Spring visitors were perched in a hollowed fissure in the face of the escarp only a few feet from where I sat. They took no notice of me and continued their little pantomime, content with the sun and warmth after their long journey from Central Africa and the convenient position for their courtship obviously prepared for them by the shattering blow of a British 24-pounder round shot. I found it difficult to pursue my meditations on the past, punctuated as they were by the hollow laughter of the birds as if in derision alike of my thoughts and of all military glory. But the hoopoes were not the only tenants of these old walls. Wandering around the defences we came on several snug dwellings made by poor Spaniards amid the general wreck of abandoned military works. One neat little cottage was built into a main traverse and bomb-proof, with a carefully tended garden and small patch of wheat growing in the adjacent bastion. Another was an entirely subterranean house in one of the main powder magazines, and could only be reached by descending a narrow and steep flight of stone steps. I tried to visit the storks and got within a few feet of the summit of the wall on which some twenty of their huge nests were perched but the masonry was too rotten and unsafe to venture higher and I descended to the

accompaniment of an orchestra of castanets as the storks clattered their beaks, seemingly in exaltation of my defeat. There is a colony of kestrels in the old tower and hoopoes in pairs were to be seen in many places, they seemed to delight in the dust and desolation of the ruined Castle and were walking about in all the glory of their golden crowns in the brilliant sunlight.

Later in the day we went round the main ramparts of the town. The eight bastions are still in excellent preservation and are as a rule exactly as they were during the siege. The size of these bastions may be judged by the fact that in one of them a fine cavalry barrack has been built whilst an adjacent one is occupied by a good sized bull-ring. The bastion close to the river bank known as the San Vincente is where the 5th Division made their feint attack which developed into a successful storm, also at a cost of six hundred casualties. But the true interest naturally centres in the "front" comprised by the Santa Maria bastion and the San Trinidad. For it was in the curtain extending between these that a great breach was torn by Wellington's artillery whilst the bastions themselves provided the named breaches in the orders for the assault. It was in rear of these breaches that the French Governor, General Philippon, constructed the famous retrenchment armed with sword blades which held back our gallant men.

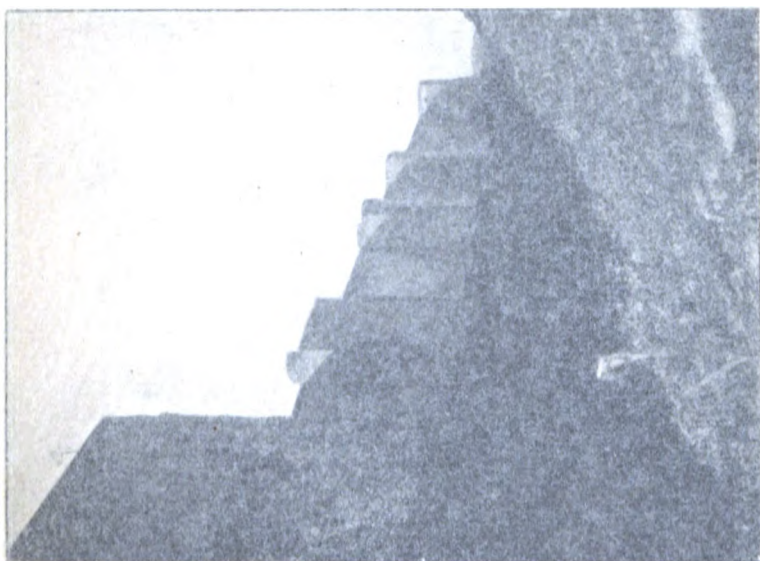
In order to appreciate in some degree the work which our men were called on to perform, we approached the fortress from outside and walked by the line of advance taken by the column of attack of the Light Division and passing the grassy ditch which now marks where the palisading was torn down by them,

dropped on to the banquette of the covered way. Here the first thing that strikes one is the great size and width of the main ditch. Partially filled up as it is, there is still a drop of 13 to 14 feet of sheer wall down the well-built counterscarp and here it was that our men placed ladders, down which they hurried. In the centre of this front there is a big earthen ravelin, designed of course as a protection to the curtain behind and this was escalated by many of our men in mistake for the breach itself, causing a useless loss of life since it was under the close fire of the besieged. The whole surface of this part of the ditch is a mass of deep pits suggestive of the explosion of mines. All the breaches have been rebuilt but it is easy to see where they were made. Near the angle of the right face of the Trinidad a tablet of the shape and size of a gravestone is built into the wall with 10 shells surrounding it. This tablet is elaborately carved with scroll ornamentation but has no inscription or lettering on it whatever and is about 20 feet above the ground. Some 40 yards to its right, close to the salient of the bastion, the numerals "1812" are outlined on the wall by iron bands and 24-pounder cannon balls. A small tablet about a foot square is let into the wall below this but has no inscription on it. I have no authority for my supposition but it seemed to me possible that the assailants, of whom hundreds were slain close up to this bastion were subsequently buried in its ruins and that when the shattered portions of these walls were rebuilt these cannon balls and shells were let in so as to mark the spot. It was in front of this breach that the French dug the ditch in which "about a hundred of the Fusiliers, the men of Albuhera were smothered." The ditch, now dry, still exists; 600 British officers, non-

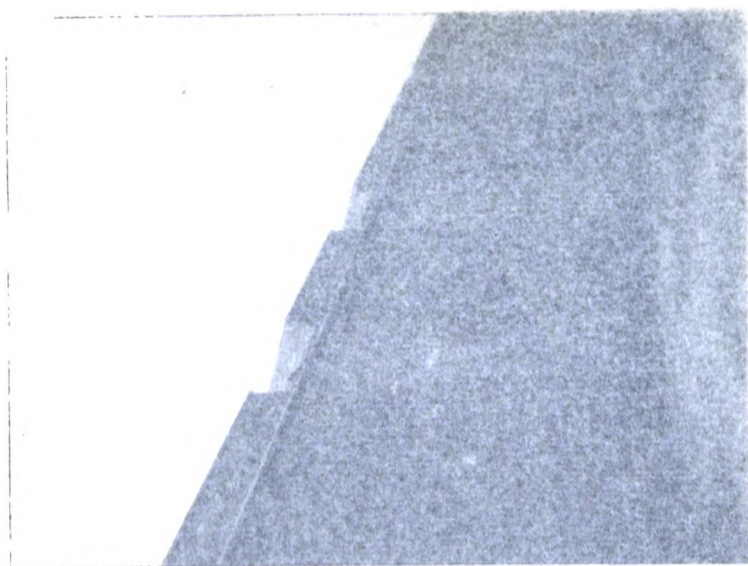
commissioned officers and men lie somewhere near this spot. How and when they met their deaths during that most appalling assault will never be known. Napier's brief summary gives at least some idea of how varied and how terrible were the last moments of many. "Let any man picture to himself this frightful carnage taking place in a space less than a hundred yards square. Let him consider that the slain died not all suddenly nor by one manner of death; that some perished by steel, some by shot, some by water, that some were crushed and mangled by heavy weights, some trampled upon, some dashed to atoms by the fiery explosions and that for hours this destruction was endured without shrinking."

* * * * *

I climbed upon the ruined ravelin and looked around me. I was exactly facing the site of the breach in the curtain, which lay hardly 30 yards distant; some 60 yards to my left front was the left flank of the Santa Maria, now repaired, but with a yawning fissure near its angle extending from the top, half-way down its walls, and marking where the renovated portion had sunk outwards, whilst at an equal distance to my right front was the right face of the Trinidad. I called to mind Napier's account of how it was at the Santa Maria a valorous Portuguese Grenadier was "the foremost man in," whilst looking at the Trinidad I thought of the "martial fury of that desperate soldier of the 95th" who in his attempt to force his way through the chained sword-blades, thrust his head under them and was brained. When at dawn next morning the scene of strife was visited, the body of this gallant Rifleman was seen all by itself still pinned under the



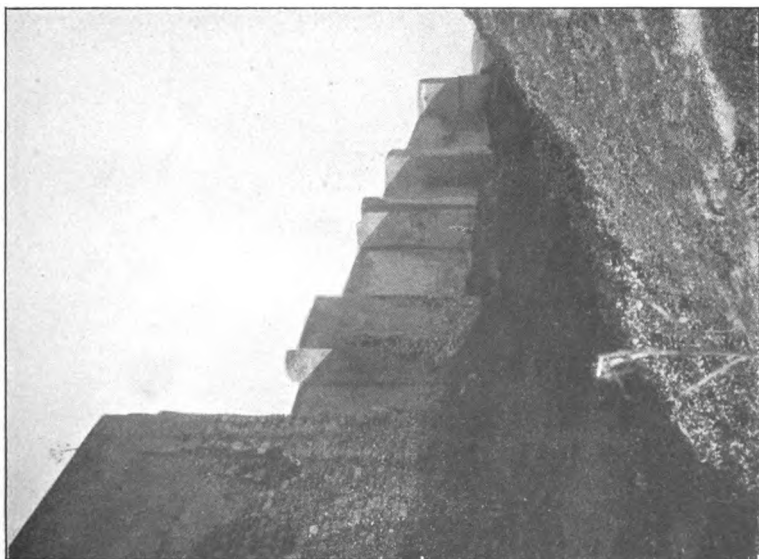
THE CASTLE WALLS,
as seen from the ditch below, where the 3rd Division
planted their machine guns.



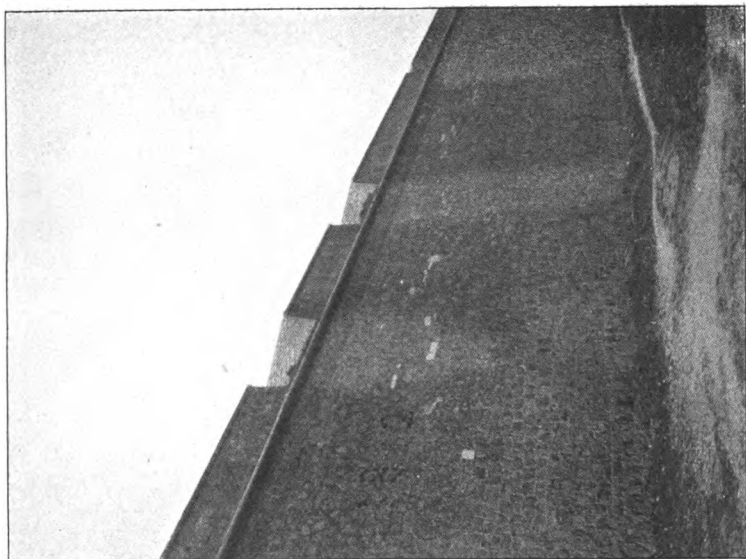
THE
CASTLE WALLS

any one of the thousands of men who somewhere near the scene of the battle have met their deaths hurriedly and unexpectantly. The assault will never be known. Napier's account only gives at least some idea of how terrible were the last moments of the battle. Any man picture to himself a small spot of ground taking place in a space less than one hundred yards square. Let him consider that this destruction took all suddenly nor by one manner of death, that some perished by steel, some by shot, some by water, that some were crushed and mangled by heavy weights, some trampled upon, some dashed to atoms by the fiery explosions and then for hours this destruction was endured with no cessation."

I walked across the deck of the *Trinidad* and met Mr. Lumsden, the commanding officer, who was in the curtain, which I was told had been shot down some 60 yards to my left front was the stern of the *Santa Maria*, now repaired, but with a yawning fissure near its angle extending from the top half-way down its walls, and marking where the projected portion had sunk outwards, whilst at an equal distance to my right front was the right face of the *Trinidad*. I called to mind Napier's account of how it was at the *Santa Maria* a valorous Portuguese Grenadier was "the foremost man in," whilst looking at the *Trinidad* I thought of the "mortal fury of that desperate soldier of the 95th" who in his attempt to force his way through the chained sword-blades, thrust his head under them and was brained. When at dawn next morning the scene of strife was visited, the body of this gallant Rifleman was seen all by itself still pinned under the



THE CASTLE WALLS,
as seen from the ditch below, where the 3rd Division
planted their ladders.



SITE OF EAST END OF BREACH IN LA TRINIDAD
(above the square tablet in escarp, "1812" is outlined in
cannon balls).

BADAJOS.

sharp blades, his comrades who had been slain having rolled back down the steep breach where they lay heaped up below. The leader of the stormers, O'Hare of the 95th Rifles, was found "dead on the top of the main breach pierced by several musket balls" whilst the whole space of the ditch between the bastions and across to the counterscarp was so thickly crowded with dead, dying and disabled men, some 2,400 all told, that it was difficult to make one's way across it. So write men who were eye-witnesses of this appalling scene.

There is a memorial near Lucknow to mark the spot where Hodson fell and on it is inscribed "Here lies all that could die of Hodson of Hodson's Horse."

When, at Badajoz, I viewed the ancient walls which had witnessed this dreadful carnage, it seemed that no more fitting epitaph could be inscribed on them in memory of those 600 officers and men who now sleep peacefully somewhere near the old bastion of La Trinidad than "Here died all that could die of the Stormers slain on 6 April 1812." For surely, their glory liveth and endureth for evermore!

NEW ZEALAND IN 1913.

BY THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

[Lord Liverpool in forwarding to the Editor the following interesting account of the country over which he at present holds a benign sway says "my main reason for writing is the fact that I have received since my appointment a great number of applications for employment from ex-soldiers to come out here, that I thought, for the benefit of such Riflemen as may be thinking of looking for work here, when their Colour service was finished, that my suggestions and points might be of use."—ED.].

It may interest the readers of the CHRONICLE to hear something of our doings since we arrived in New Zealand. With the exception of Bernard, who visited these Islands with the Special Service Contingent, Gathorne-Hardy who was A.D.C. to Lord Plunket, Burnett-Stuart who has recently been employed with the Defence Forces of the Dominion, and Coke who came out here some years ago to fish, few Riflemen have extended their wanderings as far as this Dominion, which is practically the most distant portion of the British Empire one can reach. We arrived in the country in the middle of summer just before Christmas, 1912, and practically had to start at once to visit the four principal centres (Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch and Dunedin) to hold Levées.

Nothing could exceed the kindness and hospitality which everywhere greeted us, and there is no question that the loyalty of New Zealand to the Motherland is

genuine and sincere. As was only to be expected it took some little time to learn all the ins and outs of the ordinary routine work, and we remained at Wellington until the end of February, during which time we extended our ramblings by visiting Ship's Cove to unveil a memorial to Captain Cook, and to Picton, which is at the head of Queen Charlotte's Sound, and which has all the possibilities of becoming an important naval centre in the future ; firstly because vessels of considerable draught can come close up to the town, secondly because there are two entrances to the Sound one from Cook's Strait, and the other by way of Tory Channel, and thirdly because it holds such a central position in regard to the two chief islands.

While we were at Ship's Cove, the telegram arrived announcing the tragic news of the disaster to the Scott Antarctic Expedition, and when read to the large crowd which had assembled caused the deepest sorrow, particularly owing to the fact, that so many of the officers and men had been so well known in New Zealand previous to their departure.

During February we all proceeded on an expedition down the Wanganui River; the boats which are employed here are flat-bottomed steamers of small draught so as to get down the rapids, and the pole is frequently taken into requisition to keep the boats from going ashore. The scenery is very fine, and the tree ferns grow most luxuriantly, luckily the hand of the vandal cannot desecrate the bush on either side of the river, as it has been made a Government Reserve. We saw a certain amount of duck, and a species of brown parrot called a ka-ka, but bird life was scarce.

At Jerusalem the Maoris gave us a very hearty

reception, and presented us with various ki-wi mats (the ki-wi being the last survivor of the wingless birds of New Zealand) which they insisted on us wearing, and which became somewhat oppressive on a very hot day in summer.

After the gathering we drove on the following day from our Hotel at Pipiriki inland through the native bush, which unfortunately has been much destroyed, to a little town in the back-blocks called Raetihi, and the settlers were delighted to see us, we arrived in the middle of the local Agricultural Show, and were assured that no previous Governor had visited the locality; the same evening we continued our journey to Chakune a very rising township, and proceeded to Wellington.

Two agricultural shows were visited at Dannevirke and Taihape in the same month, the former is the chief town of a district of rising prominence which has a large future in front of it, from the fact that it is in the middle of a rich dairying District; while Taihape is a township which has increased considerably in population since the main line was extended to Auckland, and will become an important pastoral centre.

At the beginning of March we moved house to Auckland; the Government House is rather small for a vice-regal residence but by dint of perseverance we managed to stow ourselves away.

The environs of Auckland are certainly beautiful, and I am inclined to think it is far more picturesque than Sydney, or Rio, which are held to be the two most wonderful harbours of the world. But as a safe harbour I should be inclined to give the palm to Picton, and its surroundings.

Shawe went off to Taupo to fish, and had a good

time with the rainbow, he secured 65 fish in 10 days the largest being 11 lb. Hutton, Royal Welsh Fusiliers also went to the same place and got 34 fish in 5 days, the largest being 11½ lb.

In the middle of April we trekked to Rotorua for another native gathering; the Maoris here belong to the Arawa tribe, and it was here that they gave our present King and Queen such a tremendous ovation; they loaded us with gifts of mats, and presented us with a model of a war canoe.

Another day we spent going round the thermal district and visited all the spots affected by the great eruption of Mount Tarawera when the Pink and White Terraces were destroyed in 1886; we had as our guide Warbrick who was one of the few people who saw and survived the eruption. We passed over the spots where several villages lie buried, and crossed over Rotomahana, whose surface was nearly doubled when the mountain blew up. It left in our minds the impression that we had been nearer to the Infernal Regions that was quite pleasant.

From Rotorua we all went to Okoroire to fish, but we really did not have very good sport, as the season was somewhat advanced, and at that time of year the fish were certainly not fly feeders; however we enjoyed our quiet existence. Our largest fish was only 4½ lb. Hutton had some fair sport with the deer, but did not secure any large head.

At the end of April we welcomed the *New Zealand* to Auckland having previously gone south to greet her on her arrival at Wellington. Wherever she went in the Dominion, from start to finish, she was fêted and treated in the most magnificent fashion, the inhabitants vied with one another in according the

Officers and men a good time, and I am convinced that the visit will have a far-reaching effect on the future of the Naval Defence Policy of these Islands, and also on that of the Oversea Dependencies, for both in South Africa and Canada the people showed the same unbounded hospitality. It is really wonderful to think that nearly half a million people visited the ship, particularly as the whole population of this country barely exceeds a million. The ship was commanded by a man in every way fitted for the work, and it is greatly due to Captain Halsey that the cruise has proved so eminently successful. We parted with the ship with much regret at the end of June.

June opened with the King's birthday, which was celebrated at Auckland this year; the material of the new Defence Force is excellent, but the weak spots are the officers and non-commissioned officers. Several visits had been paid earlier to various camps, both in the North and South Islands, which confirmed these views, but we understand a considerable advance has been made on previous years, so no doubt, with more training, this will be still further improved, for after all, Rome was not built in a day.

The National Service system is well established here and the dissenters thereto are a small but noisy minority.

The end of June saw the Opening of Parliament, and our return to Wellington. We were not sorry to get back as Auckland is not a winter residence, the house is very old and difficult to warm, whereas the Government House at Wellington is built on modern lines and capable of accommodating a vice-regal household most comfortably.

We have built a squash racquet court at Wellington and found it a great boon, and one only wished that there were more possibilities for riding, but the limits of the place are circumscribed owing to the hilly position of the town. Up to writing at the end of September, Palmerston North, an important centre of the dairying industry, Nelson, in the South Island, the centre of a fast-developing fruit trade, Napier, another important town for dairying and other produce, have all been visited, and we have been much impressed by the great possibilities which are laid open to the man who really means to work. I must not forget to mention the many Race Meetings which exist in the Dominion, and which are so well equipped and organized; we have attended a good many alike at Wellington, Auckland and Christchurch; one is struck with the good stamp of horse, and with the keenness of all classes in the sport. The Totalizator bears sway here and I am personally of an opinion it is an excellent institution.

The climate is excellent, although we grumble at the amount of wind we get in Wellington; when all is said and done it keeps the town very healthy.

In the end of August the British Parliamentary Party made a fleeting visit to the North Island, they were greatly impressed by the little they saw, and it was unfortunate that there was not time for them to see the South Island.

I am convinced that such visits will lead to a better understanding of the various local conditions, which of necessity must be so different in the several Dominions, and which are, I fear, too often viewed with unsympathetic spectacles by those at home, from the fact that they are unacquainted with the true position of affairs.

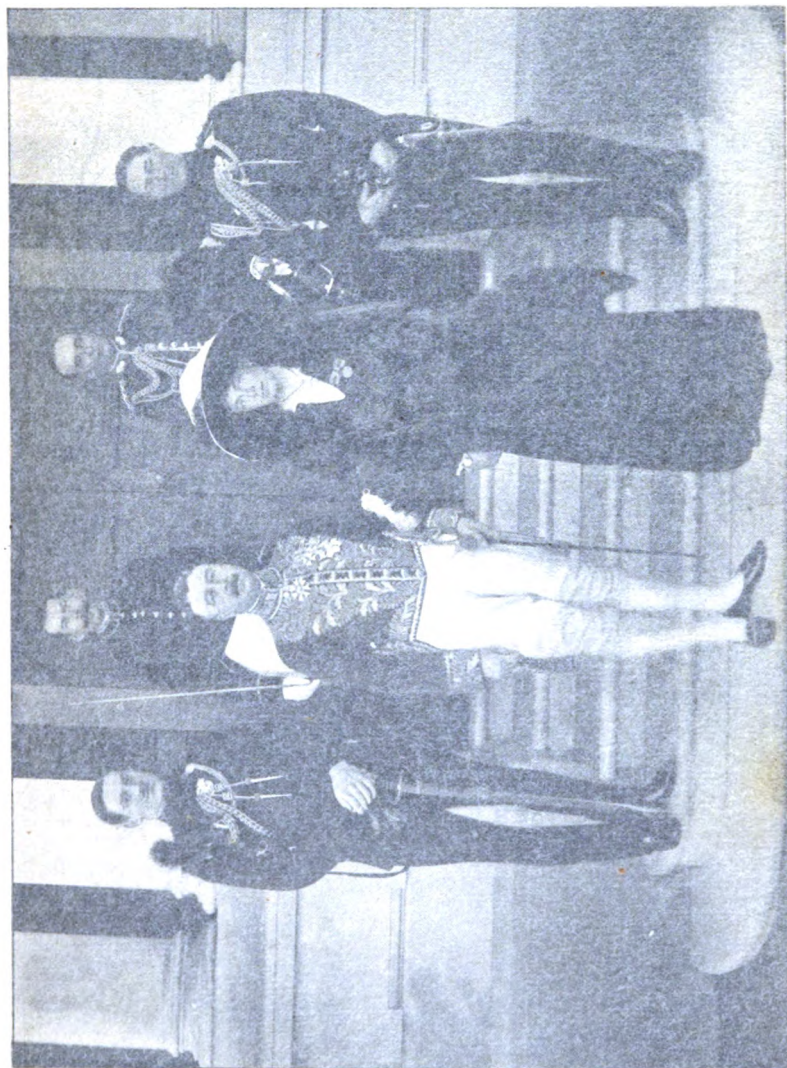
The great difficulty which confronts the country is how to solve the domestic servant and labour problems. With regard to the former there are two main points which present themselves, the first the inability to find the supply, because the parts where the servants are most required, viz., in districts at great distances from the towns, do not present sufficient attractions, and secondly owing to the very high rate of wages which have to be paid even for the inferior and often totally untrained servant. The Labour problem is not confined to this country, the difficulty is presented forcibly to all the oversea dependencies, as well as in the Mother country, and in my opinion time alone can solve this most intricate matter.

I frequently get requests to find posts for intending emigrants, and I should like to say that to ensure work the following is necessary, viz., that the intending emigrant does not come out before he knows for certain that he can get work. Incidentally, I might mention that in my opinion a man who intends to start farming on his own, needs to have £1,000 to start on. There are no openings for clerks and those who are not prepared for manual labour. Married couples who are prepared to take subordinate posts to start with, can easily be placed, always provided that their characters are satisfactory. They must not come out with grand ideas, they will receive good wages, and should be able very soon to make a home for themselves. There is a fair demand for grooms, particularly in the racing stables, but they must be good men. I mention this as a great many of the applications come from old soldiers.

One last point, New Zealand is rich in its indigenous

Capt. Eastwood, R.B.
 via van Hamilton, Esq., Colonel Capt. Hutton, R.W.F.

Capt. Shawe, R.B.



The Earl of Liverpool, K.C.M.G. The Duchess of Devonshire
 THE VICE-REGAL HOUSEHOLD, NEW ZEALAND, 1873.

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Gavin Hamilton, Esq., Comptroller.

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The Earl of Liverpool, K.C.M.G. The Countess of Liverpool.

THE VICE-REGAL HOUSEHOLD, NEW ZEALAND, 1913.

native bush, unfortunately it has been ruthlessly destroyed in many cases, though of course it has been necessary to burn it in order to put the land under cultivation, still a larger proportion could have been saved both for use and also for scenic effect. The result now is that the supply of timber is falling short (as the demand is naturally large where practically all the buildings are built of wood) and it has been necessary to resort to stringent measures by replanting to avoid a timber famine in the near future. A Royal Commission has taken the matter in hand, and I trust we shall be able to reach from its deliberations a satisfactory result; in fact they have already brought in a very lucid report. Unfortunately the native trees are very slow growing, some indeed, like the kauri rimu, totara and white pine taking hundreds of years to reach maturity, therefore it will not be possible to have recourse to indigenous trees to fill the gap.

It is well to say to those intending to visit New Zealand that they will find hotel accommodation somewhat indifferent, though I hope that the Government will take measures to better it.

We probably take stock of the country from the best aspect because we are able to travel through the Dominion in the most congenial way possible, still there is no question that it is thoroughly English in the aspirations of its inhabitants, its scenery and climate, with potential resources and possibilities, and quite a land to be desired by the white man.

Just as I finish writing, Shawe and his servant Vine (late Rifleman) have come back from a very pleasant visit to Fiji, which is easily got at from Auckland.

SOME EARLY REGIMENTAL EXPERIENCES, 1876–1887.

BY CAPTAIN AND QUARTERMASTER W. MORRISH.

I ENLISTED in the Rifle Brigade at Exeter, on 12 October 1876, and on the 15th was sent to Winchester remaining there until the 5th of the following month, when I was sent with 174 other recruits to join the 1st Battalion, then stationed in Dublin. This draft was considered a very smart one, no doubt it was, for inside of a year about 75 per cent. of them had given themselves up for desertion from other corps.

We left Winchester for Portsmouth at 7 a.m., after what, in those days, was termed a "light breakfast," *i.e.*, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of bread and a basin of coloured liquor called, by the cook only, coffee. On arrival at Portsmouth we, with drafts for other corps in Ireland, were marched on to a yacht-like structure called the *Assistance*; this triumph of the builders' art was supposed to be a Troopship but turned out so far as our feelings were concerned to be the first British submarine, for she put to sea in the teeth of a strong gale on a Saturday and after passing the Needles, disappeared under the water where she seemed to remain until the following Tuesday morning, when she came to the surface in Kingstown Harbour.

By the time we put to sea, 5 p.m., no food of any sort having been issued since our "light breakfast" we were very hungry indeed; questions were asked and we were told that rations would be issued as soon

as we got out to sea, and so there were, for when we got well out into the Channel, I, being Orderly man of No. 18 Mess, was called on to draw rations for the same, I did so and arrived at the mess with sundry tins of nasty stringy stuff called, by the British soldier "Harriet Lane," after a woman who was murdered and cut to pieces by that notorious scoundrel Henry Wainwright. I also drew a quantity of queer-looking stuff which we were told was preserved potatoes, the whole of the mixture was divided into eighteen portions and eighteen starving recruits sat down with the intention of filling themselves; but man proposes &c. We now began to notice that the ship was giving a high-class gymnastic performance; we went slower with each mouthful of food and at the same time commenced to think there was a queer taste with it, the conversation failed and presently a recruit sitting near the end of the table was overcome; that was enough, inside of a minute, we were all doing our best to get rid of what, only a few short minutes before, we could not eat fast enough. No. 18 led off and very soon all messes in sight were flattering us by imitation, some were able to get on deck, but No. 18 stood to their guns and soon lay on each other on the floor. There was now a yell for the "Orderly man" of No. 18 to draw blankets but No. 18 had not gone yachting for the purpose of living in luxury, their thoughts were on things other than "Army browns" and the "Orderly man" had laid himself down, near the funnel casing, to die, having lost all interest in this world.

After landing at Kingstown we took train to Westland Row Station and arrived there absolutely starving and then had to carry our kits to the Royal Barracks; by this time recruit W. Morrish was beginning to wish

that he had stayed at home but after being told off to Company "D" where a dinner was ready, things began to mend although the smell of Guinness' combined with the Liffey, nearly caused the loss of our first meal for three days.

The following morning we were told off to squads, I, with about thirty others being placed under Colour-Sergeant Gilbert of "B" Company, who soon put a wholesome fear into us, his tongue was like a rasp and his methods rough, but he made men of us and we knew it and liked him for it. Occasionally, when things were not going to his liking, he used to double us round the Royal square until some fellow, thinking he was pumped, would fall out, when he was immediately sent to the guard room for falling out without permission!

As these errors of judgment invariably entailed a punishment of five days C.B., no joke in those days, we very soon discovered that we were sound in wind and limb. I managed to get through my Recruit's Drill without falling foul of the Instructor, but he nearly had me one morning before breakfast; I made a mistake and smiled just half a smile, but unfortunately, it happened to be on the side which he could see and he charged, but the smile vanished before he could get near enough to make certain. I always kept a square face on me after that if friend Gilbert was in the same street as myself.

Early in January 1877, a party of us were sent to the Curragh to go through a Recruits' Course of Musketry; we were quartered in "I" lines and I can honestly say that I was never anything but hungry the whole time I was there. Our daily *ménu* was as follows:—

Breakfast: Bread and Coffee.

Dinner: Boiled Meat and Potatoes, very little of either.

Tea: Tea and Bread, if you had any left.

But necessity being the mother of invention, we soon learnt to provide for ourselves, and, in plain English, became expert thieves; we used to steal cabbage, boil it in the meat dish, over the hut stove and eat it with salt for supper. One evening we improved on this and stole two geese but having got them we were at a loss as to how to cook them and we were afraid to ask the cook, so next evening, acting on the advice of a fellow who professed to know something about it, we made the stove red-hot, covered the birds with clay, raked out the fire and put the geese in the stove, when the stove was cool the birds were considered cooked. It was a miserable failure, some of us were horribly sick but it cured us of stealing geese and we kept to cabbage. I have picked up many a goose since then but have never again tried the system of cooking I learnt at the Curragh.

We rejoined the Battalion early in February and soon found that a soldier's life in Dublin was not what could be termed an idle one. Guards and coal fatigues formed the principal amusements; taken all round, my recollections of Dublin in my young days are not pleasant ones.

On 25 May 1877, the Battalion moved to the Curragh for the summer drills a small detachment and the married families proceeding to Fermoy, where the Battalion was to be stationed. Before proceeding further, I may mention that the cleanest man on Guard Mounting was selected for Commanding Officer's Orderly and the next cleanest for Adjutant's, both Orderlies wore a very smart cross-belt and pouch and there was

always a very keen competition for the duty. On the day we left for the Curragh I was fortunate enough to be selected for Commanding Officer's Orderly; on arrival at the Curragh, the C.O. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught paid visits to several Regiments stationed there and I, of course, walked a few paces behind him; up to date I have never been able to decide whom I thought the most important, H.R.H. or the Orderly, but I rather think the latter took it.

Nothing out of the way, so far as I was concerned, took place during our stay at the Curragh except on one occasion when at Brigade Drill, the scouts, in those days the right-hand men of sections, were ordered to the front. I was one and doubled out as ordered, suddenly the scouts were ordered to clear from the front, each scout ran his hardest and, in trying to get to my section, I nearly knocked my Captain's head off with the butt of my rifle, he having selected the moment I was passing him to bend over to tie up his boot. The captain jumped to his feet and promptly gave the nearest man (which did not happen to be me) three days C.B. which he cancelled five minutes after, when the pain had passed away.

During the month of August we said good-bye to the Curragh and moved to Fermoy which turned out to be a very quiet little spot, the Battalion Athletic Sports took place on the Regimental Birthday, on which date H.R.H., our Commanding Officer, gave a prize for the "Best turned-out man" in Marching Order, under two years' service; several of us entered, and I was fortunate enough to be selected as the winner, rather a good lift for a youngster with only ten months' service.

When the winter had fairly set in, I with several others started a course of Signalling which we found all

right during the day but with the lamps at night the bitter cold made us use our wits ; the lamps in use were very noisy ones and we soon found that we could read the sound much better and easier than we could the light, providing we were close enough to hear, which we invariably arranged to be, as soon as we had sent and taken a message we were allowed to fall out. Everything went grand for some time and the Signalling Officer thought he had a first class lot of night signalers but one night he put us so far apart that we could neither hear nor help each other ; we regretted our cunning for many nights after.

On 3 January 1878, I was appointed A/Corporal and shortly after was put on the Garrison Police which was an education in itself, more particularly in the way of handling and dealing with men. I have never regretted the time spent on this duty which lasted until I was promoted Corporal on the 19th of the following April.

On 1 April, 1878, the Battalion, which up to then had consisted of ten Companies, with none at the Depôt, was reduced to two Depôt and eight Service Companies, "H" and "K" were sent to Winchester to form the 1st Battalion Depôt which accounts for there being an "I" Company with the Battalion at the present time.

Just about this time came the Russian scare, the Battalion was made up to war strength and moved to Woolwich where the 3rd Battalion was also stationed, we occupied the Red Barracks with four Companies in barracks and four under canvas. It was a fine sight to see a matter of 2,300 Riflemen standing in line when the two Battalions paraded together, as they did on a few occasions, one I remember, being for inspection by the Duke of Cambridge. I must not forget to

mention that on our arrival, each Company of the 3rd Battalion entertained the corresponding Company of the 1st to dinner. I belonged to "G" and went to "G" of the 3rd to dinner, we sat down with them to a very fine spread, very soon the conversation turned on the respective merits of each Battalion and the 1st having a Royal Duke in command were inclined to be a bit uppish in their manner which was strongly resented by the 3rd. Very soon there was a remarkably rough house, each man was doing his best for his Battalion and the N.C. Officers found that they had duties to perform which took them from that particular building; on getting outside we found N.C. Officers of other Companies who had left them hurriedly, in a short time honour was satisfied and having relieved their feelings, both sides became the best of friends and settled down to a comfortable afternoon.

During the month of August the 3rd Battalion moved to Aldershot, and on the evening before they left they were entertained by the 1st. The old arguments cropped up and the arrival performance was repeated, followed by another pleasant evening. The amusing part of the show was, that although they were prepared to fight among themselves like the famous Kilkenny Cats, it was dangerous work for an outsider to interfere, for he immediately discovered that they were all Riflemen.

Shortly after arriving at Woolwich I was put on the G.M. Police but found the working very different to what I had been taught in Fermoy. I soon made my appearance before the Acting Provost-Marshal, a very short, fat Battery-Sergeant-Major of the Field Artillery, I really think he was taller lying than he was standing up, he told me I was not smart enough for the job as I

did not get enough prisoners. I promised amendment and to get level with the Sergeant who ran me up, I made a raid on the R.H.A. that night and made a grand haul; I may mention that the Sergeant belonged to the R.H.A. The following morning on going to the Police Office to give in the crimes I remarked on my success, the Sergeant was not at all pleased with me and said something about the scarcity of Riflemen among my captures; I remarked on the difficulty of catching Riflemen owing to their smartness, this remark settled my hash as a Bobby and the following morning I was at drill with the Battalion before breakfast.

Towards the end of August orders for demobilization were received, the Reservists proceeded to their Homes and the Battalion moved into the Cambridge Barracks, lately vacated by the 3rd Battalion.

Early in September, the Pleasure steamer, *Princess Alice*, was run into and sank, just opposite the Arsenal Proof Butts, some six hundred people lost their lives. As the bodies were recovered they were brought to Woolwich Dockyard for identification; after about two days, when there was about two hundred bodies in the Dockyard awaiting removal, the labourers employed by the Town Council for this purpose, like true British Workmen, struck for higher wages, demanding a sum that would have ruined Woolwich in a week. The Town Council, at once turned to the Military, asking the G.O. to detail Troops to help them; he refused point blank, but on a second application, he said that if the Rifle Brigade chose to volunteer for the work they could do so, but that no man was to be "warned." Lord E. P. Clinton, who was in temporary command at the time, explained this to the Battalion and then asked for volunteers, there was no promise of any pay, but the Battalion

came forward to a man and from that day until the dreadful task was finished, we had 4 Officers and 200 N.C. Officers and Men on duty in reliefs of 50, each relief doing four hours except the night, which did eight. Personally I regretted ever having anything to do with it, for I lost many a night's rest afterwards through thinking of it and there were many more who felt the same. We got the usual amount of thanks, usually a small paragraph in the papers to the effect that "the Police assisted by the Military were doing good work"; the Police made excellent spectators. Lord Edward was so disgusted that when the job was finished, he paraded all hands, thanked us and said how proud he felt at the manner in which the Battalion had responded to his call. This Officer was, I may say, loved by all ranks, a thorough disciplinarian and a terror to a slacker, praise from him always made us feel that we could do twice as much as we had done. Some time afterwards the Council decided to pay the Troops and we received ninepence per hour.

Woolwich was a favourite station with the Battalion and as many of them came from London, we often had a very fine squad of defaulters, to the great delight of our Provost-Sergeant, an old Crimean veteran, who boasted that if he had room to fall a squad in he could always drill them. This was no idle boast, for two minutes after he commenced drill very few of the squad had any sense of direction left. He took his discharge in Woolwich and many old friends, defaulters, watched the gate to make certain that he had gone.

In March 1879, Sergeants Smith and Wilmot, Corporal Cox and I were sent to Hythe, Cox and I being made temporary Sergeants to enable us to sit for our Certificate. On arrival there we were all put in

a division under a 1st Class Instructor named Keith, a refugee from a kilted corps—and Wilmot and I had the bad luck to get cots immediately opposite the door; Smith's cot, when the door was open, was behind it. Every morning this evil spirit from Scotland used to stand at the door waiting for the Rouse to sound; at the last note of the bugle the door would fly open and Keith would say "Moorish, Wilmot, ye are no oot of bed, get oot the noo." Smith from his bed behind the door used to lay grinning until we threw him out. Friend Keith kept this up for the six weeks we were there and at the finish had the cheek to say to the pair of us, "Would ye no like to stay for anither month?" We thanked him for his offer but politely declined; behind his back we said a lot more and were unanimous in our opinion that all gates leading from Scotland to England should be kept securely fastened and that the kilties should get rid of their refugees at sea.

The Battalion moved to Aldershot during June where we rejoined them and shortly after received our certificate from the School of Musketry.

During May 1880, H.R.H. gave up command of the Battalion on being promoted Major-General, and took over Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment from His Majesty King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, who came to Aldershot and handed over on the Queen's Parade, making a fine speech, of which I heard nothing, being on Guard.

On 1 August I was promoted Sergeant and during the early part of the month news came of the disaster at Maiwand, the Battalion was placed under orders the same evening. We were allowed very little leave, 48 hours for N.C. Officers and 96 hours for

Riflemen, the Duke of Cambridge came to say good-bye and on Saturday, 21 August 1880 we embarked on the Indian Trooper *Jumna*. H.M. Queen Victoria, accompanied by several members of the Royal Family came on board during the afternoon, and the Queen went on to the Troop Deck, from end to end. Before leaving the ship Her Majesty asked the Captain to give us all the indulgence he could during the voyage; he did so by allowing us to smoke on deck, any time between Rouse and Tattoo; in those days one could only smoke at certain hours on a Trooper.

We sailed on the following morning, Sunday, leaving all families at home as it was thought we would go to the front on arrival. Before proceeding further, I may mention the number of times we have arrived at or left on a Sunday. We left England on a Sunday in August 1880, we arrived at Bombay on a Sunday in September, arrived at Rangoon on a Sunday in October 1886, arrived at Hong Kong on a Sunday in December 1894, arrived at Singapore on a Sunday in November 1896, and landed in England on a Sunday in February 1898. I think this is a coincidence rarely met with.

To go back to the *Jumna*, I cannot say that the journey was a pleasant one, for she took 31 days to get to Bombay.

The Battalion disembarked on 19 September, about fifty of us being left behind to get out the baggage, load it on the train and escort it to Poona, where the Battalion was to be stationed. By some mistake no arrangements had been made for us to be rationed on board for that day and on no account would the ship's people part with any; we hammered away at the baggage until 3 p.m., when all being clear we disembarked and on arrival at the Sassoon docks, still foodless, we

were met by a Sergeant-Major of the Embarkation staff who gave us each 20 rounds of ball ammunition and politely informed us that there was drinking water round the corner. We thought that this sort of feeding was peculiar to India and for fear of showing our ignorance, said nothing and set to work loading the baggage on the train, wondering at the same time how many meals a day of that sort was issued to the Troops. Presently the Sergeant-Major, who served out our landing meal, found out the state we were in and by the time we had finished loading he had plenty of baths ready and after that a real good meal, we all took a bath and then fed and having been without any food since midday the previous day, we ate a considerable quantity.

We left Bombay at 10 p.m., ascending the Ghauts just after daylight when they were a sight worth seeing, arriving at Poona about 4 p.m. Some real fun, for spectators only, took place here; the transport to take our baggage to barracks consisted of elephants and camels and as none of us were what could be termed familiar with these animals, having rarely seen them outside of a Zoo, we were rather dubious about approaching them but under the tuition of a Staff Officer we set to work. Four men would take up two boxes, two to each, march up on either side of an animal; when we got close the camel would look in our direction or the elephant would move his trunk: down would go the boxes and four record long jumps, backwards, would be registered; we would then have another attempt at loading and beat our previous jumping records. "They won't hurt you men," would say the Staff Officer, who must have had the temper of an angel, for he never once showed any impatience; at last we grew bolder

and commenced to get some of it cleared away but we were mighty glad when a fatigue party from the Battalion arrived to relieve us. I do not know how they got on, but as they had very little to say when they got back to barracks I take it that the Staff Officer had again to do with Troops who had not been instructed in the art of loading camels and elephants. On arrival at barracks I got my kit, changed my clothes and went to the Sergeants' Mess to get some food; on returning to my bunk I found that someone had stolen everything I possessed, except what I had on; a Court of Inquiry exonerated me from all blame and kindly allowed me to make everything good at my own expense. I came to the conclusion that India was not noted for the warmth of its hospitality to the stranger within its gates.

About a fortnight after our arrival at Poona, 300 of us under Lieutenant, now, Sir Charles Hunter, paraded at 3 a.m. to pitch the Rest Camp, all E.P. Tents, which we had never seen before. As everybody who has been in India knows, the red top of the inner fly should face the red inside of the outer, but we had not been in India, so therefore came to the conclusion that the red of the inner fly should be seen by the occupants. After working like slaves for about three hours we succeeded in putting up eight tents, much to our satisfaction. There was one man in the party who had been in India before but what he knew, he kept to himself until we were viewing our handiwork with a certain amount of pride, when he coolly informed us that the inner flies were inside-out; all hands were so disgusted that after striking them again the Officer marched us back to breakfast. Another party went at it after breakfast and another after dinner and we took the greatest care that our friend with the Indian

knowledge went with each party, a little attention for which he showed no appreciation.

During October 1880, "E" and "G" Companies proceeded on detachment to Satara, six days' march and in December of the same year I was ordered to proceed there to take over payment of "E" Company. A Sergeant named Perkins was also warned to go with me for duty, we were given each a mule to ride and one for our kits, with one Native driver; we took two days' rations and the Commissariat advanced us Rs 5 to buy food for the other three days. Before leaving we were given a kind of route which gave the population of each village we were to stop at and the number of shops in each, we studied this before starting and came to the conclusion that there would be no difficulty about obtaining food, little dreaming that the shops mentioned were simply Native grain shops. We started at 2 a.m. on 5 December, I had never ridden anything more restive than a chair but Perkins claimed a certain amount of knowledge of riding, we slung our rifles, mounted and felt cavalryish until the mokes moved. It was very dark and we moved slowly, Perkins, on the strength of his horsemanship, leading; we had gone about a mile and were just passing the Cemetery, when I heard signals of distress in front, presently there was a yell and I could just distinguish something in the air, then a crash and some fearful language. As my moke was beginning to do a sort of cake-walk, I dismounted in haste and then proceeded in the direction of the language, I found Perkins feeling for broken bones and giving highly coloured opinions on the utility of mules, his had bolted and we had to wait outside the Cemetery for nearly an hour while the driver went back to the Transport lines to get it, on his return we tied

the three mokes together and agreed to walk the whole distance. With the daylight our spirits revived and we had another try but this time we put the kits on the run-away and the driver on top of the kits, I took the original baggage mule which was a small one and kindly allowed Perkins to ride mine, I mounted this time with more confidence, in case of a spill I had not so far to fall. We arrived at the end of our first march about 7 a.m., halted at the darhamsala, and started to cook breakfast, the driver had taken the mokes to water and thinking that he would stay in the village some time, we borrowed, without his knowledge, his chupattie pan, to fry our meat in; he was a *Caste* man and came back while the frying was on, there was music in the air, he would not touch the pan, so we finished our cooking, cleaned the pan and put it outside; it was gone the following morning, but the one he cooked his chupatties in was very much like it. After breakfast we slept for a while and then took a walk round the village and at a house where they changed the Mail tonga ponies, called "The Star of India," we found that they sold bottled beer; we paid several visits and got through the Rs 5 ration money. We left this village at 2 a.m. the next morning and arrived at Kikwee, the end of our second march, about 6 a.m.; we cooked breakfast in our mess-tins this time and then started to find the shops to buy food, so far as we could find out there was nothing but grain to be got; our knowledge of the language, being limited to a few swear-words, was of no use so we agreed to get on the move at once which we did and arrived at Pargaum, the end of our third march, about 9 p.m. We met a European in the darhamsala here who told us that if we could not speak the language our chances of getting any food

before we reached Satara were not worth much. We, on a drink of water, rested for three hours, and again got on the move, passing over the Ghauts in the dark and arriving at Bohinj, the end of our fourth march, about 5 a.m. We could find nothing here so made a pipe do for breakfast, rested until noon and then set off to do the last lap, 18 miles into Satara, our mokes were very tame by this time and we fearfully sore, lots of skin being minus from the saddle parts. We finished our journey about 8 p.m., sore, stiff and starving, we had a bath, but it was a painful job separating the trousers from the man, and after a feed, we felt much better, but it was many days before we acquired the knack of sitting on a chair without lowering ourselves carefully down.

The next day I made out my bill for rations and according to my calculations I had to return four annas to the commissariat, but when they had finished with me I had to return three rupees eight annas and they informed me how simple it was to buy chicken, &c., providing you could speak a few words of the language, we knew a few words but not the right ones. I went back to barracks and called on Perkins to pay his share of the beer money, he promised to do so, but the last time I saw him which was at the Veteran's Dinner in 1912, he knew it was still owing.

An amusing incident occurred during our stay at Satara, two of our Sergeants of "G" Company named Edwards and Worrall professed to know something about pigeons and their flying capabilities, Edwards being the keener of the two, bought a few and having explained their good points, hired a tonga and invited Worrall and myself to go out with him to see them fly. We went, Worrall and I sat on the back seat of

the tonga with the box of birds between us, Edwards sat with the driver and very shortly took over his job, he put on the pace and presently in turning a corner upset the whole concern into a ditch about five feet deep, Worrall fell on his head and had his helmet driven over his ears, Edwards who was standing on the bank, unhurt, called to Worrall in the ditch, "where are the pigeons?" "—— your pigeons" was the reply, "help me out of my hat somebody."

We remained in Satara until the end of November 1881, (during which time I was promoted Colour-Sergeant of "E" Company) when we marched to Poona joining "G" and "I" Companies, making a half Battalion and were stationed in Wanowrie Barracks.

In December 1883, Head-quarters, Band and four Companies at Ahmednaga left for Belgaum. (27 marches.) On arrival in Poona the Head-quarters was joined by the other half Battalion, the first time for three years that the Battalion had been together. Christmas was spent in Poona and the next day the march to Belgaum was continued.

In September 1886, we proceeded to Burma with the expedition under General MacPherson, we marched to Dharwar and railed from there to Madras, stopping a few days at Bellary on the way. During the march to Dharwar we encamped near the ruins of a Fort that must have been very strong in its day, we found some pits that had evidently been used as graves and which contained the skeletons of men, horses and bullocks. I was never able to find out anything of its history until one day in Colchester, in 1913, I read the history of the 45th Regiment and there found a full account of it, they having taken part in the storming and capture.

We embarked at Madras for Rangoon on the B.I. Steamer, *Booldana*. We proceeded from Rangoon to Prome, by rail, where we embarked on the River Steamer *Doowoon* and started the same day to find the seat of war.

After crossing the Frontier, Companies were dropped at various places, "E" Company at Mambu whence, after a few days we marched to Segu where, shortly after arrival, we were put in a Column under a Colonel of the Hyderabad Contingent, which was to operate in the country near the mouth of the Mon River. This old gentleman had a rare flow of language and on the first day out, he, thinking the Cavalry was getting too far ahead, ordered his Native Bugler to sound the halt, the Native could not make them hear so our Bugler was called on; he was a good one and had no difficulty in making the Cavalry hear, but his success fairly put our Commander on the war path, he took his Bugler by the back of the neck with one hand and rammed the Bugle down his throat with the other saying, "If you can't make a noise on it, eat it!"

Once while stationed at Salinmyo, I had orders to proceed to Head-quarters at Pagan, I returned on a Sunday and on the river boat met a Sergeant and a Corporal of the 10th Madras Infantry, who were also bound for Salinmyo. After ascertaining that they had plenty of ammunition I asked them if they were game to go straight through that night, they said "yes." From Sun, where we landed, to the Police Post at Symbajoon, was open country, from thence to Salinmyo, was six miles through the jungle; on reaching the Police Post the Madrassesees funked and said it was too dark; I tried persuasion at first but with no result, I then talked to them, going back several generations, but it finished

with my having to take the trip alone; having said so much to the Darkies, it was Hobson's choice. I shall not forget that trip in a hurry for it gave me a good idea of what real painful funk was like, I did the six miles in record time and when I reported myself at Salinmyo, about 10 p.m. the Major commanding told me I was a great fool for coming in alone, I agreed with him and took the greatest care never to offend in like manner again.

I passed two parties of Burmans on the road and we afterwards heard, through villagers, that they thought I was a decoy sent on in front of a stronger party.

One dark night, when on outpost, we took up a position with the main body of the piquet close to a very large tree in front of which there lay a lot of dead leaves, which we thought would give us warning of any attempt of a rush on the part of the enemy. During the night there was a tremendous row, as we thought, among the leaves in front, in a flash we were up and, after waiting for the enemy for some time we discovered that the tree was crowded with Flying Foxes who, on being disturbed by some movement on our part, had crashed out of the tree, making the noise that alarmed us.

That same night a patrol of ours discovered a party of Dacoits in the compound of a Phongy Khown, they tried to surround the place, the Sergeant leading one half and the Corporal the other, they were moving with fixed swords, suddenly for some unknown reason the Corporal pulled up and immediately got about three inches of the next man's sword in his ribs, his yell of pain alarmed the Dacoits who got away with the loss of four only, the Corporal retired to the Hospital for some time. In October, 1887, I was sent to "A" Company and started to trek with them the following

month, we started from Mimbu, our first march being to Segu. As it was English mail day we left an A/Corporal and four Riflemen behind to bring it on, we arrived at Segu and during the afternoon got a signal message to say that our escort had returned to Mimbu having, when about four miles out, met a strong party of Dacoits who had forced them to retire. We got the direction the party were travelling in and made arrangements to cut them off during the night near a place called Singoun. I must now go back a bit ; when stationed at Segu with "E" Company, we cut a road through the jungle for about three miles in the direction of Singoun, as we knew we were moving in the opposite direction we were not over particular in clearing away the stumps. On the night we started to do the cutting off business we took this road and never was a man more severely punished for neglect of duty than I was that night for I kicked against or fell over every stump in the road. We did not succeed in cutting them off and my shins were sore for many days after.

The mail escort joined us the next day and the Corporal reported that about four miles from Mimbu he ran into about 150 Dacoits who at once tried to surround his party; they opened the ball and made a running fight of it, the Burmans keeping it up for about a mile and a half. When asked if he had killed any he said he saw a good many fall down; his story was taken with a grain of salt but about a month after the Chief of the party who had attacked them was wounded and taken prisoner and from his story there was no doubt that the escort had put up a rattling good fight, the Chief admitted a loss of nine killed and fourteen wounded and said that he did not follow them up as he thought they had enough ammunition to last all day.

One night we surrounded a village and one of our men, a youngster just out from home, was put at a gap in the hedge with orders to let nothing pass him; he did not, but unfortunately the only thing that tried that gap was an old woman.

After leaving Segu we had to get over a swamp about 50 yards wide by means of a trestle bridge, one plank wide. We had two guns of a British Mountain Battery with us, two of our men were carrying the breech-end of one of the guns across and when about half way over, one of the men slipped and to save himself, let go the gun which of course fell into the swamp; the Gunners made some very rude remarks to which the Riflemen replied something about big hulking brutes who were not able to do their own work. To get the gun out again required fishermen of higher class than we could muster, so we cleared the nearest village of all the men we could find and made them fish while we did the talking, our united efforts were successful and we saved the Gunners from disgrace by returning them their gun; but they were an unthankful crew, for their remarks when they had to clean the gun before they were allowed to march, almost dried up that swamp.

We bivouacked for some time near the mouth of the Mon River and for three or four nights a panther passed close to us on his way to the river to drink, we could never see him, but saw his pugs in the sand each morning. Several people sat up for him but had no luck, but while he was about there was a continual argument between the men on sentry and those who were not, the latter insisting that sentries at night should be well away from the bivouac and the former that they should be close in, and although the

sentries were outvoted by at least 12 to 1, they carried the day.

We were after a noted Dacoit Chief named Ootama, for whose head there was a reward of Rs. 5,000, so that every bit of news about our dusky friend was considered of value. On Christmas Eve 1887, we had decided to have a Camp Fire and an extra issue of rum, the fun to commence at 8 p.m.; about 7.30 p.m. word came that Ootama was going to cross the river during the night, about five miles above where we were bivouacked; we started off at once to meet him and on the way talked of our share of the Rs. 5,000, how much per man it would run, &c. We reached our destination and spread ourselves out along the bank close to the water and lay down to await our share of the rupees. About midnight it got beastly cold and we thought of the camp fire and hot rum, daylight found us chilled to the bone and no richer in rupees than when we started but we learned that our dearly beloved and much sought after friend had been mean enough to cross, with a large following, about a mile above where we were waiting.

Our next attempt to force an acquaintance was a little more exciting but the remuneration was as on Christmas Eve. Twenty-five of us, under Lieutenant Somerset, were wandering about the jungle when we got hold of a very ancient gent who was supposed to have been one of Ootama's staff officers. We took him away from the busy haunts of man, and, assisted by gentle persuasion as allowed by Act of Parliament for peaceful piqueting, he promised to lead us to the spot where our "rupees" was in hiding, but he could only do so in the dark, for fear of being seen by other Burmans who would inform against him. We started about 8 p.m. and by midnight our friend of the gilded staff

had done his duty well, (for his master,) he had got us into the thickest part of a dense bamboo jungle and then said he had lost himself. With only matches for a light we again tried to clear his memory, but without success, after which we told him to show us the way back; his memory still being foggy, we rendered every assistance in our power, but we at last found that he really had lost himself, but with the aid of matches we found our own tracks and got clear just at daybreak. Several men, during our efforts to get clear, walked into clumps of bamboos, the staff officer got many a sly kick during the night, particularly hearty ones from those whose momentary acquaintance with bamboo clumps had not improved their tempers. We reached our bivouac about 5 a.m., sore and tired and ready to quarrel with our own shadows.

1ST BATTALION. COLLECTION OF MEDALS.

BY COLOUR-SERGEANT P. SHAW.

THE medals forming the 1st Battalion Collection have with few exceptions been presented by individual officers, subscribed for by Officers of the Battalion, or purchased by the Mess.

Since the CHRONICLE started in 1890, the Editor has constantly urged Battalions to look out for Medals and other trophies (p. 109, CHRONICLE for 1895 especially), and advocated a fund for purchasing any trophies that may have belonged to the Regiment. The Medals in the 1st Battalion case belonged to men who were awarded them while serving in the 1st Battalion, with the exception of that awarded to Corporal C. Neale, 3rd Battalion, and the Waterloo Medal awarded to William Wells, 2nd Battalion, 95th Regiment of Foot. The 2nd Battalion have a Waterloo Medal which belonged to a man of the 1st Battalion. Correspondence with a view to exchange has taken place, and it is hoped that we may eventually get the 1st Battalion Medal.¹

¹ This is written under an entire misapprehension of the facts of the case, and I take this opportunity of correcting the same for the information of all connected with the Regiment. The collection of medals, first started for the 2nd Battalion by Colonel Slade, was essentially one of medals won by the *Regiment*, and both he and I laid great stress upon this point. As many Riflemen know, much trouble and expense was entailed in endeavouring to make it as

THE MEDALS ARE INSCRIBED AS FOLLOWS :—

(1) Rifleman Walter Eagle :—

Distinguished Conduct : "W. Eagle, 1st Battn. Rifle Brigade."

South Africa, 1853 : "Walter Eagle, 1st Bn. Rifle Bde."

Crimea : "Pte. Walter Eagle, 1st R. Brige." Clasps : Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol.

Turkish Crimea : "W. Eagle, Rifle Brigade."

French Military : "W. Eagle."

(2) No. 1701 Private Francis Wheatley :—

Victoria Cross : "12th October, 1854. Pte. F. Wheatley, 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade."

Distinguished Conduct : "Francis Wheatley, 1st Battn. Rifle Brigade."

South Africa, 1853 : "F. Wheatley, 1st Bn. Rifle Bde."

complete as possible, irrespective of what Battalion a man may have served in when he won a medal. Thus the famous "Copenhagen" medal purchased subsequently was obviously granted to the 1st Battalion alone (since the 2nd Battalion was not raised until 1805), and to obtain this for the 2nd Battalion, other Battalions subscribed as well as officers who had never served in the 2nd Battalion. On subsequent occasions it was largely owing to the spirited support of a similar nature that I was able to purchase other rare medals of great Regimental interest for the 2nd Battalion collection. As the individual responsible for the acquisition of most of the medals in this collection, I may mention that I went to great pains to obtain medals won by Riflemen of the 1st Battalion, 2nd Battalion and 3rd Battalion at Waterloo, and for the excellent reason that the 95th had all three Battalions represented at the great battle. Further, in doing this I followed the example and advice of Lord Cheylesmore, who in his own magnificent collection of medals, had adopted this system. Thus to "exchange" this 1st Battalion medal as suggested would be to impair grievously the Regimental character of this fine collection, as well as to destroy its completeness. There is small difficulty in getting a Waterloo medal granted to a 1st Battalion man for the 1st Battalion collection, and I shall hope to see a 3rd Battalion medal likewise added to it before long.—ED.

Crimea : "Pte. F. Wheatley, 1st Bn. Rifle Bde." Clasps :
Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol.

Long Service and Good Conduct : "No. 1701, F. Wheatley,
1st Btn. Rifle Bde."

Turkish Crimea.

Legion of Honour.

- (3) Sergeant-Major Richard Cornelius, 1st Battalion The Rifle Brigade. (Presented by Captain E. W. Morrison-Bell.)

Distinguished Conduct : "Sergt. Maj. Richd. Cornelius,
Rifle Bde. 1st Battn."

South Africa, 1853 : "Colour Sergt. Richd. Cornelius, 1st
Bn. Rifle Bde."

Crimea : "Sergeant Major Richard Cornelius, R.B." Clasps :
Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol.

Long Service and Good Conduct : "No. 950 Sgt. Mjr.
Cornelius, West Meath Militia."

Turkish Crimea, 1855 : "Serjt. Major Richd. Cornelius, 1st
Battn. Rifle Bde."

French Military.

- (4) Rifleman Charles Goad, 1st Battalion.

South Africa, 1853 : "Chas. Goad, 1st Bn. Rifle Bde."

Crimea : "C. Goad, 1st Battn. Rifle Brgde." Clasps :
Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol.

Turkish Crimea.

French Military.

- (5) Rifleman William Wills :—

Peninsula : "William Wills, 95th Foot, Rifles." Clasps :
Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees,
Orthes, Toulouse.

- (6) Sergeant Major J. Thompson :—

Peninsula : "J. Thompson, Serjt. Major, 95th Foot, Rifles." Clasps :
Roleia, Vimiera, Busaco, Vittoria, Toulouse.

- (7) Rifleman David Law :—

Peninsula : "David Law, 95th Foot." Clasps : Vimiera,
Corunna, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria,
Pyrenees, Nivelles, Nive, Orthes, Toulouse.

(8) Rifleman J. Cooke :—

Peninsula. (Presented by Lieutenant R. Cholmondeley.)
 Inscribed: "J. Cooke, 95th Foot, Rifles." Clasps :
 Vimiera, Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad
 Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles,
 Nive, Orthes, Toulouse.

(9) Bugler M. Wilds :—

Peninsula : "M. Wilds, Bugler, 95th Foot, Rifles." Clasps :
 Roleia, Vimiera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthes, Toulouse.

(10) Rifleman W. Wells :—

Waterloo : "William Wells, 2nd Batt. 95th Regt. Foot."

(11) Rifleman W. Gore :

(Presented by Captain F. St. J. Blacker, 1910.) No. 1533
 William Gore, 1st Battalion The Rifle Brigade.

South Africa, 1853 : "Wm. Gore, 1st Bn. Rifle Bde."

Crimea : "1533 William Gore, 1st R. B." Clasps : Alma,
 Inkerman, Sebastopol.

Long Service and Good Conduct : "1533 William Gore, 1st
 B. Rifle Brigade."

Turkish Crimea : "W. Gore, 1 R. B."

(12) Bugler C. Stewart :—

(Presented by Captain F. St. J. Blacker.)

Crimea, 1854 : "Br. Chas. Stewart, 1st Bn. R. R." Clasps :
 Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol.

Turkish Crimea.

(13) Rifleman H. Edmonds :—

Canadian : "375 Pte. H. Edmonds, 1st Bn. R. B." Clasp :
 Fenian Raid, 1866.

(14) Qr. Mr. Sergt. S. E. Cox :—

(Presented by Miss Cox.)

North West Frontier : "770 Qr. Mr. Sergt. S. E. Cox, 1st
 Bn. Rif. Brig." Clasp : Burma, 1887-1889.

(15) Col. Sergt. W. C. Fry :—

(Purchased by the Mess, 1906.)

Distinguished Conduct : " 9928 Clr. Sergt. W. C. Fry, 1st Rifle Bde."

Queen's South African : " 9928 Cr. Sergt. W. Fry, Rifle Brigade." Clasps : Relief of Kimberley, Paardeburg, Driefontein, Johannesburg, Diamond Hill.

King's South African : " 9928 Clr. Sergt. W. Fry, Rifle Brigade, M. I." Clasps : South Africa, 1901, South Africa, 1902.

(16) Rifleman W. Hodgson :—

Queen's South African : " 9943 Pte. W. Hodgson, Rifle Brigade." Clasps : Tugela Heights, Relief of Ladysmith.

(17) Corpl. C. Neale :—

North West Frontier : " 1836 Pte. C. Neal, 3rd Bn. Rifle Brigade." Clasp : North West Frontier.

Long Service and Good Conduct : " 1836 Corpl. C. Neale, 3rd Rifle Brigade."

(18) Corpl. J. Mason :—

(Presented by Captain F. St. J. Blacker.)

South Africa, 1853 : " Corpl. J. Mason, 1st Bn. Rifle Brigade."

(19) *North West Frontier* (Bronze). (Presented by Lieutenant and Quartermaster W. Morrish.) " Sweeper Mougul, 1st Bn. Rif. Brig." Clasps : Burma, 1885-87, Burma, 1887-89.

Separate illustrations of groups 1, 2, and 3 appeared in the CHRONICLE for 1912.

Special mention should be made of No. 8, a Peninsular Medal with thirteen clasps, presented by Lieutenant E. Cholmondeley.

A very complete account of a Collection of Medals

won by Riflemen, written by the Editor, appeared in the CHRONICLE for 1893.

The Officers' Mess is still in possession of one of the Silver Shooting Medals, presented by Major Hon. Montagu Curzon to each Company of all four Battalions in 1890. The medal is an exact replica in miniature of the Regimental Badge on the pouch belt.

Mrs. Shaw, widow of the late Sergeant Shaw, 1st Battalion, sent to the Sergeants' Mess in 1908 his medals, consisting of: "South Africa, 1853; Crimea (four clasps); Turkish Crimea, and Distinguished Conduct Medal." Mrs. Shaw asked that they be accepted by the Sergeants' Mess, knowing that they would always be safe: and it is quite certain her confidence will not be misplaced.

THE SIR JOHN MOORE MEMORIAL.

BY COLONEL W. VERNER.

[On 21 May upon my arrival from England from Southern Spain I received a telegram from the *Saturday Review* asking me to call attention to the proposed Memorial to Sir John Moore at Shorncliffe which had been announced in the papers that same morning. I accordingly wrote the following appeal which appeared three days later.

It is some satisfaction to be able to announce that the scheme for a statue which I thus advocated has been received with general approval and that the Committee have been fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. John Tweed for the execution of the same.

Brigadier-General Haldane, commanding at Shorncliffe, who is the prime mover in the whole business reckons upon receiving sufficient funds for both Statue and Library. He has already received Donations from a large number of Regiments which served with Moore. The Rifle Brigade Club has given £20 to the Regimental Fund now being raised and other subscriptions have been received from Officers Past and Present. It is hoped that any who may read this and who have not hitherto subscribed will communicate with Captain W. H. Davies, Sunnyside, Farnham (the Secretary of the R.B. Club). The total sum thus collected will be paid into the "Moore Memorial Fund" as the Donation from "The Rifle Brigade."—W. V.]

From the *Saturday Review* of 24 May 1913.

THE proposal to put up a national memorial to Sir John Moore at Shorncliffe, the military camp where, with ideas far in advance of his times, he first introduced a methodical system for the combined training of troops in peace time to fit them for war, is altogether admirable.

If it is suggested that Moore needs no such memorial, we cannot agree. After his death at Coruña, as is well known, most ungenerous and unscrupulous attempts were made to cast upon him all blame for the disasters of the retreat. It was a pitiful business, mainly originating in political and party rancour, but encouraged by some soldiers who must or should have known better. Slowly the true story of his brilliant march on Salamanca and the terrible difficulties of the retreat before the overwhelming hosts of Napoleon became known, thanks mainly to Napier's great history. But it is ever a hard task to kill slander, and for years later it was the custom of many writers to accept distorted versions of the conduct of the campaign based upon the malice of Moore's enemies. For, as Napier has so splendidly written, Moore during his life scorned mean men, and they, with characteristic meanness, vilified him when dead. The nation is indebted to the late Sir Frederick Maurice, who was fortunate enough to have Moore's diaries lent him to use, for setting forth the true story of the greatness of Moore, as a man, soldier and strategist. Unfortunately this diary did not come to light until after Mr. Oman had published the first volume of his "History of the Peninsular War," in which he described the campaign of Coruña. Had he had this diary before him when he wrote, we feel convinced he would have seen reason to modify his views on Moore. For Moore was without doubt a great man and a great leader of men. It is useless to attempt to speculate now upon the place in history Moore would have won had he not fallen when he did. It is generally agreed that, so far as regards the battle of Coruña, his mortal wound was the direct cause of the victorious advance of the British right wing under Paget being stayed, and that but for

this, Soult's defeat would have been far more serious. But after all this would have meant a mere tactical success, for the small army under Moore would have been in any case unable to avoid re-embarkation with the gathering hosts of Napoleon bearing down upon them. That Moore would, had he survived, have succeeded to the chief command in Portugal the following summer is indisputed. Consequently Sir Arthur Wellesley would not have had the opportunities which came to him, and of which he availed himself so brilliantly, of proving his worth as a commander.

That there were well-instructed and earnest officers before the days of Moore is of course certain. Now and again some able commanding officer possessed of true soldierly instincts strove to train his officers and men so as to fit them for war. But such efforts were rare and lacked the encouragement from above by which alone the opposition of those below can be overcome, especially at a time when the instincts and habits of our officers and men were not conducive to serious work. It thus fell to Moore first to train his own splendid regiment, the Fifty-second Light Infantry, in his methods, and then to apply and develop the system of war training to a brigade. It is no exaggeration to say that throughout our Army to-day, wherever the highest standard of soldierly conduct and military efficiency is found, it owes its inception and development to the great principles which Moore inculcated among the officers and men of our Army at Shorncliffe.

It is proposed to found a military library at the camp, a memorial peculiarly suitable to Moore, who was not only a keen and deeply read military student but strove to make all his officers study their profession seriously. The other part of the proposed memorial

is a statue of Moore to be placed on the summit of the heights at Shorncliffe. Frankly, we are not often for statues. But in this case there is a peculiar and exceptional reason why, if a statue worthy of Moore can be produced, it would form a splendid memorial to him and his steadfast heroism. For it was at Shorncliffe that Moore, in addition to his admirable system of training, commanded the fine force which Maurice has so well described as the shield and buckler—the spear-point—of the unordered national enthusiasm, the 350,000 undrilled, undisciplined and unorganized Volunteers behind him, and it was with this little force of highly disciplined warriors that he faced with a confident spirit the hosts of Napoleon.

On a fine summer's day, standing on the heights of Shorncliffe, it is easy to see the great column reared by the French in memory of the Grand Army assembled near Boulogne between 1803 and 1805, and it is on record that in similar weather in those far-off days our soldiers at Shorncliffe could see the rows of white tents of Bonaparte's encamped hosts. There could, we think, be no memorial more suitable to the spirit and indomitable courage of Sir John Moore than a statue looking across the waters of the Channel facing the distant figure of his great antagonist, whose gigantic schemes for the subjugation of Spain in 1808 he frustrated by his fine strategy in the Coruña campaign. Painfully tragic as were the circumstances attending Sir John Moore's death it is impossible to imagine a more glorious end to a noble life.

THE FIGHT AT THE BRIDGE OF VERA.

31 August—1 September, 1813.

BY COLONEL W. VERNER.

(Reprinted from the *Saturday Review*,
30 August 1913.)

EXACTLY one hundred years ago, on the last day of August 1813, whilst Wellington was attacking San Sebastian, Soult made his second attempt to give a helping hand to his countrymen in distress in that fortress and at Pamplona. On this day the Light Division were holding a position near the River Bidassoa above the little hamlet of Vera some fifteen miles from San Sebastian. At dawn a thick fog prevailed, but as it cleared, about 8 o'clock, three French divisions under Clausel crossed the Bidassoa by the fords below Vera and some sharp, if desultory, fighting with the allied troops took place amid the tumbled mass of hills on the left bank. About 3 p.m. a tremendous tornado of wind and rain burst over the combatants and put an end to the fighting, the French falling back to recross the Bidassoa. Clausel crossed before dark with two of his brigades and ordered Vandermaesen to follow with the remainder. Vandermaesen upon reaching the Bidassoa found it in furious flood and his retreat cut off. His one chance of escape was to march up the river and attempt to pass by the Bridge of Vera. Early in the morning the French had detached a strong force to guard their left flank on the right bank

of the Bidassoa from any movement of the British at Vera and if possible to seize the bridge there. Here a Company of the 2nd Battalion 95th Rifles (now the Rifle Brigade) was posted, holding the bridge and a small house beyond it as a *tête-de-point*. The Commander was Captain Daniel Cadoux, a Rifle officer who had served in the Buenos Ayres Expedition in 1807 and in many a fight in the Peninsula from Barrosa onward. The reason for this weak garrison for a most important point must now be given. The Light Division was at this time under the command of an officer of great personal courage but who was notorious for his feeble conduct as a general. Before the French attack developed, the Brigade-Major (afterwards so widely known as Sir Harry Smith) urged upon his chief to support the isolated Company on the bridge, and upon his refusing said "Our men will fight like devils expecting to be supported and their loss when driven out will be very severe." Soon afterwards a big French column under cover of a cloud of skirmishers bore down and quickly drove out the Riflemen with heavy loss and seized the bridge. It was now that Colonel Colborne who had been a passive spectator of his Chief's incompetence and of its direful results advanced with the gallant 52nd and retaking the bridge cleared the house of the French. The bridge was untenable unless the position held by the Light Division were taken and the French, realizing this, broke off the action and withdrew. So far so good. But now it was that the British General surpassed his first blunder by still declining to allow the bridge to be held in strength, and in defiance of the protests of the officers, who wanted to post the 2nd Battalion 95th Rifles and the 52nd at the bridge, he ordered a

piquet of only one officer and thirty men to hold it. By the fortune of war the first officer for piquet was Captain Cadoux. He had already lost so heavily in the morning's fight that he asked to be allowed to "keep the remains of his Company, some fifty men with him." This was granted and he marched off, saying as he did so "I'll hold the bridge until supported, so when the attack commences, instantly send the whole battalion to me and please God I'll keep the bridge." These were his last words to his brother officers.

The night was wet and stormy and the roar of the river through the rocky defile made it hard to hear any sound of an enemy advancing. The night passed without any event until, a little before 3 a.m., Vandermaesen having toiled up the left bank suddenly appeared before the bridge and made a furious attack on it. The double sentries on the bridge were bayoneted and the first alarm to our troops in reserve was given by the shrill cries of the French officers "En avant, en avant, l'Empereur récompensera le premier qui avancera," instantly followed, as described by one who was present, by a furious fire "as hot as ever fifty men's was on earth" from Cadoux's gallant band. Under cover of their own sharpshooters' fire the French columns made repeated rushes of a most determined nature on the small isolated party of Riflemen and eventually swept back Cadoux, who, fortified by "his hope and confidence in support and the importance of his position," fought on with the greatest intrepidity until he was shot dead. The French brigades thereupon poured across the bridge and made good their escape. Cadoux was supported by another weak company of the Rifles, and of the two companies, numbering altogether only about a hundred all ranks, all the officers and all the

sergeants, as well as over half the Riflemen, were killed or wounded.

Harry Smith describes what he saw when he arrived at the bridge at daylight. "Such a scene of mortal strife from the fire of fifty men was never witnessed. The bridge was almost choked with the dead, the enemy's losses were enormous, and many of his men were drowned . . . the number of the dead was so great the bodies were thrown into the rapid stream. . . ." Writing of the gallant Cadoux he says, "I wept over his gallant remains with a bursting heart, as, with his Company who adored him I consigned him to the grave," and adds "His fame can never die."

On 7 October, just five weeks later, Wellington forced the passage of the Pyrenees, driving the French from their entrenched positions on the heights just above the Bridge of Vera, the Rifles losing three officers and thirty men killed and six officers and over a hundred men wounded in this most hard-fought action.

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When on a bird-nesting expedition in the Pyrenees in 1899 I stopped at Vera and there learnt that the officers and men who had fallen in these almost forgotten fights had been buried in an old stable-yard close to the church. A tablet to one of the officers, Lieut. Hill, who fell, is let into the wall hard by.

Some ten years later, on 14 April 1910, King Edward VII, who for many years was Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, motored over from Biarritz to Vera, and it was then arranged that a Memorial to the gallant Cadoux and those of the Rifles that fell at Vera in 1813 should be erected. His Majesty chose

a site for the Monument in the small "Plaza" of the village close below the old church and arrangements were made with the Alcalde to secure the same. This project is now about to be carried out. The Colonel-in-Chief of the Rifle Brigade, the Duke of Connaught, has given his approval to the scheme and has desired me to act for him in arranging for the Memorial, and I shall be glad to hear from anybody who may read this and feel inclined to support it.

P.S.—Since the above appeared two relations of Captain Daniel Cadoux, Mr. Henry Hudson and his sister Miss Mary B. Hudson have most generously sent me £100 each. Mr. Alfred Budd, H.M. Vice-Consul at San Sebastian is sending me £50 and our late Ambassador at Madrid, Sir Maurice de Bunsen and others have most kindly sent me subscriptions.

A suitable Memorial in marble and stone about 30 feet in height has been designed, bearing the Regimental Badge of the 95th Rifles in 1813 and of the Rifle Brigade in 1913, upon the panels of which the losses in the two actions are recorded. I shall be grateful to any readers of the CHRONICLE who may feel inclined to assist in the carrying out of this Memorial to our gallant comrades who so freely gave their lives in 1813, if they will communicate with me or with the Hon. Secretary, Vera Memorial Fund, c/o Messrs. Cox & Co., 16, Charing Cross, S.W.

W. V.

*Hartford Bridge,
Winchfield.*

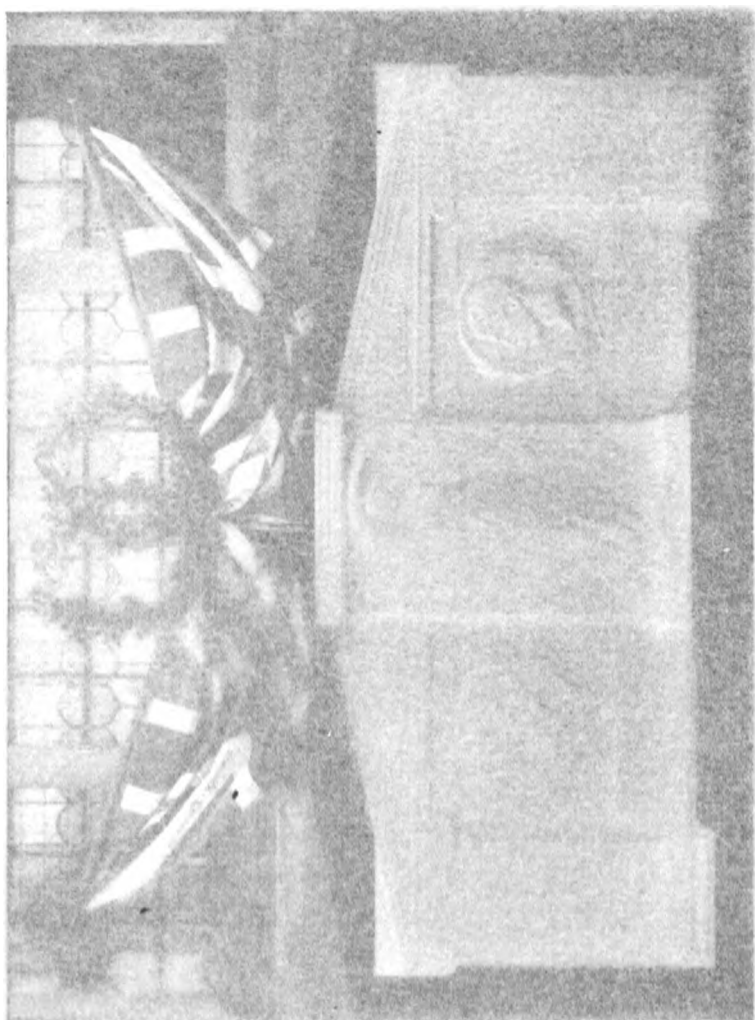
THE ALEXANDER MEMORIAL.

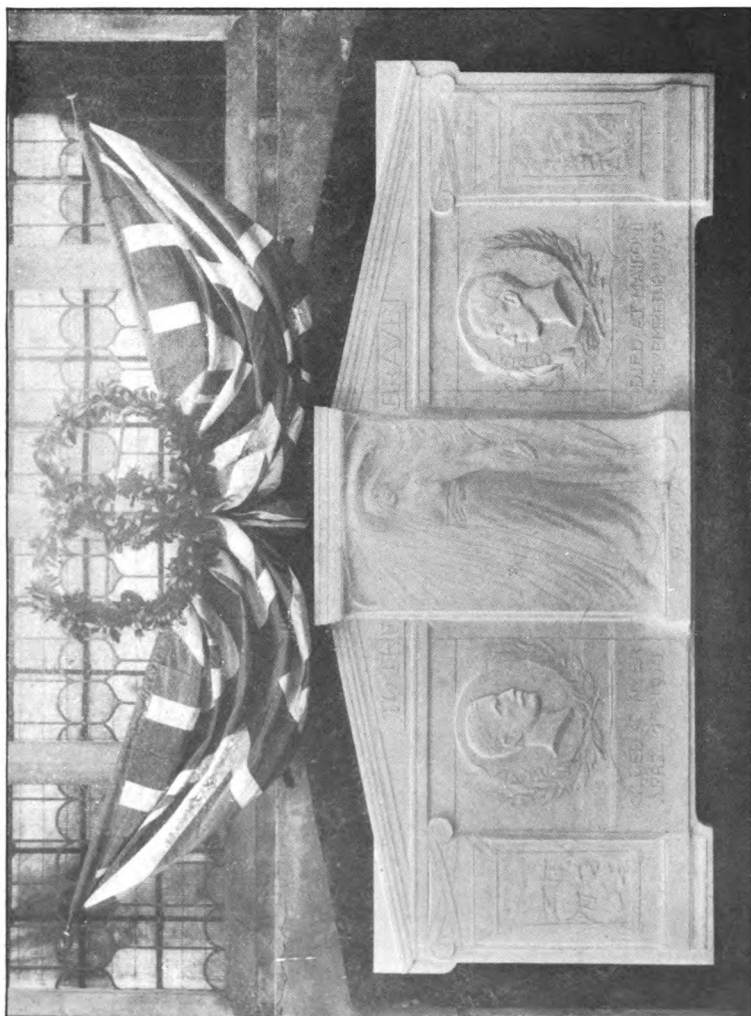
A MEMORIAL to Boyd Alexander, the famous African Explorer formerly of the Rifle Brigade who was killed in Central Africa on 2 April 1910 and also to Captain Claud Alexander of the Scots Guards who died near Lake Chad on 13 November 1904 when on an earlier Expedition with his brother, was unveiled at S. Dunstan's Parish Church, Cranbrook on 21 November.

The monument consists of a white marble panel with green marble background and is fixed in the wall in the North-west corner of the Church. In the centre is an emblematical figure representing the unveiling of Africa and on either side of this are medallion portraits of Boyd and Claud Alexander. At one end of the Memorial are shown a group of Okapi the remarkable new animal which Boyd Alexander was one of the first to obtain, and at the other a view of the Claud Mountains which took their name from the explorer.

The Inscription is "To the Brave" and around the medallions is engraved "Boyd Alexander, killed at Nyeri, April 2nd 1910" and "Claud Alexander, died at Maifoni, November 13th 1904." The Memorial is the work of Professor Colton A.R.A. and the cost of it was defrayed by public subscription.

The Archbishop of Canterbury performed the dedicatory service and Lady Scott (the widow of Captain Scott of Antarctic fame) who was a personal friend of the brothers, unveiled the Memorial. The service commenced with a procession up the aisle followed by "Evensong." The members of the





THE ALEXANDER MEMORIAL; CRANBROOK, KENT.

Alexander family then accompanied Lady Scott to the Memorial followed by the Officers representing the Rifle Brigade and the Scots Guards, the Clergy, Church Wardens and the Archbishop. His Grace stood in front of the Memorial with Lady Scott at his side. Lady Scott then pulled the cord which caused the purple veil covering the Monument to fall to the ground. His Grace dedicated the Monument in the following words. "In the faith of Jesus Christ we dedicate this Monument to the Glory of God and in memory of His servants Boyd and Claud Alexander, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen."

After the dedication was pronounced, six Buglers who had been placed in the Ringing Tower opening into the Church, sounded the "Last Post."

The Archbishop then proceeded to the pulpit and gave a short address of which the following is the substance.

His Grace said that the occasion which brought them together was a remarkable one and took them for the moment quite outside of their life in that Kentish parish. In most people of intelligence God had planted two instincts among many others. There was the love and care for their homeland, and the love of travel and adventure, which was seen in almost everyone's life. After making allusions to the travels of several persons figuring in the Bible, with special emphasis on St. Paul's journeys, which left their mark in the literature of the early life of the Church, His Grace said that afternoon they were carried far afield, and they should try to picture a travel scene made famous through great men. It did not often happen in the history of a parish to be taken to the far off regions as they were that day. There were associations of Antarctic snows connected with the hand which unveiled the monument, and tropical heat with those whose memory it perpetuated. That day they thought about men of heroic

mould and the monument unveiled suggested thoughts for generations to come. The foremost was the thought of him who fearless in himself unveiled untrodden paths and died at last from the hands of the people he tried to converse with. They also remembered the brother, who was fearless in his exploits as a soldier, and who laid near his eldest brother in a quiet grave under the scorching African sky. The monument would remain for generations to come, commemorating their heroic, indomitable exploits, and it had been unveiled by one who bore a name that would also be handed down in connection with one of the most intrepid exploits the world had ever known.

At the close of the address, the hymn, "O God, our help in ages past," was sung by all present, and after the pronouncing of the Benediction by the Archbishop, the recessional hymn was sung "Lead us, Heavenly Father, lead us."

The Rifle Brigade was represented by Major A. D. Boden and the Scots Guards by Lt.-Colonel R. G. Bolton and Captain H. C. E. Ross. Two Non-commissioned Officers of the Scots Guards and two from the Rifle Brigade stood on either side of the Monument during the Service, which was most impressive. Mr. Ogilvie Grant represented the British Museum (Natural History) for which Boyd Alexander performed such admirable services.

It is hardly necessary to recall how the Regiment had, in addition, to mourn the loss of Captain G. B. Gosling who accompanied the gallant Boyd Alexander in his marvellous journey from the Niger to the Nile in 1904 and who died on 13 June 1905. It is believed that he was the first Englishman to see the mysterious Okapi alive in its native haunts.

NOTES, 1913.

3 JANUARY: The Hursley Hounds met in the Barrack Square, Winchester, the first time for many years.

4 JANUARY: Captain W. E. Davies was transferred from Brigade Major, Devonport, to General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, at the War Office.

1 FEBRUARY: Captains W. W. Seymour and D. J. C. K. Bernard were seconded as students at the Staff College.

8 FEBRUARY: Lieutenant R. Cholmondeley was seconded for service with the Royal Flying Corps.

19 JULY: Major-General Sir Francis Howard, K.C.B., C.M.G., was appointed a Colonel Commandant, *vice* Major-General Sir A. F. Warren, K.C.B., deceased.

29 JULY: Captain S. E. Hollond was appointed General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, at the War Office.

6 AUGUST: Captain A. T. Paley was appointed General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, at the War Office.

18 AUGUST: Major-General C. R. H. Nicholl, who saw much service both in the Crimea and Mutiny Campaigns, was appointed a Colonel Commandant, *vice* General Sir Martin Dillon, G.C.B., C.S.I., deceased.

30 AUGUST: Colonel J. E. Gough, **V.C.**, A.D.C., was appointed Brigadier-General as Chief of the General Staff, Aldershot.

21 SEPTEMBER: Major Burnett-Stuart, D.S.O., was appointed General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, at the Staff College, and to be Lieutenant-Colonel whilst so employed.

1 OCTOBER: The Four Company System was introduced into the Army at Home and the Colonies, but was not to apply to Battalions serving in India.

15 OCTOBER: Major R. Alexander was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Petre, whose period in Command of the 3rd Battalion had expired.

1 DECEMBER: Brevet-Colonel G. H. Thesiger, C.B., C.M.G., was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel to command the 4th Battalion, succeeding Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Radclyffe, D.S.O., whose period of command had expired.

16 DECEMBER: Captain G. M. Lindsay was appointed an Instructor at Hythe School of Musketry.

THERE have been a good many retirements this year. Majors Ross and Long, Captains Shawe, Trafford, Vivian, Bassett and Howard have all left the Regiment; we wish them all good fortune, but we regret their departure.

THE Regiment has lost the services of Captain W. Morrish, for so many years Quartermaster of the 1st Battalion. Upon leaving the Regiment he was presented with a silver tray bearing the autographs of many officers, past and present, who had served in the 1st Battalion together with a cheque for £100.

We give an illustration of the silver tray which bears good testimony to the number of Captain Morrish's old comrades who appreciated his excellent services in all ranks from Private Rifleman upwards.

IN May, Brigadier-General Haldane commanding at Shorncliffe made an appeal to the public for a Memorial to be raised to Sir John Moore at that Station. This appeal has been well responded to, especially by Regiments which were trained or served under Moore.

The Rifle Brigade Club has subscribed £20 and £45 has been received from Past Officers, whilst £36 has been received from Present Officers. The N.C.O.'s and Riflemen of the 4th Battalion have also sent £4 8s. Captain W. H. Davies, the Secretary of the Club, receives subscriptions.

ANOTHER Memorial started during this year (of which an account is given elsewhere) is to the Officers and Men of the 95th Rifles who fell in the desperate fighting at and near Vera in the Pyrenees in the year 1813. His Majesty King Edward VII took a very great interest in this Memorial and on 14 April, only three weeks before his death on 6 May, visited Vera and selected the site for the Monument. It is of interest to recall that the Battle Honour of "Pyrenees" was granted to the Rifle Brigade on 6 September, 1910, five months after King Edward's visit to the scene of the fighting.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

1ST BATTALION.

COLCHESTER,

November, 1913.

DEAR EDITOR,

The one event that stands out more prominent than any other during this past year is the loss we have sustained in Morrish, who has been retired for age after 37 years' continuous service in this Battalion. It is related that he only took two lots of leave in the whole of that period. One for a month, of which he completed a fortnight, after sixteen years abroad, and again a year or two later, when he returned with half his leave still to run. It was a very sad day when he left, and camp without him to call one out of bed at 4 a.m. seemed quite dull.

The beginning of the training season was marked by an influx of officers from all sources. At one time this year we had ten Company Commanders. However, six weeks later, we were reduced to four. Paley and Wingfield brought us the latest ideas from the Staff College and Bernard went there instead. Prittie came from the wilds of Africa followed shortly by Lane from his Mounted Infantry in South Africa. Long and de Moleyns also arrived, the latter fresh from his social and other duties in Australia. A number of others joined; Tennyson from the Guards, Prioleau from the Special Reserve, Foljambe from Oxford, Hunter and Nicholl from Sandhurst.

Meanwhile, Harman decided that fruit farming in

Canada was more remunerative than soldiering and we hear he is going to settle down out there. Railston went as Adjutant to the Special Reserve. More recently Long has retired altogether, Paley has gone to the War Office, and Dimsdale to relieve Stephens as Adjutant of the Territorials near Newport.

Sergeant-Major Hyett left early in the year and was succeeded by Quartermaster-Sergeant Lawrence, Sergeant Godden becoming Quartermaster-Sergeant. We have lost no less than five Colour-Sergeants since last December, and many of them are very much missed. Colour-Sergeant Coyne, who was such an asset to the Bayonet-fighting team, Colour-Sergeant Ede, Colour-Sergeant Boon, Colour-Sergeant Crampton, and Colour-Sergeant Williams, who will long be remembered in connection with the Dramatic Club. Their places are now filled by Colour-Sergeants Kirwan, Hedges, Hall, Scrase and Gasson.

The usual Individual Training occupied the winter; in the intervals some of us had some very pleasant shoots with people living in this neighbourhood. Most of us tested the sport obtainable with the East Essex and Essex and Suffolk Foxhounds. The latter were rather short of foxes, and the going was dreadfully deep. However, we managed to enjoy ourselves and get some good hunting.

The Social and Dramatic Club made some very fine efforts to while away the long winter evenings. They also gave two most successful dances in the Garrison Gymnasium.

The Boxing Club took on a new lease of life, and thanks to Micklem's and Colour-Sergeant Shaw's efforts, some really good evenings' boxing were witnessed. We engaged a professional trainer for a short

time, and then challenged the Durham Light Infantry to a team match which we won in fine style. Later in the year we fought the Middlesex Regiment at Warley, but were defeated by the odd fight. Corporal Richardson was of the greatest assistance both as instructor and fighter. Bugle-Major Leach, Riflemen Budd, Collinson, Boy Barton, and many others fought great fights for us. Rifleman Budd fought his way to the final in the Eastern Command Championship meeting, but could not quite pull off the victory. He put up a very fine fight indeed, although his opponent punished him severely. In addition, we held a very successful Novices' Tournament and Battalion Championship meeting, the names of the winners being given elsewhere in the CHRONICLE. We are looking forward to some more, and we hope even better, boxing during this winter.

Cross-country running was taken up with a good deal of enthusiasm. We were second in the Eastern Command run and hope to do even better this year. Rifleman Sharpe and Acting-Corporal Jackson were our champions. The Battalion Challenge Cup was won by "E" Company in decisive style.

In spite of the strenuous efforts of Quartermaster-Sergeant Godden our football team rarely met with such success as one desired. However, they finished up the year by being second in the Military League here, and very well up in the other Leagues in which they played. They were unfortunate enough to have to play the Durham Light Infantry, the eventual winners, in the first round of the Army Cup, so did not manage to get very far in that. Foljambe was of great assistance at full back in the latter part of the year. Rifleman Heron, Corporal Cording, Acting-

Sergeant Lynch and Rifleman Stuckey, all made names for themselves in the team. Heron played twice for Essex.

"A" Company proved themselves champions of the Battalion on the football field, in fact they had a most successful year, winning the football, cricket, and Athletic Sports' Shields.

The Bayonet Fighting Shield presented by Bernard, went to "C" Company, after some very exciting combats. The Battalion team, being beaten by the Gordon Highlanders, were unable to appear at Olympia, as they did last year. We intend to make strenuous efforts to get there this year. Corporal Warren was successful in winning the Eastern Command Individual Open Bayonet Fighting, and Rifleman Bourne won the Young Soldiers, Rifleman Welsh being second.

The Point-to-Point season found several rash officers eager to try their fortune. Liddell, Micklem and Coryton all competed, the former winning the Light Weight Race at the East Essex Hunt Meeting. Unfortunately he killed his horse in a race soon afterwards, but was recompensed to some extent by winning the Regimental Light Weight Race. The Regimental Point-to-Point meeting was brought off last year at Malden. Sir Claude de Crespigny was again most kind in allowing us to ride over his land and in doing everything in his power to assist us. We had a delightful day for it. Stephens made all arrangements with his usual success, and we met any number of Riflemen, past and present, amongst the crowd of people who attended. We were all very pleased to see His Royal Highness, The Duke of Connaught, present with us again. We are delighted to hear he has been kind enough to present a Cup in place of the

one won outright by Grant, and we hope to see a good race for it next year.

Hockey flourished after Christmas, and the Battalion team met with some measure of success. The Inter-Company Competition was won by "C" Company.

The training season opened on the "area" on 1 March. We advanced by short rushes and took cover behind exactly the same blades of grass as last year. Perhaps knowledge of the ground helped to make us more expert at concealing ourselves. At any rate, we were not overwhelmed by quite such a flock of generals or so frequently as last season. Company marches followed close on top of Company training, and were the cause of the usual amount of desperate fighting on the country side and the still more desperate fighting over the dinner table afterwards. They say that Williams and Baird, the two chief scouts of opposing sides, spent the whole of one night lying in the same wet ditch without discovering one another.

About this time Cholmondeley and Carmichael, a Gunner, flew over from Salisbury Plain and spent a week here with their aeroplanes. They took nearly all of us for flights, and some of us went out with them, trying to observe the Companies on their march. We all enjoyed their stay enormously, and they filled us with enthusiasm for the Flying Corps. Coryton had a nasty experience with Carmichael, when doing a spiral vol-plane a gust of wind caught them and tilted them right up on end. However, the pilot made a fine recovery and landed safely. We also had an unexpected excitement early in October, when Boyle paid us a flying visit in His Majesty's airship "Eta." We thought she looked a much safer form of conveyance than the aeroplanes.

The hardest part of the Battalion training programme was that which asked us to imagine that the training area was unknown ground. However, we did our best, and with the help of Colonel Geddes, Royal Field Artillery, imbibed a lot of useful knowledge.

Field firing was again carried out on the miserable little ranges at Langenhoe.

We brought off the Battalion Athletic Sports in June, and they were patronized by the usual crowd of friends from all the country round. They were a great success, chiefly owing to the hard work put in by Morrish and the other members of the Committee. We entered teams for various relay races at the different Athletic Meetings of the Garrison, but could never get nearer than a second place. At the Eastern Command Athletic Meeting, we made our presence felt by means of Sergeant Haveron, who won the Hurdles, Rifleman Heron, who won the High Jump, and several others who took places in the various events.

In July, we despatched four Officers and 200 Non-Commissioned Officers and men to Bisley to mark at the National Rifle Association's Rifle Meeting, an honour which was not much appreciated, as it took place during the only break of any length throughout the training season.

We managed to play a lot of cricket this year and whenever we could select a full side we took a lot of beating. Tennyson was a tower of strength, and rarely made less than a century, unless by any chance he had spent the previous night in bed. This did not happen very often, as he was usually dancing in London. He also had a great success at first-class cricket, and we wish him all the luck during his tour in South Africa with the English team this winter. Nelthorpe, Micklem,

Foljambe, Cartland and Williams, who developed into a fine wicket-keeper, all did valiant work under the able captaincy of Stephens. The chief complaint of those who went in towards the tail end of the team was that they rarely got the chance of an innings.

The Battalion Rifle Meeting took place early in July, and was carried through without a hitch under the management of Nelthorpe and Colour-Sergeant Bradbury, assisted by a very hard-working Committee. They created a record, by getting out results within ten minutes of the conclusion of a competition. One regretted that the officials of some other Rifle Meeting could not be there to see how it was done. At the Colchester District Rifle Meeting we did not meet with quite the same success as last year. In many cases our luck was out. We scored a big number of seconds, but seemed just to fail to win. We obtained ten firsts, including five cups, and twelve seconds, besides a large number of smaller prizes. Rifleman Heron retained the Championship for the Battalion.

Dimsdale, Micklem and Liddell put in an appearance on the polo ground this summer. They had some very good games with the 20th Hussars, and with the help of Silvertop from that Regiment, entered in a Tournament, but did not distinguish themselves. Several of us hope to start playing next summer so as to know something about it before going abroad next trooping season.

At the end of August the whole Brigade moved to Wolverton, where we met the rest of the Division. We spent a very strenuous three weeks there doing Brigade and Divisional Training, during which time we had the pleasure of completely destroying both the Tenth and the Twelfth (General Wilson's) Brigades. They were both glorious days, as on each occasion

we caught the enemy's main body in column on the road. We had a very pleasant camp, and, except for the first few days, quite nice weather. We were very much inconvenienced throughout this training and manœuvres by the fact that our transport horses and some of our riding horses were kept behind at Colchester owing to an outbreak of mange there. The 20th Hussars and the 25th Brigade Royal Field Artillery were also kept back and sent out to camp on the ranges, where we found them on our return. History relates, though the truth has not been established, that they shot the mangy horse, and sold his skin!

The next event was the campaign against the Third Division. It only lasted three days, but we certainly made the most of it. After a fairly long march on the Thursday, we started off Friday morning and marched and fought solidly till 12.45 a.m. when we halted for two hours for dinner(?). Then on again in the dark to the top of the mountains where we were to take up a position. This was about 4 a.m. To add to the horrors of the night, it had started to rain at about 8 o'clock in the evening, so we were thoroughly wet through, and the top of that mountain was like the North Pole. Operations ceased at 5.30 a.m., and we marched down to Dagnell to breakfast, and then on to King's Langley where we found a camp awaiting us. We had covered about 52 miles in fifty-four hours, with one night's rest. On Sunday, while waiting for the Army Exercise to begin, we found a Guard of Honour made up of our Band, and an Officer and twenty-five men from each Battalion in the Brigade, to greet the French Mission on its arrival at Watford. The Guard was indeed an extraordinary sight when it first appeared on parade. There were ourselves, one Highland Regiment,

one Light Infantry Regiment, and one Line Regiment. Each had a different drill, and each wanted to march at a different pace. However they got rather well together after one practice parade, and put up a good show on the day. Mr. Lloyd, of Langleybury, on whose ground our camp was pitched, was most kind to us. He gave us all baths, and had several of us to dinner both nights we were there. We were most grateful to him.

On Monday, the 23rd, the Army Exercise began, and we started our solemn route march, for it was nothing else as far as we were concerned, towards Daventry. We halted the first night near Leighton Buzzard, the second night at Wolverton, where we were delighted to find the remains of the camp occupied by the Twelfth Brigade during Brigade Training. Next day, on, up the Watling Street, through Towcester and some first-rate hunting country (if mounted on a good horse) to Blakesley. Here, what appeared to be the heads of some four Divisions, met at a cross roads with the King in the centre. The knot was successfully unravelled and we halted for the night. Next morning we got as far as Woodford Halse and after a tremendous long wait, during which aeroplanes and airships buzzed over our heads from all directions, we pushed on to Fawsley, where we at last came on a good covey of pole targets, neatly entrenched behind strips of linen. We were stopped by the Umpires, but eventually they retreated and we bivouacked at Newnham. Beer, however, was a minus quantity, so Stephens and some volunteers went to the nearest pub and secured two barrels. On bringing them to the door, however, the village street was found blocked with a Brigade of Infantry moving in one direction, and a Brigade of Artillery moving in the other. Desperate remedies were necessary. Both

barrels were pushed off the steps and went bounding through the ranks and over the road, hotly pursued by about half a dozen Riflemen. The comments of those in the road are not fit for publication. On Friday we solemnly marched with our backs to Daventry as far as Shuckborough, had a small engagement with some Yeomanry, turned about and marched back to Daventry, where we stayed till Sunday. We really saw little or nothing of the big fight on Thursday, but the confusion appeared tremendous, and our confidence in the Staff was somewhat shaken. The train arrangements for the dispersal of the Army, however, were excellent. Everything seemed to move perfectly and we got back here nearly half an hour ahead of time. We did not see many past or present Riflemen during our wanderings. Mervyn Buller appeared at Daventry, and entertained some of us to dinner. Cooke was at Watford and we had fleeting glimpses of General Fortescue. Sir Neville Lyttleton met us one day and kindly gave some of us dinner.

We returned here to wrestle with the difficulties of re-organizing the Battalion into four Companies. If by any chance we are to go straight to India next year, we shall have to reform into eight companies again. We are all wondering what part of the world we shall be sent to. The general opinion seems to favour Malta as the likeliest spot, but we hope to know for certain by the time this letter is published. Anyway, we expect to be off next autumn. Perhaps our next letter will be written on board ship.

Best love to all other Battalions,

Yours ever,

1 B. R.B.

2ND BATTALION.

WEST RIDGE, RAWALPINDI,
December, 1913.

DEAR EDITOR,

When our last letter was written, we were getting ready for Inter-Brigade manœuvres at Sohawa. These proved very strenuous, the Battalion marching over 40 miles from Pindi and fighting a battle, in under 30 hours. Harman, returning from Lucknow where he had gone to see his pony Sir Rupert run in the Army Cup, was captured while driving in a tonga through the enemy's lines, and compelled to spend the night and dine with Sir Gerald Kitson, the director of the manœuvres, while the rest of us lived in luxury on outpost. The manœuvres wound up with a grand Divisional Field Firing scheme. We were among the hills on the left of the line and were pressing the Falling Plates with vigour, when we were suddenly reminded of the presence of the Artillery, which came into action a few miles away on the opposite flank and dropped shrapnel just in front of our line. Our strategic movement to the rear was the quickest and best carried out of the day!

About Christmas Rickman with several young officers went off to shoot sand grouse near the Bikanir Desert and had quite good sport. Others went to Lahore for polo and cricket. Towards the end of January we gave a most successful gymkhana, quite the event of the year at Pindi; Harman had got some very good prizes and was a most efficient

organizer, his " Wild West " Stakes and " Tea " Stakes proving very popular events.

The rest of the winter we spent at manœuvres of various kinds, beginning with operations against the Cavalry Brigade, when Harman claimed to have ambushed and captured at least two Regiments. Then followed Brigade Training with three Battalions of Gurkhas, during which the winter rains were much in evidence, finishing up with Medical manœuvres. These latter were on a very big scale; unfortunately the rain began one evening and continued all night, by which time we were flooded out of our bivouacs and had a desperate time propping up the camels which were unable to move in the mud.

This finished our Winter troubles and there was the usual rush of Officers to England, while others went to Kashmir on first leave.

On our arrival at Kuldana, we found that the Military Works Department had nearly completed both the Battalion parade ground (a space some 60 yards by 20) and the squash racquet court, for which we were duly thankful. Unfortunately work on the range had only just begun, and half the Battalion were employed for the next two months in digging, in what turned out to be nearly solid rock, while the rest were on Company training, a good portion of which was spent in camp. Thanks to the untiring energy of Mr. Young, the Dramatic Club was able to produce a Musical Comedy " The Sergeant's Wedding " which proved quite the best show that has been seen for years, and which drew crowded houses both at Kuldana and Murree. It might be incidentally mentioned that our married establishment increased by three almost immediately !

An innovation this year was an Arts and Crafts Exhibition, which took place at Murree in September. We were quite successful, notably in the Butterfly competition, in which we swept the board.

There had been rumours that manœuvres were to be held on the march down, but the transport proved inadequate, and for the same reason we were kept at Kuldana until the middle of November; this probably was all for the best, as there was an unusual amount of fever in Pindi after the rain. By the end of October the second leave Officers had all returned, most of them with trophies of various kinds from Kashmir. The best heads obtained were Wood's 15 point Bara Singh, McGrigor's 48 in. Ibex and two Markhor of 51 ins. shot by Whitaker and Walpole respectively, also several Bear were killed.

Just as we had marched out of Kuldana a letter arrived to say that we were to fight our way in to Pindi; our job being to protect our baggage against two cavalry regiments; we were also told that we could send to Pindi for reinforcements and that on their arrival the fight would cease. McGrigor, who was sent in for help, broke all records on his motor-bicycle, with the result that the reinforcements joined us before any enemy had been seen.

We are now settled in Pindi again, where we hope to remain until the middle of January.

Yours ever,

2 B. R.B.

3RD BATTALION.

CORK,

December, 1913.

DEAR EDITOR,

A Battalion letter could hardly be called such if it did not commence with some mention, however small, of "winter training," so without going too deeply into its varied pastimes it is sufficient to say that it took place in the usual manner helped by as much hunting as we could get and what little rough shooting we managed to find, which was not of a very exciting description.

The hunting has been described in our last two letters so needs little further mention, except perhaps a final word of praise for Mr. John Ryan and his Black and Tan Hounds; the former was always ready to give us any help he could as regards the proximity and dates of meets, and the latter seldom failed to send us home well satisfied, and with an increased admiration of their powers. To the majority of us the memories of the Black and Tan are, and always will be, the happiest reminiscences we have of Tipperary.

March and the succeeding two months saw us once more engaged in Company training—Musketry and Point-to-Point—the training areas being the same well known places, he who could find some new scheme had to be a most ingenious officer and the chief area became quite as unpleasant to us as its name—Slievenamuck—the only other available ground being known as the

"Golf Links," which as well as being hardly recognizable as such did not lend itself to very thrilling situations. The Galtee Mountains however provided a splendid area for the various Company marches, Riddell and Scott having an especially bloodthirsty series of encounters, and as the mountains seem to be able to provide an inexhaustible supply of brigands, the other Companies had an equally busy time.

In the Annual Musketry Course the Battalion average was 121·6—"C" Company making the fine average of 126·1 headed by Company Quartermaster-Sergeant E. Walwyk with the splendid total of 166.

There was a good deal of disappointment amongst ourselves and the members of the Black and Tan Hunt that we were unable, through lack of entries, to repeat the success of last year by having a Battalion Point-to-Point Race at their Meeting; however, we sent the Band to help proceedings with the only result that they got a very thorough soaking, for it hardly ceased raining all day. Solly-Flood, Grant, Scott, Congreve and Kewley went over to Maldon to represent the Battalion at the Regimental Point-to-Point, and we were more successful than last year, for Scott and Solly-Flood were respectively first and second in the Heavy-Weight Race, and Grant repeated his success of the last two years by winning the Jorrocks Cup, of which he is now the proud possessor.

A great many changes were as usual taking place in the Battalion; a draft of over 200 N.C.O.'s and men had reduced our strength to its usual microscopic proportions which were fortunately shortly afterwards increased to a more respectable size by about 100 N.C.O.'s and men from the 4th Battalion. Even this failed to make a Company a very awe-inspiring sight,

and Burnett-Stuart who rejoined just in time to do Company Training, after having been Director of most of the New Zealand Military Operations, was heard to complain most bitterly about his "three men and a boy." Other arrivals were Wollaston, who rejoined from the Sub-Depôt but he only stayed two months before he changed with Grant, who on finishing at the Staff College had been posted to the 4th Battalion. Mostyn-Pryce and Swan went to the Depôt and Morgan-Grenville exchanged with Toynbee who had finished his time there and has now gone to the 4th Battalion, Parker taking the latter's place. Landale and Kewley joined in January which finished for the time being the changes amongst the officers.

In the beginning of June the Battalion set out on the all too familiar 22 mile march to Kilworth, that most depressing of places, where for ten days we were in camp doing Field-Firing, the Irish climate thoroughly vindicated its title to unpleasantness for it blew a gale and rained in torrents almost the whole time, however the middle of June saw us in barracks again and seldom have they been more welcome.

We were then officially informed that our next station was to be Cork and though we had all heard it unofficially a long time before, everyone was glad to know it for certain; we were to move there direct from manœuvres, or to be strictly accurate, the "Irish Command Exercise" the former word apparently being forbidden.

Scott, who during our sufferings at Kilworth had been living comfortably at Tipperary with his Company carrying out experimental practices with the new rifle, now went there himself for further practices and proved to everyone's satisfaction, even including his Colour

Sergeant's, that it was a most formidable weapon, but according to him his sufferings were even more frightful than ours.

We were lucky in again doing Battalion training from Tipperary, but Colonel Petre so seriously damaged his knee that it prevented him from being with us for most of the Summer—and when he sufficiently recovered to be fit for duty again, which was not until the final stages of the training season he was made umpire in another Brigade where still worse fortune followed him for on a night show he slipped and broke a small bone in his leg and so had to spend the next six weeks in the hospital at Cork, a very depressing ending to his time as Commanding Officer.

During the summer Tipperary does not produce much in the way of amusement. Cricket was impossible owing to there being no proper ground and perhaps more serious still, nobody to play against, so the chief amusements were tennis and fishing. The followers of the latter art (in so few cases did it prove an amusement) were by no means so ardent or so numerous as in the former two years, chiefly owing to the bitter experience of much unprofitable flogging after the too fastidious Ara trout. Starkey, however, continued in a most magical manner to slay the most enormous and cunning of them, nobly aided by Osborne, who if paraphernalia makes a fisherman should reckon as superior to Izaak Walton himself.

We have forgotten to mention the Horse Shows—Grant, Solly-Flood and Kewley were the chief performers and much time was spent schooling their horses before appearing at the various shows round the country. Grant proved the most successful but had bad luck in not being placed higher than second and

third on several occasions. Nobody however came near repeating Swan's successes of last year.

The end of Battalion training took us into August when we once again and for the last time marched along the Kilworth Road to our Brigade training camp, which was not far from Fermoy on the banks of the Blackwater, as good a camp as anyone could want and one we had not been to before. The training lasted two weeks, and though we had a very strenuous time we were very fortunate in the weather, not only did it allow us to get back every day with a dry jacket, but it rained in such torrents just before the last item on the programme, which was a show of twenty-four hours duration, that to everyone's sorrow it had to be "unavoidably cancelled." While in Camp, Sergeant-Major Ayers was promoted Lieutenant and Quartermaster to the 6th Special Reserve Battalion and though we were all extremely sorry to have to say good-bye to him we were very glad for his sake. Colour-Sergeant Pelling was promoted Sergeant-Major in his place.

On returning to Tipperary we were left in peace by the authorities for a short time, but all was by no means peace in barracks, the vast accumulations of three years had to be packed and loaded but we eventually got everything finished and on 3 September set off for Divisional training leaving all our worldly goods to the tender mercies of the railway company.

For the next three weeks we lived in a state of continual War, but an interest was added to proceedings owing to the fact that the country was quite new to all of us, and the excitements of doing a night advance over Irish banks are more numerous than anyone who has not tried it can imagine; sprained ankles were

considered minor affairs, and nothing short of a broken leg got real sympathy. One night attack resulted in an especially heavy bag, chief amongst whom was Colonel Petre and besides him, there were two more with broken legs and ambulances full of cripples were seen returning after dawn to the various camps, giving quite a realistic touch. The three weeks culminated, after a lot of moving about with all its attendant discomforts, in the "Exercise" which finally left us soaked to the skin and thoroughly tired of soldiering, near Templemore at which place we entrained for Cork.

The barracks here contain a great deal besides ourselves; the Leinsters, Detachments of Royal Engineers, Medical Corps and Army Service Corps.

The best features of the barracks are the Officers' Messes, most superior buildings quite new and as good as could be found anywhere, the same cannot quite be said for the Officers' and Men's Quarters which are real genuine antiques.

As regards our "situation," we are lucky in being on the top of the hill above the town, which is good for those of us who lay claim to be affected by a relaxing climate, the only serious drawback is our proximity to a Patent Manure Factory which, when the wind is from the north-west, makes barracks almost unendurable, however the Leinsters say they have got used to it, so perhaps we shall.

Very soon after we had settled in here we had to say goodbye to Colonel Petre greatly to the regret of all ranks. We were glad however to see that he had so far recovered as to be able to come and say goodbye to us in person though he still had great difficulty in getting about. It was a sad parting and a mixture of rain and the playing of Auld Lang Syne by the Band

did not tend to make it any more cheerful, however the whole Battalion were assembled at the gate to give him a last send-off and made a more cheerful noise. Colonel Alexander took over command a short time ago, and Meysey-Thompson took over the duties of Adjutant from Solly-Flood.

As regards Cork itself we have hardly been here long enough to tell you much about it, the hunting is supposed to be extremely good though so far the season has been very disappointing, a fact which those who know the country attribute to the "bad" weather, apparently the ideal hunting weather is of the very "soft" variety. The "dhry mist" (which is so-called because it soaks you quicker than anything) is said to be what is wanted; doubtless we shall soon have experience of it; so far it has been fairly fine and the hunting correspondingly poor.

The best pack for us is the United, a good half of whose Meets are within riding distance. Other and more distant packs are the Muskerry and the South Union and further still, the Duhallow. Besides these there are two packs of Harriers within easy reach, on the whole a great improvement on Tipperary, but we sadly miss the Black and Tan.

Rough shooting is very scarce but the people round are all most hospitable in asking us to shoot, we also have great hopes of the salmon fishing and Starkey who has taken three months on the River Lee at vast expense is getting anxious lest he should be unable to get the requisite number of rods taken by the rest of us; March, April, and May will be the best months we are told.

Once more must Winter training be mentioned as being our chief occupation since we arrived here, a novel

feature of it being the making of a football ground, which in spite of two Battalions, each digging two or three days a week, shows little sign of being finished by next season. Writing of football grounds brings us to the Battalion team which though a real good one has already suffered two defeats after tremendous games at the hands of the North Staffords but it is no disgrace, for they are a fine team and we still hope to defeat them when we meet again after Christmas in the Divisional League. Except in those two games we have been quite invincible.

The Band under Mr. Stevens gave a great and very successful Concert at the Palace Theatre here in aid of a charity and as everyone in the neighbourhood came to it and all expressed their admiration, Mr. Stevens should get a good lot of engagements during our stay here; this the Band most certainly deserves for it is now really extremely good.

We do not think anything else of interest has happened, but we shall be able to tell you more of Cork in our next year's letter.

With best wishes,

Yours ever,

3 B. R.B.

4TH BATTALION.

DAGSHAI,

November, 1913.

DEAR EDITOR,

Our last letter was sent from Khartoum towards the end of the year about the time that many officers who had not had a shoot in the country were starting off to try and put in a month or so up one of the Niles. It was altogether too early and time did not permit any of them to go to elephant country. Hargreaves on the Blue Nile got a good leopard and Reeve got a kudu after losing another, that of course was the "biggest what ever was seen," as Jorrocks hath it.

The Battalion had finished training by Christmas, and in the beginning of the year was turned on to the far more important business of finding guards of honour and performing all sorts of ceremonials, that, to quote Alexander, reminded us of Julius Cæsar forming phalanx.

The Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces arrived and inspected the Battalion on 4 January accompanied by the Sirdar and a most enormous staff.

Lord Kitchener also appeared during the month, when Lindsay commanded the inevitable guard of honour while another under Westcar was mounted at Omdurman in the middle of the night for the celebration of King George V.'s day in the big square there. Soon after we were in the turmoil of packing up to move on to this unhappy land, and on the 30th the Sirdar held his farewell inspection of the

Battalion. The usual nice things were said on all sides. Three companies embarked on 1 February at Port Sudan while the other three joined them on the 4th.

It was not without regret that we left the place. The shooting was excellent and many Officers had a turn at it. Elephant country is ten days away and not everyone could manage to get there, but no less than fourteen elephants and three rhino were killed by the Battalion as well as many head of other game including the much coveted Mrs. Gray's antelope, kudu, and ten leopards. The climate is no doubt trying and for ten months in the year there is very little doing. But it was a pleasant experience and many of the men had opportunities of seeing El Obeid and other more distant parts of the country. The Camel Company ("D") in particular were fortunate in this respect and had several pleasant treks about the country, usually of about three weeks' duration.

During this time the men often had to shoot gazelle for meat, a form of individual field firing that was highly appreciated. Occasional sand grouse shoots also added to the enjoyment. On Christmas Day in particular five guns of the Camel Company got two hundred and eight, picked up, of which Sergeant Weymont got twenty-eight to his own gun. The sight also of the form of Jones-Vaughan and the rather slighter figure of Colour-Sergeant Miller wading an arm of the Nile, simply attired in helmets, cartridge bags, and shot guns (and not another rag between them) will always be a pleasant memory, especially when Miller, up to his armpits in the stream, suddenly saw a high grouse coming down the wind and killed it with a shot that Rimington Wilson would have envied.

The Battalion got together again on the *Dongola* the Alexandrians ("A" and "B" Companies) with a draft of two hundred and thirty-six from home being already on board, and we consequently landed at Karachi on 16 February, one thousand and twenty-nine strong. Many old friends had left us at Khartoum; Mr. Brady, Pioneer Sergeant White—usually known as Grahame-White, in reference to his experiments with man-lifting kites—Rifleman Symonds, Rifleman Clowser, the one representative of the 2nd Battalion who had been at Khartoum in 1898, Rifleman Haines—known to his intimates as "Tatcho"—Sergeant Ings, Sergeant Willis, Bugle Major Green, Acting-Sergeant Gallagher, Colour-Sergeant Pelling—who went to the 3rd Battalion, as also did Sergeant Palmer—and many others who had finished their time. Good luck go with them in their different careers.

We disembarked at Karachi, and, after a good deal of exasperating delay, left in two troop trains for Kalka, where we stayed the night in the rest camp, marching up to Dagshai the following day. This was a twenty mile march, all up hill, and with a mountain at the end, which was a hard test on a Battalion that was straight off a ship, and particularly hard on the draft who had been five weeks on board. Casualties however were few, two boys and three Riflemen falling out, two of the latter being sick with malaria.

The 2nd Battalion had sent a party to do all they could for us, but it would be hard to imagine a more miserable night. The water supply had broken down, except for the rain, which certainly did its best to supply the deficiency. Barracks had not been occupied for six months and various necessary repairs had in consequence been neglected. The Married Quarters

were temporarily uninhabitable, and the whole of the married families had to camp in the Sergeants' Mess for one night. The baggage was left perforce in the rain on the barrack square for two or three days before any arrangements could be made to move it, and altogether our arrival in India was enough to depress any one.

However, we soon settled in and got more comfortable in spite of the bitter cold and never ceasing rain and snow. For some reason the local water supply had broken down, and for three months no water was available except what was carried up one thousand feet on mules. It was a peculiarly appropriate sentence in the Lessons the first Sunday or so we were here "Why hast thou brought us out of Egypt, to this place where no water is?" and, as rendered by Alexander, it lost nothing in the reading.

As the weather slightly improved we began training in April and May, "A," "B," "G" and "H" being the first half-battalion to go through while the others started Musketry.

Being used to the flat desert of Egypt and the Sudan we found the range on the khud side somewhat puzzling to begin with, but the Battalion average for the year is between 119 and 120, which, though lower than last year, is very fair. The General Officer Commanding complimented us by disbelieving it and by coming out to see one party shoot, putting his Staff Officer in the butts. Perhaps it is needless to say he departed convinced.

During May and June, as opportunity arrived, various officers went away on leave. The Commanding Officer and Westcar going in pursuit of tiger in the Central Provinces without success, Hargreaves to

Muttra for pig-sticking, and Buxton to Delhi for the same amusement. The latter had left us just before leaving Khartoum to go overland with some friends *via* the Nile and Uganda to Mombasa, rejoining here in April.

In June the rains came down with their full force, and though we had rain pretty regularly all the time, through June and July it seemed never to stop; tennis, our only amusement, was practically impossible, and time hung very heavy on everyone's hands. September, however, brought us better weather and the remaining four companies went off to camp for training, "D" and "E" about seven miles off and "C" and "F" about fifteen miles away. The latter were expected to get a good deal of shooting but little was done, though the Commanding Officer went out once from that camp for a few days and got a bear. The camp of "D" and "E" Companies was visited nightly, and at times during the day, by a very confiding leopard, who, however, was not shot. Calvert got a shot at him at thirty yards in broad daylight and missed him, and needless to say has never heard the last of it.

Early in July Thesiger joined us and we were much edified to see a full Colonel and an Ex-Inspector-General of His Majesty's East African Forces doing permanent Captain of the Week for a month, while the others were training—and regularly walking his two miles up hill to turn out the guard at night. A very much attenuated Alexander, who had spent a profitable six months by making long walks, left us in September to take over the 3rd Battalion, going by Calcutta and Paris where there happened to be racing, and needless to say attending both meetings. His cheery presence is much missed by us all.

During the summer a local branch of the Oddfellows has been started, largely under the auspices of Quarter-master-Sergeant Heaney and now numbers four hundred and seventy-three—and our own Battalion Temperance Association definitely arranged to join up with the R.A.T.A. and is now five hundred and fifty-nine strong.

Cricket here has been almost a dead letter, but two most successful expeditions to Chail, the summer Palace of the Maharajah of Patiala, have taken place. The Maharajah's team is a very strong one and in the cold weather, when two or three English professionals come out, may be said to be invincible. Our first visit resulted in a draw, both sides scoring over five hundred, Toynbee taking a good knock of two hundred. The second time we went however we won by four wickets, Moore-Gwyn, Thesiger and Acting-Corporal Tennant all getting runs. This was a most successful and amusing visit, the side defeating the Maharajah in cricket, tennis and billiards. We hope to have many more games there.

Up to date we have done little racing, but Sackville and Mostyn-Owen have three ponies between them and Sackville scored winning brackets with all three on his first appearance on the Indian turf.

For polo we have to go thirteen miles to Sabathu, where we play three a side on the parade ground of the South Lancashire Regiment, a detachment of which under O'Leary, has been living with us at Dagshai. The hospitality and kindness of their headquarters at Subathu has been much appreciated. We have been almost entirely dependent for our polo on Sherston and Hargreaves who both own motors. The driving of the latter is like that of Jehu, and one day's bag, of one

dog, two "byles" and an old lady in a pair of green velvet trousers may be taken as typical.

A trial flight with a young side is to be made at the Meerut Autumn Tournament, but with Kennedy left here as Station Staff Officer for the winter, and Buxton going off to the Depôt, our side is not as good as it was. Lindsay has turned his attention to instilling the rudiments of musketry into young officers at Hythe.

The Chestnut Troop under Simpson-Baikie are at Umbala, and we have several times claimed the hospitality of their messes and barrack rooms, and also have afforded shelter to some of their men who have come up to recover from the dengue fever that has been so prevalent there this year.

There has been a little done in the Boxing line mostly with young hands; but a real good fight, between Rifleman "Jimmy Barr" and Trooper Paine (8th Hussars) at Kasauli should be mentioned. In the final Barr should have knocked his man out early, but had already dislocated both thumbs and could not hit hard enough. He, however, put up a really good fight, and, though eventually defeated, was awarded a special medal for the grit he had shown. The same Jimmy Barr has been president of a canteen institution known as the Dido Club. The rules of this secret society are hidden from the mere outsider, as also are the pains and penalties for infringing them, but it is believed that a *sine quâ non* is that all members must always enter the canteen backwards.

Athletics generally are dealt with elsewhere. "H" Company won the cross-country race over a most difficult course, Rifleman Edwards and Corporal Elsbury being the first two in. Sergeant Gray won the Sergeants' billiard cup, and D Company at present

look like winning the hockey. Other events are mostly too open to enable us to prophesy.

We had a few men at the Meerut Rifle Meeting who were not very successful—except for Sergeant Garman who was second in the grand aggregate.

While there, Colour-Sergeant Miller, ever ready for a chance of shikar, went out on an off day and got two black buck.

Our orders at present are to go to Delhi for the cold weather, the Viceroy having asked for the Battalion as His Excellency's Guard. We shall have with us our brother Riflemen of the 2nd Gurkhas, and we shall await impatiently the actual order to move. We should get there by 1 December, but although it is now well on in November no definite orders have yet arrived. We shall go there without the Colonel, who is leaving shortly.

We have had several other changes in the Battalion—Wollaston exchanging with Grant, and Toynbee with Morgan-Grenville. The former being an expert gardener is going down, we hope, to perform miracles in the way of landscape gardening in the arid soil of the Delhi Camp: the latter is a tower of strength to our cricket team.

Hew Ross has been for a long visit to Kashmir before going home in December on retirement. We all wish him every luck.

We are now anxiously awaiting to know who is coming out to fill our numerous vacancies, and, should this letter reach the eyes of any of our brother Officers in the War Office, we hope it will induce them to deal sympathetically with our wants. Our thanks are due to our representatives who run the Officers Training Corps at Oxford and Cambridge for sending us out

three good attached Officers, viz.: Randall, Atkinson, and Dunlop-Smith, who will be shortly going into the Indian Army. We trust their early training as Riflemen will stand them in good stead.

At present it looks as if we should return to Dagshai next hot weather. Its good qualities are that at any rate the Battalion is there all together and everyone keeps wonderfully fit. Its drawbacks are too numerous to inflict upon you.

Wishing all brother Riflemen the best of good luck.

Yours ever,

4 B. R.B.

SERGEANTS, 1ST BATTALION.

COLCHESTER,
December, 1913.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

The Sergeants' letter from the 1st Battalion seems to have been non-existent for a long time, and in consequence old hands seem to have lost touch with the comings and goings thereof. However, we are not going to try to pick up the threads of a story which has been forgotten, but will deal only with the happenings of 1913. First and foremost is the general exodus from the Battalion of the seniors amongst the Warrant and Non-commissioned ranks. Sergeant-Major Hyett, Colour-Sergeants Boon, Ede, Williams and Coyne, Sergeant-Bugler Pipe, and Sergeant Berner all retiring during the early part of the year from the active life, and trying to look as if the "Too old at forty" proverb did not affect them. They all seem to have settled down in comfortable berths, and being good Riflemen all, will no doubt try to live up to that ideal and remain as such. Williams, the genial, in particular, is on the Recruiting Staff at Stratford, and rumour hath it that since he has been in that neighbourhood, his jovial rotund personage has been the means of attracting to the Colours scores of men who before had thought that our little army was played out. Ede, too, has fitted in as Canteen manager to the Battalion, and is trying hard to assume the dignity of that important position by adding a few inches to his waist line, a sure and certain advertisement of the good things he deals in. Pipe is greatly missed from our ranks. His rendering of "As regards" was unique, and his peculiar little mannerisms will be remembered for long amongst those of us who had the pleasure of serving with him.

Some of our members have gone in for "Rabbit stalking," and have become quite proficient in the art. The ground in rear of the butts swarms with these lively animals, and sometimes in the dim light of the early morning three or four shadowy figures might be seen waiting for the early ones. Some good bags were made, but often a sudden retirement would have to take place owing to the arrival of the keepers, these being always carried out in masterly style, and the booty got safely away; in fact most of the individuals could easily qualify as a first class scout. On one occasion, a would-be rabbit slayer, stealing out in the dim early morn, approached the scene and ensconced himself in a favourable position. A sudden movement attracting his attention, he let drive with his '22 at what he thought was a plump one, when to his horror a keeper arose from the very place he had aimed at. A broken pipe was hanging from his mouth; he asserted that the shot had taken the bowl clean away, and the language he used was so terrible that our young amateur allowed himself to be easily caught. To mention "rabbit" to him now is unsafe.

The Sergeants' Rifle Meeting was a success, but the 800 yards shoot as usual provided the markers with a lot of unnecessary work trying to discover where the shots were going.

Our annual Football match with the Officers was remarkable for two things: first, that we won for the second year in succession after a long period of defeats, and secondly, that there were no casualties, it generally being a recognized thing for someone to be placed *hors-de-combat*.

The training period as usual took up the major portion of the year, Brigade and Divisional training taking place at Wolverton, Bucks. It was a decided change from other years, when training has taken place near a military town. There, the majority of the people had never seen a body of troops together, and, in consequence, were quite enthusiastic over our doings. The camp was well situated, and the weather on the

whole was good. Of course there was the inevitable drenching now and again, but everyone kept up their spirits, the result being that the Battalion was complimented by all on its marching, and on the fact that we had fewer casualties by sickness or of men falling out, than any Battalion in the Division.

We were well served during the training by our beer-cart, which never failed us once. Every time there was a temporary cessation of hostilities there would be a dozen pairs of glasses trying to discover its position, and it was astonishing how proficient some of us got in finding the same.

The Army Exercise did not prove very exciting during the early stages. It seemed as if the powers that be were simply marching us from one end of England to the other, the first three days being taken up by monotonous tramping and an occasional dive into a hedge to dodge a wandering aeroplane. When we did get to close grips mighty endeavours were made to distinguish ourselves, and, if possible, extinguish the enemy. Just as one thought our efforts were being rewarded, a crowd of umpires would mysteriously appear to damp our enthusiasm, and until we read the narrative next day no one seemed to know whether we had done right or not.

One little incident we think is worth being placed on record. We allude to the night we were in bivouac, at Newnham. Our worthy Officers' Mess-Sergeant had with his usual strategy secured a barrel of beer for the men, but the amount did not prove sufficient, and rather than see them go without, four of our officers proceeded to the village and obtained another barrel. It was then dark, and the distance was about half-a-mile, but they cheerfully rolled the barrel the whole way to camp, much to the joy of those who were still "in waiting."

During the Army Exercise we were issued with what they called an "Iron Ration." The name hardly fits in with the articles of which it consisted. A tin of preserved meat, four or five biscuits, a grocery ration,

a piece of cheese, and two cubes of Oxo, all wrapped in a waterproof cover. It all looked very nice when first issued, but as the packets had to be opened for inspection each day, and the pack in which they were carried comes in very handy as a seat by day and a pillow by night, at the end of the week some of the articles wanted sorting out. Also, the ration itself had to be consumed on the Saturday, no other being issued for that day. Naturally, the local tradesmen at Daventry made a great haul by the sale of provisions, as in a lot of cases, the cheese ration and the two Oxo cubes had got mixed up with everything else.

At Colchester we are the proud possessors of a steam fire engine, and it is a great event when the fire alarm is sounded. Our detachment, left behind while the Battalion were at Wolverton, must have found time hang heavy on their hands, and thought they would like to see how the engine was working. The main part of the men were recruits, and great trouble was taken to explain to each their several positions and duties. Everything was ready and the Bugler was about to sound the alarm, when it was discovered that the fire engine had disappeared. Search was at once made, and to the great relief of everybody it was at last found pumping away merrily, the water being used to wash the windows of the quarters of the G.O.C.

Two Battalions have left the station this year, the Durhams and Gordons, who have been relieved by our old friends, the Hants and Somersets.

We do not intend to discourse on the doings of the Battalion in regard to musketry, athletics, &c.; these no doubt will have their several places in the CHRONICLE, but we must make mention of our special artist in the shooting line, Colour-Sergeant-Instructor-in-Musketry Bradbury. He has a record to be proud of, and we are sure everyone will agree when we say that he is one of the best shots, if not the best, the regiment has produced since the great Wallingford. His consistency is marvellous, and we only hope he will keep his form,

and eventually gain that prize which he has already gone so close to, by winning the Gold Jewel of the A.R.A.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, we wish continued success to each of our Battalions in their different stations, extending to them all best wishes for the season 1914.

Yours truly,

SERGEANTS, 1st Battalion.

JUNIOR N.C.O.'S AND RIFLEMEN,
1ST BATTALION.

COLCHESTER,
December, 1913.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

We commenced this year in a comparatively quiet and peaceful way, but our tranquillity was soon disturbed by about 200 lucky young soldiers being rooted out for the 2nd and 4th Battalions. Two of our Acting Corporals, Bastiani and Hoffman, deserted us for the 4th Battalion. We hope they are doing well there.

The members of our Dramatic Club endeavoured to raise their drooping spirits by giving a farewell concert the night previous to their departure, and judging by the jovial and affectionate manner in which some of these "drafties" returned from their evening's enjoyment, it was a tremendous success.

There were some very good Battalion Cross-country runs during the season, in which the Officers have taken great interest. Voluntary runs which were started by the Colonel, and superintended by the Sergeant-Major took place twice a week. A good number of starters turned out considering the inclement weather, which was, at times, far from encouraging to the young blood of the Battalion. Our most prominent runners were Acting-Corporal Jackson, Riflemen Sharpe, Goldstone and Gale and Bugler Ames, but many others showed excellent form.

In January a Cross-Country match was arranged, the Ipswich Burton Harriers being our opponents. The teams consisted of fourteen, the first eight home to count. Attell of the Burtons, was first, followed by three more of his team, Bugler Ames and Acting-Corporal Jackson, our first men home following well on their heels. Altogether it was a most interesting

run, our civilian friends being the winners with their first eight to count, in good order.

The most important runs were the series for the Battalion Challenge Trophy, which were spiritedly contested. The representatives of "E" Company were the winners; they wrested the trophy from "B" Company who made a most determined fight to retain it. One had only to watch the finish of these runs to see the determination and zeal of the competitors to gain for their respective companies the coveted trophy and medals which were presented by the Colonel at the conclusion of the runs.

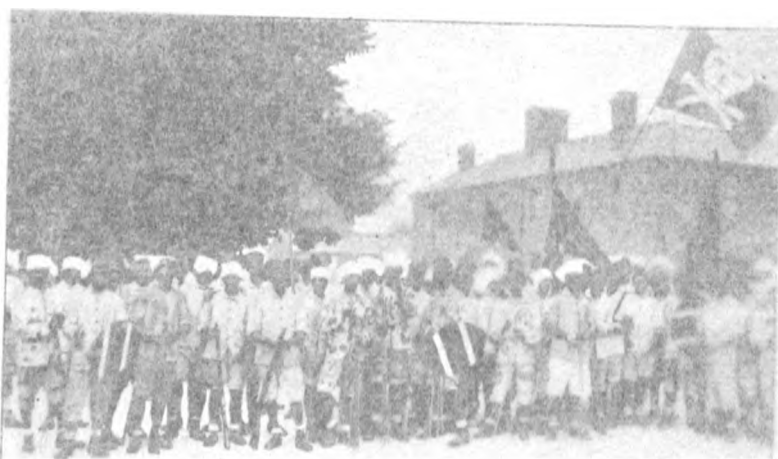
We have missed several well-known faces which have left us this year. Amongst those who are trying the bracing atmosphere of the Rifle Depôt are Corporals Burston, Knowles, Day, Brunsden and Rose, while Milner, Gill and MacDonald are resting at the Sub-Depôt (which has since been transferred to Winchester).

Corporal Adkins, Acting-Corporals Farrel and Roberts, Riflemen Smith and Darrell returned to civilian life. Roberts, who purchased, having become affluent, evidently returned to his allegiance to the Service after a brief period of about six weeks as a "civvie," joining the Coldstream Guards as a "rookie" with First and Gymnastic certificates to his credit.

Acting-Corporal Hubble went to Aldershot and returned with an Acting Schoolmaster's certificate. After finishing Company training, he was duly detailed to take over duties in the Garrison school and in June was appointed Acting-Schoolmaster-Sergeant. Others who have shone with regard to certificates are Rifleman Ketchley of the Band, who took a First Class in the Intermediate Stage of Shorthand, thereby gaining a substantial grant, and who is now at Aldershot endeavouring to obtain a certificate with a view to following Hubble's footsteps. Sutton passed a Pioneer Sergeant's Course at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, whilst Farley and Smalley have been awarded Firsts in Education here. Riflemen Pamplin



1ST BATTALION
CORPORALS, COLCHESTER, 1861.



1ST BATTALION

1ST BATTALION

1ST BATTALION

and civilian friends being the winners with their 1000 points to count, in good order.

The most important runs were the series for the Vaughan Clarke Trophy, which were spiritedly contested. The representatives of "E" Company were the winners. They wrested the trophy from "B" Company who gave a most determined fight to retain it. One had only to watch the finish of these runs to see the determination and zeal of the competitors to gain for their respective companies the coveted trophy and medal which were presented by the Colonel at the conclusion of the runs.

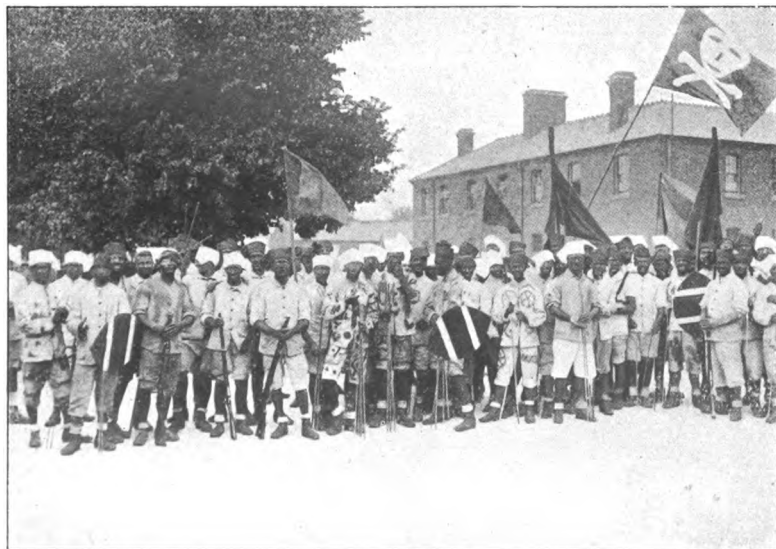
We have missed several well-known faces which have left us this year. Amongst those who are trying to leave the atmosphere of the Rifle Depôt are Corporals Johnson, Knowles, Day, Brunson and Rose, while Anderson, Gill and MacDonald are resting at the Submarine (which has since been transferred to Winchester).

Farley and Adams, Acting-Corporals Farrel and Macdonald, Edmondson, Smith and Darrell returned to Canada this season, who purchased, having become deserters, returned to his allegiance to the Service after a brief period of about six weeks as a "civvie," joining the Coldstream Guards as a "rookie" with First and Gymnastic certificates to his credit.

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1st BATTALION.
CORPORALS, COLCHESTER, 1913.



1st BATTALION.
"THE ARABS," COLCHESTER ROSE AND HORTICULTURAL SHOW
MILITARY DISPLAY, HELD IN THE CASTLE PARK, 2nd JULY, 1913.

and Jones went through a course of saddlery at Woolwich and are now busily contributing to the support of their comrades by making leather belts in their spare time. Boston has qualified at the School of Signalling and earned the crossed flags, and Neal has qualified in Physical Training at Aldershot and only requires his certificate endorsed to enable him to wear the swords.

Corporal Rose tried hard to get Battalion Shot, but greatly to his disappointment and chagrin, he was beaten by two points by Corporal Hibbs, who made the splendid score of 161.

Amongst our other achievements this year, we endeavoured to alleviate the monotony of European soldiering, and to show our ability in a new capacity, by taking the part of Arabs in a Military display at the Colchester Rose and Horticultural Show, half of the proceeds of which go to Military charities. We made an attack on a British square, the latter being composed of the East Lancashire Regiment. Dressed in canvas clothing, which we tucked above our knees, and by freely using blacking, black lead, and a black preparation duly provided by our M.C., Captain Cummings, the Garrison Adjutant, we made the most realistic Arabs. We were not quite so enthusiastic as to dye our hair, consequently we had an array of Arabs with red, white, and every other coloured hair, but we overcame this difficulty by covering our heads with a sort of fez.

After being armed with spears (bamboo canes), shields (dixie lids) rifles and other implements of torture peculiar to the Arab, we advanced, headed by a tin-can band, chiefly composed of biscuit tins, in the wildest possible disorder to the Colchester Castle Park, where we were to give our weird performance. Acting up to our instructions, all the way to the place of rendezvous we danced something between a Kaffir war dance and an Irish jig, at the same time uttering the wildest shrieks and blood-curdling cries we were capable of, to the amazement of the residents of and visitors to

Colchester, who followed us wondering whether we were fit inmates for Colney Hatch or not.

When the British troops had put out outposts and pitched their camp, the Arabs opened the attack by shooting their sentry and the Bugler who sounded the "alarm." After several attacks on the square, the Arabs, who absolutely refused to be defeated, were put to rout by the Cavalry, though this did not deter them from returning home for tea and a fresh supply of blacking for the evening's performance, which was carried out under similar lines, except that torches added to the weirdness of the scene, and that owing to the rain which would persist in falling, some of the Arabs were rather pale-faced before the cessation of hostilities.

In July, a party of about 300 were sent to perform camp duties and markers for the National Rifle Association's meeting at Bisley, and, in spite of the wet weather, a very interesting and enjoyable time was spent. Our team of six, composed of Colour-Sergeant Instructor-in-Musketry Bradbury, Sergeants Richardson and Davis, Acting-Corporals Sutton and Wodehouse, and Rifleman Bloomfield gained second place in the Cheylesmore, and third place in the Brinsmead Competitions. Wodehouse came fourth in the Young Soldiers (All Army) Championship, while Bradbury again figured in many prize lists.

In the early part of August the Corporals had their annual outing, proceeding by brakes to Clacton, where they spent a most enjoyable time, particularly in the evening, when the hours were most pleasantly whiled away in dancing, &c. Several members of the Band took their instruments and kindly provided the music. (What would a Corporals' outing be without them!)

The Battalion Sports this year brought out many young competitors. The most popular feature was the Obstacle Race, which was most keenly contested, Corporal Cording being a good first after a hard tussle. "C" and "E" Companies were matched in the final of the Tug of War, "C" Company proving the superior team.

We have tried to gain distinction at Water Polo and Rugby Football, but both being sports newly introduced into the Battalion, we have not made the headway we hoped to, but think that we are not disgraced, as our opponents in each game were past-masters in the arts.

Our Dance and Social Club has provided us with many pleasant evenings, and we are anticipating many more in the coming season. The Committee of the Dramatic Club are also using their utmost endeavours to arrange suitable entertainments to liven us up in the long winter evenings.

Now all our Training is over we have settled down once more to our usual barrack routine of guards, Battalion orderlies, fatigues and so on, and we are looking forward to furlough and spending a happy time in the family circle, providing "Individual Training" will permit.

In conclusion we send our sincerest regards, trusting all our fellow Riflemen have enjoyed as pleasant a time this year as have,

Yours truly,

THE JUNIOR N.C.O.'s and RIFLEMEN,

1st Battalion.

THE BOLIVIAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

[The following letter to Major-General Hon. C. G. Fortescue is in continuation of one from Corporal Costin, late 1st Battalion, which appeared in the CHRONICLE for 1911, p. 169.—ED.]

RURRENABAQUE, BENI RIVER,
BOLIVIA.

1 September, 1913.

DEAR SIR,

I am still keeping my promise to remain in touch with the old Regiment by writing you an occasional letter, and only hope you are not bored by them. In my last from La Paz, I gave a rough outline of our intended journeys for a couple of years, promising to send along details as opportunity offered.

From this place we have made two trips; the first, lasting three days, was to see what truth there was in some Indian stories of an old Spanish silver mine supposed to be haunted. It proved to be merely a cave in the side of a cliff, tenanted by nothing more ghostly than hundreds of huge bats.

The second journey was to have taken six weeks, but owing to changes of plans we were away two months. Five of us started: Colonel Fawcett, Todd and I, Kennedy (who *said* he was a prospector) and Ross, an old gold-miner. It was not a hard trip, as our usual outings go, but more than sufficient for the so-called "experienced *tough* men," viz., Kennedy and Ross. The latter, whose real name is Lang, is "wanted" by the authorities of Sorata, for releasing an American named Charis from the "stocks," who was a prisoner for shooting an Indian.

A pack mule carried our kit, &c., to Tumapasa and on to Ixiamas. From the latter place we carried our own, which, with the instruments, &c., weighed about 55 lb. Four days later the River Madidi was reached, and this

we ascended to its source. Leaving the river our route lay through "serrania," or mountainous forest land, but so broken was the country that we took advantage of another river to avoid the repeated climbs over hills from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. high. We reached the Madidi again following it down for two days. At this time, we had exhausted our food supply with the exception of soup tablets and fruit, but there was an abundance of game and fish. I enclose a photo of myself with the result of half an hour's fishing with a handline. The large one is a catfish of 24 lb., the smaller ones being lovely fish of the salmon species. Leaving the Madidi, we struck a "track" which led us to a trail we afterwards found went to Boturo and from thence to Apolo.

Being three days with a nightly feed of thin soup as our only food; Kennedy broke down. He was what I believe the Yankees call a "squealer," for the remainder of us had to carry his kit. Ross, too, from thence on, began to moan when each morning we shouldered our packs for a hard day's march with no breakfast. In fact their one cry seemed to be for something to eat. Their sole topic of conversation was limited to the possibilities of our dropping across a "chakra" and whether there would be any food there, and they made an ordinarily hard trip much more difficult by their lack of cheerfulness.

We eventually reached Boturo, and the Colonel decided to descend the River Tuichi to San José on rafts notwithstanding the fact that even experienced raftsmen hesitated on even attempting to navigate the same river much lower down. Provisions were obtained two days higher up the road in the shape of crude sugar and maize, and four days were spent in making a couple of very serviceable rafts.

The Colonel, Todd and I considered ourselves rather expert, as we were the only ones who have navigated the Tambopata River above Astillero, but the latter river was a tame affair compared to this one. Several rapids, although passed safely, were fairly alarming, but

at last on rounding a bend we saw a boiling mass of foam with wicked looking rocks in the middle. We tried to push into the bank, but the current already had us, so the Colonel shouted for me to head her straight for it. We slithered over one rock, another twisted the raft half round, while a third turned it completely over, throwing us into the water.

It is impossible to swim in the swirls of a rapid, but as I rose to the surface but a yard from the raft, I clambered on to the bottom. In three or four seconds the Colonel's head appeared, and he got safely aboard. By this time we were in the comparatively smooth water below the rapid, and pushed into the side, and on seeing what we had just come through, we were thankful for our escape. The other raft with Todd, Ross and Kennedy was lowered and pushed down a side channel. Having taken the precaution to tie everything on securely, our only loss was the sugar and the Colonel's hat.

We had numerous "joy-rides" during the next couple of hours, but at last we met another bad stretch, down which the rafts had to be lowered. Todd's raft here rushed down into a whirlpool, tearing the rope out of Ross's hand. The Colonel was holding our raft against the current, and as they made no attempt to save their raft it was left for me to swim out. This I attempted at first with breeches on, but the swirl carrying me under the surface several times, I had to get ashore, tear off my breeches, and chance it again. This time I was more successful and got the raft ashore. It was inevitable that we should come to serious grief if the river continued in its present state, and it was not long before the expected happened; our companions' raft being the first to smash up. Ours turned over once more but we saved all our kit. The other raft now being a complete wreck and our companions having lost nearly half their cargo, the only thing was for us to abandon the attempt to reach San José by water.

It took us a week to reach Apolo (where we stayed

three days) and another five days to San José. During this time we were carrying roughly some 65 lb. including our boots and clothing, and covering an average of 20 miles per day over roads at times knee deep in mud and at others simply boulder-strewn tracks. This work thins one down, but one gets as hard as iron.

Kennedy, I forgot to mention, was unable to stick it, and an easy way out to La Paz from Apolo presenting itself; he took advantage of it to sever his connection with our party for good. Our journeys are a bit too much even for a hard case like Ross; so now but three of us remain to carry on the work. The Colonel does not intend to jeopardize the success of our chief undertaking next year from Santa Cruz, by the exhausting trip to Cochabamba through the mountains; so we shall journey to the latter place as follows. Bullock carts to Santa Anna. A launch will take us up the Mamore River, and mules to Cochabamba, where we should arrive about December. On our way, a small triangular strip of country between the rivers Chapara and Chimoré will be explored, as we want to get in touch with a tribe of savages there who have a rather bad reputation.

Todd has had a slight attack of fever, but the Colonel and myself still consider ourselves fever-proof. He has had several narrow escapes from snakebite, on one occasion a "pucaraya" over 7 ft. in length striking between his legs. A bite from a pucaraya is fatal in one hour.

My chief trouble has been the attentions of the "aputamas," a specie of minute red spider which burrows under the skin and itches abominably for several days. We have been recuperating here for a couple of weeks, but on the 9th inst. start our next journey. So wishing you the best of everything,

I remain, sir,

Yours respectfully,

EX-CORPORAL COSTIN.

Sports and Pastimes.

Compiled by Colonel George Cockburn.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

THE fields were very good, no less than fifteen runners coming under the starter's notice for the Open Race. Proceedings opened with the Light Weight Race, which the market indicated to be a very open one. The winner was forthcoming in Mr. G. W. Liddell's "Cerney," though for the most part of the journey "Lilac" looked like catching the judge's eye, but in the end he was beaten into second position by eight lengths. "Sailaway" spoiled his chances by refusing at the very first obstacle, and "Perfidious" was in touch with the leaders three fences from home when he came a purler, and for a minute or so it was feared his rider, Mr. Kewley, was hurt, as he lay still. Fortunately, however, he was soon on his feet again, and walked back to the weighing-room unassisted. The Heavy Weight Challenge Cup brought out a field of eight; "Spook," ridden and owned by Captain H. V. Scott, scoring a victory for Ireland in hollow style. "Spook," indeed, would have won easier than even was the case had he not run out four fields from home, and it was a fine piece of riding on Captain Scott's part to get back to his horses again and then pass the post such a comfortable winner. "Joan of Arc" further enhanced her great reputation by defeating a field of fifteen in the Open Race, and Mr. Darling certainly possesses in her a gem of the first water. Once yesterday she made a fault, and for a moment looked like coming down, but soon recovered, and eventually sailed home the easiest of winners, her nearest attendant being "Glencam." The "Suffragette" showed more of her old form, and ran into third place. In this race Sir Claude de Crespigny rode his game old horse, "Dodford Holt," and was heartily cheered on completing the course. Another favourite romped home when Captain R. F. S. Grant's "Castle Bagot" won the Jorrock Cup, winding up a splendid day's sport.

Appended are the details:—

THE R.B. LIGHT WEIGHT CHALLENGE CUP. (A SWEEPSTAKES OF ONE SOV. EACH FOR HUNTERS AT TIME OF ENTRY, OF OFFICERS SERVING IN THE R.B. TO BE RIDDEN BY THEM.)

Catch weights, to 12 st. and over.

Mr. G. W. Liddell's "Cerney" (owner)	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. T. Coryton's "Lilac" (owner)	...	...	...	2
Captain A. H. Vivian's "Freewheel" (owner)	...	...	...	3
Captain C. E. Harrison's "Sailaway" (owner)	...	...	...	0
Captain E. C. Dimsdale's "Bayleaf" (owner)	...	...	...	0
Major Lord Henniker's "Perfidious" (Mr. Kewley)	...	...	...	0

"Sailaway" refused at the first fence, and "Lilac" made the running, followed by "Freewheel" and "Cernev." Rounding the bend for home "Cernev" took up the running, and won easily by eight lengths from "Lilac"; a similar distance parted second and third. "Perfidious" fell.

THE R.B. HEAVY WEIGHT CHALLENGE CUP. (A SWEEPSTAKES OF ONE SOV. EACH FOR HUNTERS, THE PROPERTY AT THE TIME OF ENTRY OF OFFICERS SERVING IN THE R.B. TO BE RIDDEN BY THEM.)

Catch weights, 14 st. and over.

Captain H. V. Scott's "Spook" (owner) ...	...	...	1
Captain R. E. Solly-Flood's "Lincoln" (owner) ...	...	...	2
Captain A. H. Vivian's "Set Fair" (owner) ...	...	...	3
Mr. W. Congreve's "Cork" (owner) ...	...	...	0
Captain D. J. K. Bernard's "Mary" (owner) ...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Micklem's "Great Weldon" (owner) ...	...	...	0
Mr. O. Sutton-Nelthorpe's "Sheilagh" (owner) ...	...	...	0
Major R. B. Stephens' "Caliban" (owner) ...	...	...	0

"Spook" made all the running, and half a mile from home was cantering in a distance in front of "Mary." "Spook" then ran out, however, and "Mary" obtained a long lead. The favourite came again, however, and demonstrating a remarkable turn of speed, soon held command again and won by three lengths. "Caliban" fell.

THE SOLDIERS' RACE. (A CUP PRESENTED BY THE R.B. CLUB AND A SWEEPSTAKES OF ONE SOV. EACH FOR HUNTERS, THE PROPERTY AT DATE OF ENTRY OF OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR ARMY SERVING IN THE EASTERN COMMAND OR OF MEMBERS OF THE GREENJACKETS' CLUB.)

Catch weights, 12 st. 7 lb. and over.

Mr. J. C. Darling's "Joan of Arc" (owner) ...	...	...	1
Captain A. E. Irvine's "Glencam" (Mr. Godsall) ...	...	...	2
Mr. C. R. Congreve's "Suffragette" (owner) ...	...	...	3
Captain C. W. McLean's "Astronomer" (owner) ...	...	...	0
Mr. M. A. Phillip's "Devilene" (owner) ...	...	...	0
Sir Claude de Crespigny's "Dodford Holt" (owner) ...	...	...	0
Mr. C. Fletcher's "Berkeley" (owner) ...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Hutton's "Billy" (owner) ...	...	...	0
Mr. W. H. Soames's "Narbocklish" (owner) ...	...	...	0
Mr. W. A. Silvertop's "Kellar" (owner) ...	...	...	0
Mr. D. S. Peploe's "Mystery" (owner) ...	...	...	0
Captain H. V. Hare's "Erin's Hope" (owner) ...	...	...	0
Captain A. E. Irvine's "Windy" (owner) ...	...	...	0
Mr. E. G. A. Schreiber's "Bunty" (owner) ...	...	...	0
Mr. G. E. W. Franklyn's "Tony" (owner) ...	...	...	0

"Joan of Arc" made all the running and won easily from "Glencam." "Suffragette" four lengths away, third.

THE R.B. PAST AND PRESENT RACE. THE JORROCKS CUP (A SWEEPSTAKES OF ONE SOV. EACH FOR HUNTERS, THE PROPERTY AT DATE OF ENTRY OF MEMBERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE CLUB.)

Catch weights, 12 st. 7 lb. and over.

Captain R. F. S. Grant's "Castle Bagot" (owner)	...	...	1
Mr. G. W. Liddell's "Malista" (owner)	...	...	2
Mr. G. W. Liddell's "Papagino" (Major Stephens)	...	...	3
Mr. J. Micklem's "Harlequin" (owner)	...	...	0
Captain R. Follett's "Springbok" (owner)	...	...	0
Captain A. H. Vivian's "Ah! No" (owner)	...	...	0

The favourite made all the running and won by a distance. There was a good race between "Papagino" and "Ah! No" for third place.

1ST BATTALION.

CRICKET.

The Battalion has had a most successful season this year. Owing to the arrival of fresh talent, it was found possible to have eleven officers playing; even then there was some competition for the eleventh place; sometimes the skill, sometimes the seniority of the various aspirants carried the day.

The outstanding feature of the season was Tennyson's success both in regimental and in first-class cricket. He seldom failed to get a 100 for the Battalion, though on one occasion, after returning from a fortnight's phenomenal success in first-class cricket, he was bowled first ball, much to the delight of the less prominent members of the team. He is now on his way to South Africa with the M.C.C. team, with our best wishes for a successful tour. Williams proved his adaptability by turning himself into a first-rate wicket-keeper. Stephens again captained the side; he did not find the task as simple as last year. We usually had to declare in order to have any hopes of averting a draw, and, as may be imagined, there was a good deal of talk before the psychological moment for the closing of an innings was decided on.

There was an Inter-Company Competition for the Shield. This was finally won by "A" Company after some exciting matches.

Below is a list of results and averages in Battalion matches.

Results:—

	Opponents	Result
Eastern Ramblers	Lost.
2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment	Won.
Colchester and East Essex	Won.
20th Hussars	Won.
Durham Light Infantry	Won.
Mistley	Won.

Opponents	Result
East Lancashire Regiment	Drawn.
Royal Naval Barracks (Shotley) ..	Won.
Gordon Highlanders	Won.
Ipswich and East Suffolk	Lost.
Witham	Drawn.
2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards ..	Won.
Colchester and East Essex	Lost.
Staff and Departments	Lost.
East Lancashire Regiment	Drawn.
Staff and Departments	Drawn.
Bury and West Suffolk	Won.

Summary—Played 17; Won 9; Lost 4; Drawn 4.

Bowling averages :—

Bowler	Wickets	Runs	Average
E. W. S. Foljambe	40	357	8·9
J. Micklem	12	157	13·1
R. D. Baird	19	263	13·8
O. S. Nelthorpe	30	530	17·7
Hon. L. H. Tennyson.. ..	18	354	19·7

Also bowled :—

Captain Hon. F. R. D. Prittie ..	4	14	3·2
G. T. Cartland	1	44	44

Batting :—

Name	Innings	Times not out	Most in innings	Runs	Average
Hon. L. H. Tennyson..	12	0	143	726	60·5
E. S. B. Williams ..	14	1	111	493	37·9
O. S. Nelthorpe ..	12	1	106	355	32·3
G. T. Cartland ..	11	1	102	321	32·1
E. W. S. Foljambe ..	11	1	89	272	27·2
H. J. F. Hunter ..	7	4	24	81	27
J. Micklem	9	1	80	192	24
Captain A. Paley ..	7	1	73	113	18·8
Captain Hon. F. R. D. Prittie	6	0	45	94	15·7
Major R. B. Stephens..	7	1	38	91	15·2
Rifleman Fowler ..	2	1	9	13	13
J. T. Coryton ..	10	2	35	96	12
R. D. Baird	6	2	19	47	11·8
Rifleman Peggs ..	4	0	15	35	8·8
J. W. H. Nicholl ..	3	0	9	13	4·3

FOOTBALL.

Our Football team on the whole did not perform very satisfactorily. The fact that the team was composed of young players, as some of the oldest hands had gone abroad, may account for this.

Our performances at times were remarkably good, as witness the game with the Durham Light Infantry in the first round of the Army Cup, of which they were the ultimate winners. We played with dogged determination for over an hour with only ten men, and in the end lost by 2 goals to 0.

The team played a total of thirty-three games, and the results are as follows :—

Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	GOALS	
				For	Against
33	..	11	..	51	68

The record would have been worse had we not possessed in Rifleman Heron a goalkeeper of exceptional ability. He has played for Essex County and the Garrison on every possible occasion, and his play is deserving of the highest praise.

The Inter-Company Competition proved a very interesting affair, and some "new blood" was discovered, which we hope to develop next season. The result of the Company Competition was as follows:—

					GOALS		
Team		Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	For	Against
"A" Company	..	8	7	1	0	43	7
Band	..	8	6	1	1	27	6
"I" Company	..	8	5	2	1	27	11
"D" Company	..	8	4	4	0	19	38
"E" Company	..	8	3	4	1	14	17
"F" Company	..	8	3	4	1	17	20
"C" Company	..	8	2	5	1	20	23
"G" Company	..	8	1	4	3	13	30
"B" Company	..	8	1	7	0	7	35

Winners of Shield: "A" Company.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Battalion Athletic Meeting was held on 13 June, in glorious weather. It proved a greater success than in former years, and everything was as merry as the proverbial wedding bell.

The Quartermaster and his staff had gone to infinite pains to make the accommodation and ground all that could be desired, and the Adjutant ably carried out the duties of starter.

The first event in the programme was the 100 yards Race, which resulted in a narrow win for Corporal Reed, "C" Company; Rifleman Redman, "A" Company, and Rifleman Bush, "F" Company, being second and third respectively. Time, 11 sec.

The 120 yards Hurdle Race came next, and proved an easy thing for Sergeant Haveron, "A" Company; Acting-Corporal Farley being second. Time, 18 sec.

The 220 yards Sergeants' Race was the next event, and was won by Sergeant Haveron; Acting-Sergeant Wasmuth beating the remainder of the field for second place. Time, 24 sec.

The Quarter-mile Race brought out a good number of starters, and was a very hot race for a time; but Corporal Cording, "B" Company, in the end won somewhat easily. A fine race for second place resulted in Bandsman Davenport, "C" Company, defeating Bugler Ames, "A" Company, by inches. Time, 57 sec.

The Veterans' Race was perhaps the most amusing event of the day, and some of the competitors, who took a serious view of the race, turned out in abbreviated habiliments; but even with these adornments, no "dark horses" were spotted for the next Olympic

games. The result was a win for Colour-Sergeant Boon; Corporal Richardson being second, and the remainder finishing at the refreshment tent. Time, "Mark Time."

The mile Race proved an interesting event, for Rifleman Hammond, "I" Company, had won the race on three successive occasions, and was determined to register his fourth win. The field consisted chiefly of the Battalion Cross-Country Team, but after a gruelling race Rifleman Hammond romped home a popular winner; Acting-Corporal Jackson, "G" Company, being second, and Rifleman Goldstone, "E" Company, third. Time, 4 min. 45 sec.

The High Jump once more proved a "walk-over" for Rifleman Heron, "B" Company, who cleared 5 ft. 2 in.

The most trying race of the day was, without doubt, the Drill Order Race, and was won by Rifleman Preskett, "A" Company, in most convincing style.

The Open Mile Race was again won by Private Bruce, Gordon Highlanders, who would have been harder pushed had Rifleman Hammond competed; but by tacit consent this event was left to members of other regiments in the garrison. Time, 4 min. 43 sec.

The Corporals' 220 yards Race was easily won by Corporal Cording; Corporal Warren taking second place. Time, 24 sec.

Corporal Cording, who had a very busy afternoon, next turned out and placed another win to the credit of "B" Company by winning the Obstacle Race in fine style, he having just returned from a course of physical training at Aldershot.

"C" Company, who for four years have possessed an excellent "Tug-of-War" team, added another scalp to their collection by defeating "E" Company in the final.

The race which everyone looked forward to was the Relay Race, for one of each rank (including Colour-Sergeants) had to turn out to represent his Company. It was thought to be a tight thing between "A" and "C" Companies, but Colour-Sergeant Kirwan ran with such pace and determination that all the younger Colour-Sergeants were astounded at being left well behind. His fine running, and the fact that the team included such capable performers as Lieutenant Micklem, Sergeant Haveron, Rifleman Redman, and Bugler Ames, gave "A" Company an easy win by 50 yards.

The final placings for the Athletic Shield were: "A" Company, 35 points; "C" Company, 29 points; "B" Company, 28 points.

The Band of the 1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment rendered popular selections during the afternoon, and at the conclusion of events the prizes were presented by Mrs. Biddulph.

During the afternoon the Officers and Sergeants were "At Home" to a great concourse of friends, both military and civilian.

GARRISON SPORTS.

In the Garrison Sports the Battalion were as successful as in the previous year.

The High Jump was won by Rifleman Heron at 5 ft. 4½ in. Last year he tied for first place with the same jump.

Sergeant Haveron registered his second successive win in the Hurdle Race, his time being 17¼ sec.

Corporal Cording was beaten in the ¼-mile by the ex-Army Champion, Sergeant Newlands, of the Shoeburyness School of Gunnery. He was also unlucky to be unplaced in the 100 yards' Race. The first four competitors were separated by inches only.

Rifleman Hammond was second in the Mile Race, being beaten by his old opponent, Private Bruce (Gordon Highlanders), who also knocked Rifleman Ames and Acting-Corporal Jackson back to second and third places respectively in the 3 miles.

In the Boys' Race, Boy Orchard took second place.

The Battalion Relay Team, which was composed of Sergeant Haveron, Rifleman Heron, Corporal Cording, and Rifleman Hammond, and who had to run respectively 220, 220, 440, and 880 yards, created a mild surprise by beating the Gordon Highlanders in their heat, and then running second to the School of Gunnery in the final heat.

Altogether, the Battalion gathered two firsts, five seconds, and one third prize.

The Relay Team was also second on two occasions in the season, being beaten each time by the Gordon Highlanders.

Possibly we would have done better, but we lost the services of Sergeant Williams, who has gone to the Permanent Staff of the Special Reserve.

BOXING, 1912-1913.

At the beginning of the season, the Boxing Club had a long list of members but very few boxers. Efforts were made to change this state of affairs, with the result that the Club took a new lease of life and several promising novices were discovered among the members.

Billy Griggs, a professional instructor, was engaged for a month, and the good results of his teaching were obvious when the men next came into the ring.

In December at the Regimental Tournament given by the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, Corporal Richardson met Lance-Corporal Brown of the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, and Rifleman Collinson fought Private Southall, 20th Hussars. Each knocked his man out in the first round.

On 20 February, we held a team match against the Durham Light Infantry, eleven a side. We won by eight matches to three. Our winners were Riflemen Dorow, Matthews, Wheeler, Bandsmen Clements, Davenport, Nicholson, Boy Barton, Acting-Corporal Skinner. Our losers were Colour-Sergeant-Instructor in Musketry Sievwright, who came into the team at the last moment to replace Rifleman Dowler, who had hurt his hand, Rifleman Budd, who was unlucky to lose against a heavier man in Corporal MacMillan, and

Rifleman Collinson, who put up a splendid fight against Lance-Corporal Hickey, Champion of the Eastern Command. The result of this match was very gratifying, as the Durham Light Infantry were supposed to be the best boxing unit in the Garrison.

At a tournament held by the Durham Light Infantry on 17 March, Rifleman Collinson beat Private Place, of the East Lancashire Regiment, in a four-round contest. Rifleman Matthews fought his way into the final of the Open Welter Weight Competition, but he lost to Private Riddell, of the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, after a very level hard hitting three rounds.

The entries for the Eastern Command Championships were very disappointing to those who had taken the trouble to provide instructors for the probable competitors, and it is to be hoped that with another year's experience behind them, a greater number will take part in 1914. However, Rifleman Budd won in the North of the Thames Section, but was beaten on points after a very good fight at Shorncliffe by the winner of the Southern Section.

The preliminary rounds of the Battalion Novices' Competitions were held in the Regimental Theatre on 16 April, when some excellent boxing was seen, the talent displayed being much above the average. There were 30 fights necessary to find the finalists, who figured at the Regimental Tournament the following night. Colour-Sergeant Shaw had taken particular pains with the arrangements for this tournament, and proved himself a past master in the art of judicious advertising. He was rewarded with a record house, and had the satisfaction of knowing that the gate money would easily cover the prizes. The results were as follows:—

Battalion Novices Featherweights.—Rifleman Gaston beat Rifleman Holeyman on points.

Battalion Novices Lightweight.—Rifleman Cohen beat Rifleman Longman on points.

Battalion Novices Welterweights.—Rifleman Foster beat Rifleman Hatton on points.

Battalion Novices Middleweights.—Rifleman Denton beat Rifleman O'Reilly on points.

Boys, Class 1.—Boy Yule beat Boy Gibbons on points.

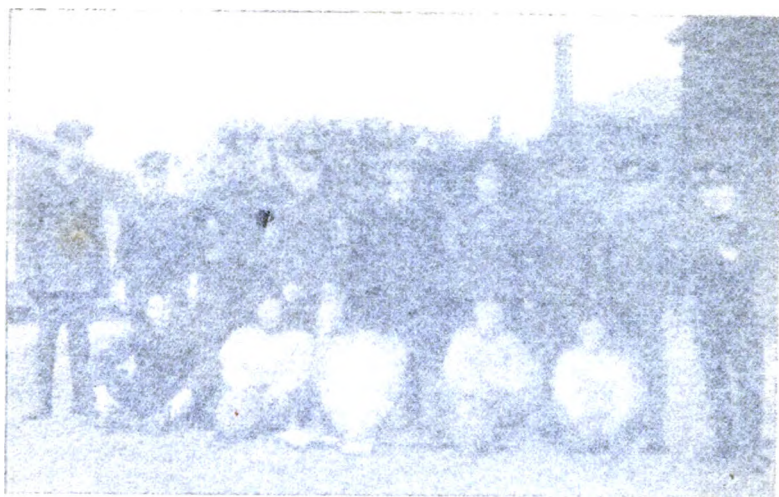
Boys, Class 2.—Boy Tunney beat Boy Shaw on points.

Battalion Featherweight Championship.—Rifleman Budd beat Rifleman Dorow on points.

Battalion Lightweight Championship.—Corporal Richardson, walk-over.

Battalion Welterweight Championship.—Rifleman Collinson knocked out Acting-Corporal Skinner in the first round.

Corporal Richardson was given a contest against Sergeant Nicholl, Royal Marine Light Infantry. This was a hard fight which went the whole six rounds, though Sergeant Nicholl was fortunate to survive the second. Corporal Richardson appeared to be master of his man all through, and the verdict of a draw was rather unpopular with Corporal Richardson's supporters.



1st BATTALION.
"C" COMPANY BAYONET FIGHTING TEAM. WITH SHIELD, COLCHESTER, N. H. 1918.



1st BATTALION.
BOXING TEAM V. DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY, 4th MARCH 1918.

THE BATTLE OF THE CLAYTONS

When the word was given to
begin the attack, the
first line of the
infantry moved forward
and the second line
was ordered to follow
up.

The first line of the
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1st BATTALION.
"C" COMPANY BAYONET FIGHTING TEAM. WINNERS INTER-COMPANY
SHIELD, COLCHESTER, MARCH, 1913.



1st BATTALION.
BOXING TEAM v. DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY, 4th MARCH, 1913.

Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny very kindly officiated as referee, and at the conclusion gave away the prizes and made some very flattering comments on the fighting he had seen.

To finish the season, a match was arranged with the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment at Warley. The teams were fifteen a side, but after the fourteenth fight, the score was seven wins each; amid tremendous excitement the decision of the fifteenth fight was given against us, and the Middlesex Regiment were the winners by eight fights to seven. Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny again refereed, and presented the medals to the winning team.

Our winners were Riflemen Hodges, Budd, Preskett, Dorow and Collinson, Corporal Richardson, and Acting-Corporal Leach. The losers were Corporal Skinner, Acting-Corporal Cohen, Boy Gautier, Riflemen O'Reilly, Longman, Denton, Hatton and Foster, who, owing to a mistake in the weighing was giving away 18 lb. This match brought down the curtain on a very successful season, which was largely due to the untiring efforts of Colour-Sergeant Shaw as Honorary Secretary, and Corporal Richardson and Billy Griggs as trainers; in fact, thanks to the interest they have taken in the club, we can look forward with every hope of success to the opening of next season.

BAYONET FIGHTING.

Bayonet fighting reached a very high standard, and there was great competition for the Battalion Shield, which was eventually won by "C" Company after fighting "E" Company in the final.

The Battalion team, which was well trained by Sergeant Edwards, was not so successful as was expected at the Eastern Command Tournament. After beating the Durham Light Infantry somewhat easily, we considered ourselves unlucky to be beaten by our old rivals, the Gordon Highlanders.

In the individual competitions we were much more successful. Corporal Warren won the Open Bayonet Competition and took third place in the Trained Soldiers Competition. Rifleman Bourne won the Young Soldiers Competition, Rifleman Walsh being a good runner-up.

We expect to be heard a lot of next year. At the Royal Naval and Military Tournament last year, the Eastern Command was represented by Corporal Warren, who was beaten in the final pool after putting up some very good fights.

The recruits are coming on famously, and we are expecting to have some good fights in the Novices Competition which takes place next month.

DRAMATIC CLUB.

As stated last year this club had been newly constituted, having been amalgamated with the Dance Club, and being now known by the title of Dance, Dramatic and Social Club.

We were very sorry to lose our genial and able Managing

Director, Colour-Sergeant Williams, who terminated his connection with the club and the Service as well in February.

We held two concerts during the year, both to bid farewell to drafts going abroad. At the first one, given in January, our two "Star" performers, Bugler Locke and Rifleman Beetlestone, made their last appearance, both of them being included in the draft to join the 2nd Battalion. We have been rather fortunate in finding others to take their places. At the same concert, Colour-Sergeants Shaw and Hall gave us plenty of amusement with their "Third Class Shot" Duet. The "Bohemian Troupe" of seven performers, did exceedingly well. Mrs. Bates also gave an excellent rendering of "Come Sing to Me." At both concerts splendid programmes were arranged and were greatly appreciated by all who attended.

We held Invitation Dances in the Garrison Gymnasium in January, March and May, and a Practice Dance in October. At all of these dances we had huge attendances, and they were a complete success.

We intend holding singing competitions during this season. These are an ever popular form of winter entertainment, and serve the double purpose of providing amusement and bringing to light new talent.

Our first concert this season will be held on 20 November, on the occasion of the departure of about seventy N.C.O.'s and men for the 2nd Battalion. An Invitation Dance has been fixed for New Year's Eve, which we hope to amalgamate with the Sergeants' Dance Club.

The club is now on a very sound basis in every respect. We have a very strong membership, and there is plenty of talent for the season, so we are looking forward to an excellent programme for 1914.

2ND BATTALION.

CRICKET.

We entered for both the Jamasjee and the Punjab Commission Cups. In the former, we played the 2nd Battalion West Kent Regiment in the second round at Peshawar; they won the toss and made over 400 on a plumb wicket. We replied with 450, only 10 batting, as Brockholes was in hospital. Riley also put his thumb out, and was unable to field in the second innings; our fielding was wonderfully bad all through, about 15 catches being dropped in the 2nd innings alone.

Scores.—West Kent: 1st innings, 408; 2nd innings, 302. Rifle Brigade, 1st innings, 456 (Gull 187, Rifleman Meech 83, Sloggett 77); 2nd innings, 217 (Gull 76 not out, Riley 75, Earle 44).

In the Punjab Commission Cup we played the 60th in the first round.

Scores.—60th: 1st innings, 43 (Earle 9 for 10); 2nd innings, 125 (Earle 9 for 41). Rifle Brigade: 203 (Sloggett 63, Colonel Shute 57 not out). Battalion won by an innings and 35 runs.

In the second round we played the 21st Lancers, and had another easy victory.

Scores.—Rifle Brigade: 1st innings, 233 (Riley 89, Earle 46); 2nd innings, 399 for 8 wickets (Earle 137, Bridgeman 104, Riley 67). 21st Lancers: 1st innings, 171; 2nd innings, 72 (Earle 7 for 25). Battalion won by 389 runs.

In the semi-final we met the Royal Sussex Regiment, and again won after a close game.

Scores.—Rifle Brigade: 1st innings, 217 (Gull 57, Riley 49); 2nd innings, 109 (Earle 51). Royal Sussex Regiment: 1st innings, 96 (Gull 4 for 13); 2nd innings, 163. Battalion won by 68 runs.

In the final we again met the 17th Lancers, who reversed last year's result.

Scores.—17th Lancers: 1st innings, 186; 2nd innings, 341 (Fowler, 126). Rifle Brigade: 1st innings, 183 (Earle, 112); 2nd innings, 158. Lost by 186 runs.

Owing to manœuvres the final was not played until April, when both Brockholes and Sloggett had gone home; Tod, however, was able to play and got several wickets.

POLO 1912-13.

Most Officers in the Battalion being in possession of ponies of sorts, we looked forward to getting some value out of them during the cold weather after the enforced idleness in the Murree Hills.

Each Regiment was allotted the match ground twice a week for an hour, a good plan, as it enabled us to play Regimental Chukkas in addition to matches instead of the ordinary Station Chukka, in which the object of most people seems to be to hit the ball as often as possible in any direction. Unfortunately there was very little rain and the ground got desperately dusty.

We entered a Subalterns Team at Christmas for the Punjab Cup at Lahore, consisting of Stopford, Brockholes, Riley, and Durham, and met the 37th Lancers in the first round; they were a good deal too strong for us and won by 3 goals to 1. The tournament was won by the K. D. G.'s after extra time against the 37th Lancers in the final.

Our next tournament was the Tradesmen's Cup at Rawalpindi, a 4 Chukka handicap tournament—we had intended to enter two teams, but Riley and Brockholes were unable to play; so we were represented by one team, consisting of Stopford, Rickman, Durham and the Colonel. There were 11 entries, and our team beat 21st Lancers "B" team, "V" Battery R.H.A. and 17th Lancers, but were just beaten in the final by the 60th "A" team by 3 goals to 2. We had decided to enter for the Infantry Tournament at Delhi; but unfortunately owing to manœuvres we were unable to arrive

there till just before the tournament and so had no chance of playing together. The Welsh Fusiliers were hot favourites, as they had just won the open tournament at Lucknow, beating the Inniskillings and a strong team of "Tigers," and had been playing the same team for two years. Our team consisted of Wood, Riley, Tod and Durham—we drew the Welsh Fusiliers and were defeated after a very good game by 3 goals to 1. With a fortnight's practice we ought to have beaten them.

Tod was able to get away to play for us at Rawalpindi in the Murree Brewery Tournament at the end of March, Stopford taking Wood's place at No. 1, and we got a week's practice beforehand. We entered a "B" team as well, consisting of Lawrence, Peyton, Rickman, and the Colonel. This team beat the 60th in the first round and met the "A" team in the second, when receiving 9 goals they were just beaten, 12 goals to 10.

In the semi-final we met the 17th Lancers, who conceded us 6½ goals, and after a very good game we beat them 8½ goals to 3.

The final against the 1st Lancers was not such a good game; we conceded 3½ goals and won pretty easily by 6 goals to 3½. Riley, Durham, Peyton and Stopford went up to Gulmarg, Kashmir, on leave in July, and won the Kashmir Tournament pretty easily, from eight other teams. Tod will again be available for the Infantry Tournament, and, as it is our last year, we hope to make a good show, and trust we shall meet the 4th Battalion team in the final.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Battalion Athletic Sports were held at West Ridge, Rawalpindi, on 7 and 8 April, 1913.

The Judges were Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Shute, Captain D. Wood, and 2nd Lieutenant G. F. Earle.

Colour-Sergeant C. Hunt officiated as starter, while Sergeant-Major E. F. S. Pickering and Colour-Sergeant W. Fitzgerald were on the Committee.

The Officers, Sergeants, and Corporals were "at home" to their friends on the second day, whilst the band of the 1st Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment was in attendance during the afternoon. The following is the list of events with the various winners:—

Cricket Ball.—Rifleman Wilson, "A" Company, 1st; Acting-Corporal Grout, "F" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Sprackland, "D" Company, 3rd.

Mile.—Rifleman Simpson, "G" Company, 1st; Acting-Sergeant Sparkes, "D" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Miles, "D" Company, 3rd.

High Jump.—Rifleman Kinch, "E" Company, 5 ft. 2 in., 1st; Rifleman Restall, "G" Company, 5 ft. 1 in., 2nd; Rifleman Molineaux, "F" Company, 5 ft., 3rd.

Long Jump.—Rifleman Molineaux, "F" Company, 18 ft. 7½ in., 1st; Acting-Corporal Grout, "F" Company, 18 ft., 2nd; Rifleman Restall, "G" Company, 17 ft. 5½ in., 3rd.

Half Mile.—Rifleman Rogers, "H" Company, 1st; Rifleman Chandler, "D" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Bashford, "C" Company, 3rd.

Tug of War.—"G" Company, 1st; "C" Company, 2nd; "D" Company, 3rd.

Hurdles.—Rifleman Moore, "H" Company, 1st; Rifleman Rex, "D" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Hart, "D" Company, 3rd.

100 Yards.—Rifleman Ayres, "D" Company, 1st; Rifleman Rogers, "H" Company, 2nd; Acting-Corporal Grout, "F" Company, 3rd.

Arithmetic Race.—Rifleman Moore, "C" Company, 1st; Acting-Corporal Eastwood, "E" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Matthews, "C" Company, 3rd.

Relay Race.—"H" Company, 1st; "D" Company, 2nd; "C" Company, 3rd.

Open Two Miles.—Rifleman Wilcox, 4th Battalion K.R.R. 1st; Private Wilkins, Sussex Regiment, 2nd; Rifleman Simpson, "G" Company, 3rd; Acting-Sergeant Sparkes, "D" Company, 4th; Rifleman Hatton, "E" Company, 5th.

220 Yards.—Rifleman Rogers, "H" Company, 1st; Rifleman Ayres, "D" Company, 2nd; Acting-Corporal Chapman, "H" Company, 3rd.

Veterans' Race.—Colour-Sergeant Curtis, "C" Company, 1st; Rifleman Wrightson, "H" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Smith, "G" Company, 3rd.

Natives' Quarter Mile.—Adda Singh, 35th Sikhs, 1st; Bahdrah, 84th Punjabis, 2nd; Bariyen, 84th Punjabis, 3rd.

Clothing Race.—Acting-Corporal Rann, "G" Company, 1st; Rifleman Knights, "E" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Jones, "C" Company, 3rd.

Quarter Mile.—Rifleman Ayres, "D" Company, 1st; Rifleman Rogers, "H" Company, 2nd; Acting-Corporal Chapman, "H" Company, 3rd.

Sack Combat.—"D" Company, 1st; "H" Company, 2nd.

Drill Order.—"D" Company, 1st; "F" Company, 2nd; "H" Company, 3rd.

Band Race.—Private Dedman, 1st; Private Mann, 2nd; Private Gowland, 3rd (Royal Sussex Regiment).

Chatti Race.—Bugler Howick, "D" Company, 1st; Rifleman Sait, "D" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Mills, "A" Company, 3rd.

Obstacle Race.—Rifleman Salter, "D" Company, 1st; Rifleman Watkinson, "A" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Martin, "H" Company, 3rd.

The Shield was won by "D" Company.

2ND (RAWALPINDI) DIVISIONAL ASSAULT AT ARMS.

The Battalion entered Teams in different events in the above, which was held at Murree on 23, 24, and 25 June, 1913.

Results of the following :-
 1. *Bayonet v. Bayonet*.—21 June.—Eleven Teams entered in which
 1st prize Rs. 10, 2nd prize Rs. 5, 3rd place.
 2. *Tentpegging with Swords*.—1st prize Rs. 10, 2nd prize Rs. 5, 3rd place.
 3. *Bayonet v. Bayonet*.—(Sections of 4 Officers). 1st Team
 Rs. 10, 2nd prize Rs. 5, 3rd place.
 4. *Bayonet v. Bayonet*.—(Bayonet v. Bayonet). 1st prize Rs. 20: Rifleman
 Burgess, "G" Company; 2nd prize Rs. 10: Rifleman Aldrich, "G" Company; 3rd
 prize Rs. 5: Rifleman Burgess, "G" Company.
 5. *Company Teams*.—Company Teams of 1 N.O.C. and 12 men: "D" Company
 1st prize Rs. 10, 2nd prize Rs. 5, 3rd place.

FLY COLLECTION COMPETITION.

A fly collection was held in the Recreation Room, Kuldana, on 25
 June, 1913, when a very interesting collection of Flies were
 collected.

The results were as follows :-

1. *Collection*.—1st Prize, Rs. 25, Rifleman Hales, "H" Com-
 pany; 2nd Prize, Rs. 15, Rifleman Myali, "D" Company; 3rd
 Prize, Rs. 10, Rifleman Sheppard, "E" Company.

2. *Individual*.—1st Prize, Rs. 25, Rifleman Hales, "H"
 Company; 2nd Prize, Rs. 15, Rifleman Aldrich, "G" Company;
 3rd Prize, Rs. 10, Rifleman Burgess, "D" Company.

3. *Individual*.—1st Prize, Rs. 6, Rifleman Burgess, "Sig-
 nals" Company; 2nd Prize, Rs. 4, Corporal Smith, "A" Company.

DRAMATIC CLUB.

Although we have always gone strong with our Dramatic Club
 since we have been in India, with Variety Concerts, we excelled
 ourselves this year in a fresh direction when we staged a Musical
 Comedy entitled "The Sergeant's Wedding."

Our Bandmaster, Mr. Young, worked hard arranging the band
 parts and quite excelled himself as an Actor-Manager, and under
 his guidance and his perseverance the show was a huge success.

We gave six night performances and two *matinees* in Kuldana,
 and got a packed house each time, and then by special request we
 gave two nights at the Mirree Theatre with the same result. The
 great hit was a serio song, entitled "Captain Dinklepop," by the
 ladies, namely, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Trueman, Mrs.
 Fanny and Miss Boys (our Schoolmistress), and the encores they
 received nearly razed the roof to the ground. Other items which
 are worth mentioning were, "You're in Love," sung very well
 indeed by our Bandmaster's wife. It was her first appearance
 behind the footlights. Mrs. Halloran sang "The Dancing Mistress,"
 accompanied in the chorus and dance by the ladies. Sergeants
 Matthews, Witby, Page, and Bugler Locke, set the troops going
 in the Second Act by singing a quartette "London Town" and
 we suppose they thought they were really there, owing to its great



2nd BATTALION.
DRAMATIC CLUB, 1913.

success. Mrs. Young and Sergeant-Bugler Doulton sang a capital duet, "The Best Game" (a love song), and "His red-headed Baby" in the Second Act, caused much laughter. Sergeant Orloff, Sergeant of the King's Body Guard, was exceedingly well acted by Sergeant Daniels. The part of "Grandma," which was acted by Rifleman Parker, one of our first class comedians, who *always* gets his audience as soon as he appears, was enthusiastically encored. The "King of Prussia" acted by Sergeant Barber and "General Omelette" by Bugler Locke, carried out their parts exceedingly well and looked very smart in their bright uniforms.

Last but not least was our string band, who worked with a good will all through and rendered some excellent music.

Next year we hope to stage a new play entitled "The Corporal's Wedding," or "The First Kiss of the Bride," and then away to "Dear Old England," to show the (Colchester) Garrison our "Amateur Dramatic Club." We are forwarding a photo of the members that took part in our successful comedy, "The Sergeant's Wedding," which we hope you will reproduce in the CHRONICLE.

DRAMATIC CLUB.—2nd Battalion.

President : Lieutenant M. G. N. Stopford.

Secretary : Sergeant-Bugler J. Doulton.

Financial Secretary : Orderly Room Sergeant A. G. Foreman.

Committee : Bandmaster S. J. Young, Sergeants W. Barber, H. Daniels and Bugler Locke.

3RD BATTALION.

CRICKET.

The Cricket played at Tipperary this year was limited to a few friendly inter-company games, and the Company Shield which was won by "E" Company, who beat "H" Company.

No Battalion Matches were played. We hope to get a certain amount now we are at Cork, as there is a very good ground and the people here seem very keen on the game.

FOOTBALL: 1ST TEAM, 1912-13.

Army Cup.—Reached 5th round beating Royal Artillery, 4 goals to 0, Shropshire Light Infantry, 5 goals to 0, and North Staffords, 1 goal to 0, losing to the East Yorks at Leicester, 3 goals to 0.

Irish Army Cup.—Won the first round against the Leinster Regiment, 8 goals to 1. Lost the second round to the North Staffords, 1 goal to 0, at Buttevant.

Berkeley Cup.—Won outright, beating Haulbowline, 8 goals to 1 in the final.

Munster Senior Cup.—Defeated in the semi-final by the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, 1 goal to 0.

Churnside Charity Shield.—Lost in final against North Staffords at Limerick, 1 goal to 0.

In the All Army Cup we had the misfortune to lose Parker only a few hours before the game at Leicester.

Company League.—"G" and "F" Companies drew for the championship, and played a final for the medals which was won by "F" Company, 4 goals to 1. After two replays 0—0, then 1—1.

Munster League Cup retained for third year. Not competed for.

HOCKEY.

Owing to the ground being nearly always under water, very little Hockey was played.

We had, however, several good games against Tipperary Town and the Abbey School, who are a very good side.

A certain number of scratch games were also played.

BOXING.

We had very little Boxing at Tipperary, our last year, owing chiefly to the lack of members and lack of funds.

The usual Recruits and Novices Competitions were held, Rifleman Lock winning the Recruits, and Rifleman Furr the Novices.

We hope to do better here at Cork. A good number of new members have joined, and there is Boxing every evening in which Congreve takes an active part. We have two good instructors in Acting-Sergeant Vine and Corporal Hill who give up a lot of their time to the Recruits.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Battalion Sports were held at Tipperary on 19 July, the Company Shield was won by "F" Company, the Band being second.

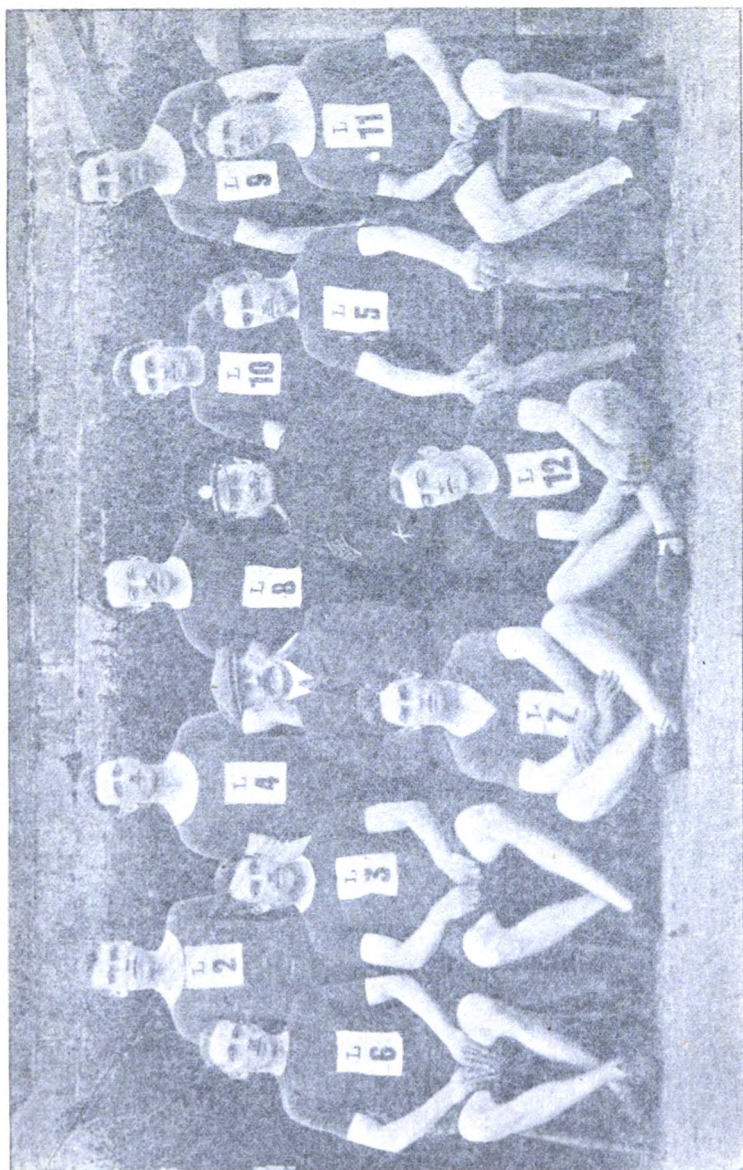
We sent a Cross-country Team up to the Curragh and it did very well, securing third place.

Rifleman Silcox is to be congratulated in winning the Long Jump with the splendid jump of 23 ft. 1½ in. He went over to Aldershot for the Army Athletic Meeting, but unfortunately he failed to repeat the performance. At the Curragh Meeting, places were also secured by Rifleman Dalton (2nd in 3 miles), Rifleman Hide (2nd in Putting Shot).

4TH BATTALION.

CRICKET.

Cricket is impossible here, except at Chail, which belongs to His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala. The Battalion team went there twice, drawing once and winning once; Thesiger, Toynbee and Moore Gwyn and Rifleman Tennant all getting runs, and Tennant bowling very well. After the match His Highness wanted



3rd BATTALION.

IRISH ARMY CROSS-COUNTRY RACE, THIRD PLACE, CURRASH, 16th APRIL, 1913.

the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 4th Staff from August No. 1 to 1000.

The 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 4th Staff from August No. 1 to 1000.

The 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 4th Staff from August No. 1 to 1000.

HOURLY.

Owing to the fact that the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 4th Staff from August No. 1 to 1000.

We have a very good team against Tipperary and the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 4th Staff from August No. 1 to 1000.

A very good team against Tipperary and the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 4th Staff from August No. 1 to 1000.

THE NIGHT.

We have a very good team against Tipperary and the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 4th Staff from August No. 1 to 1000.

The 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 4th Staff from August No. 1 to 1000.

We have a very good team against Tipperary and the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 4th Staff from August No. 1 to 1000.

THE SPORTS.

We have a very good team against Tipperary and the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 4th Staff from August No. 1 to 1000.

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The 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 4th Staff from August No. 1 to 1000.

THE BATTALION.

CRICKET.

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3rd BATTALION.

IRISH ARMY CROSS-COUNTRY RACE, THIRD PLACE, CURRAGH, 16th APRIL, 1913.

a little practice, and Tennant bowled to him for about ten minutes and was presented with £1 for his trouble. We hope to go to Patiala during the winter, where we shall find Tarrant and Mignon, who have come out here to play for Patiala.

FOOTBALL.

"E" Company won the Football League proper (*vide* appended table), which was finished at Khartoum; and on arrival here another League was started, which "H" Company appear likely to win.

Company	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	GOALS		Points
					For	Against	
"E"	10	7	3	0	44	16	17
"F"	10	6	2	2	32	18	14
"H"	10	5	1	4	24	15	11
"C"	10	3	3	4	14	21	9
"D"	10	3	2	5	24	38	8
"G"	10	0	1	9	14	44	1

The Battalion Football Team went to Murree and Simla to play in tournaments there, but were not very successful.

HOCKEY.

The Hockey League is still going on, and the winners will probably be "D" Company. During the rains all League matches had to be stopped, as the square was not fit to play on.

The Hockey Team went to Murree, but only managed to get through one round.

BATTALION SPORTS.

The Battalion Sports were held on 20 June, after having been postponed owing to the rains. The square, which had been nearly washed away, was not in very good order for fast times; but everything had been done by the Sports Committee, headed by Westcar, to make it as good as possible. "H" Company won the shield; but they were fortunate, as probably if Riflemen Edwards and Clarke had not run in the open mile, at least one if not both would have beaten Corporal Elsbury in the Battalion Mile. Appended is a result of the events:—

100 Yards.—Rifleman Jewell, "C" Company, 1st; Rifleman Gore "B" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Griffiths, "H" Company, 3rd. The time of the winner was 11½ sec.

Long Jump.—Rifleman Cole, "H" Company, 17 ft. 11½ in., 1st; Rifleman Tricker, "D" Company, 17 ft. 8½ in., 2nd; Acting-Corporal Peters, "F" Company, 17 ft. 4½ in., 3rd.

440 Yards.—Corporal Saunders, "B" Company, 1st; Rifleman Bolton, "A" Company, 2nd; Corporal Bonnick, "C" Company, 3rd. The time of the winner was 62½ sec.

120 Yards Hurdles.—Corporal Adams, "E" Company, 1st;

Rifleman Perryman, "G" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Bishop, "B" Company, 3rd. The time of the winner was 19½ sec.

High Jump.—Rifleman Hawker, "A" Company, and Rifleman Rudge "C" Company, 4 ft. 11 in. (tie), 1st; Rifleman Head, "B" Company, and Rifleman Barrett, "D" Company, 4 ft. 10½ in. (tie), 3rd.

Relay Race.—Rifleman Jackson, "E" Company, 1st; Rifleman Toms, "B" Company, 2nd; Corporal Fogden, "H" Company, 3rd.

Quarter Mile (Natives).—Quartermaster's Bearer, 1st; Sergeant's Mess, No. 1, 2nd; Corporal's Mess Bearer, 3rd.

One Mile (Open).—Rifleman Clarke, "A" Company, 1st; Rifleman Edwards, "A" Company, 2nd; Private Barrett, Royal Berks. Regiment, 3rd. The time of the winner was 5 min. 55 sec.

Three-Legged Race.—Riflemen Tricker and Steptoe, 1st; Corporals Adams and Bonnick, 2nd; Riflemen Cozens and Perton, 3rd.

Veterans' Race.—Sergeant Coote, 1st; Sergeant-Major Saunders, 2nd; Corporal Holcombe and Rifleman Vincent (tie), 3rd.

Half Mile.—Sergeant Taylor, "H" Company, 1st; Rifleman Sayers, "C" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Riley, "A" Company, 3rd. The time of the winner was 2 min. 31 sec.

Officers' and N.C.O.'s Relay Race.—"B" Company, 1st; "H" Company, 2nd; "E" Company, 3rd. The winning team were: 2nd Lieutenant J. D. Calvert, Colour-Sergeant Willis, Sergeant Dunham, and Corporal Saunders.

One Mile.—Corporal Elsbury, "H" Company, 1st; Rifleman Edwards, "A" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Clarke, "A" Company, 3rd. The time of the winner was 5 min. 40 sec.

N.C.O.'s Three Mile Race.—Corporal Fogden, "H" Company, 1st; Acting-Corporal Gull, "H" Company, 2nd; Corporal Toms, "G" Company, 3rd; Acting-Corporal Wren, "C" Company, 4th.

Band Race.—Bandsman Green (Clarinet), 1st; Bandsman Coleman (Big Bass), 2nd; Acting-Corporal Silke (Kettle Drum), 3rd.

Consolation Race.—Sergeant Taylor, "H" Company, 1st; Acting-Corporal O'Shea, "B" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Drew, "D" Company, 3rd.

The Sports were primarily a competition for a shield given by a former Commanding Officer, Colonel A. R. Pemberton.

Nine events counted for the shield, and points were allotted as follows: A 1st, 6 points; a 2nd, 4 points; a 3rd, 2 points.

Appended are the complete results of points obtained:—

Company	100	Long jump	440	Hurdles	High jump	Relay	Half mile	Mile	Tug-of-War	Total
"H"	2	6	—	—	—	2	6	6	—	22
"A"	—	—	4	—	5	—	2	6	4	21
"C"	6	—	2	—	5	—	4	—	—	17
"B"	4	—	6	2	1	4	—	—	—	17
"E"	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	12
"G"	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	6	10
"D"	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
"F"	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

The Cross-country course was a very stiff one, being about six miles over the Khuds; the finish was very close, Edwards and Elsbury running a neck and neck race for the last 200 yards across the square, Edwards just getting home first. Appended are the results:—

(a) *First ten Men in.*—Rifleman Edwards, "A" Company; Corporal Elsbury, "H" Company; Acting-Corporal Moore, "H" Company; Rifleman Sayers, "C" Company; Rifleman Denton, "H" Company; Bugler Gull, "H" Company; Acting-Corporal Holdstock, "E" Company; Rifleman Green, "D" Company; Rifleman Mallion, "A" Company; Rifleman Curzon, "F" Company.

(b) *Order of Company Merit.*—1st, "H" Company, 1,227 points; 2nd, "A" Company, 1,315 points; 3rd, "B" Company, 1,683 points; 4th, "G" Company, 1,709 points; 5th, "F" Company, 1,749 points; 6th, "D" Company, 1,840 points; 7th, "C" Company, 1,890 points; 8th, "E" Company, 1,932 points.

There have been various handicap races during the year, varying between $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile and 3 miles, for which the entries have been quite good; but no new star has been brought to light.

BOXING.

At Kasauli there was a Boxing Competition open to the Sirhind Brigade. Several went, and Rifleman Barr won a special prize for putting up the best fight.

BILLIARDS.

The Colonel gave a Cup for Billiards, which was won easily by Rifleman Marks.

RIFLE DEPÔT.

CRICKET.

Rifle Depot	v.	Twyford	...	...	...	...	Lost.
"	v.	St. Cross	...	...	...	...	Lost.
"	v.	Winchester Training College	...	...	...	...	Lost.
"	v.	Wherwell	...	...	...	...	Lost.
"	v.	Winchester Workmen	...	...	...	...	Won.
"	v.	Crawley	...	...	...	...	Won.
"	v.	5th Battalion, "Special Reserve"	...	...	...	...	Lost.
"	v.	Y.M.C.A.	...	...	...	...	Won.
"	v.	Southampton Railway United	...	...	...	...	Won.
"	v.	Castle C.C.	...	...	...	...	Lost.
Officers	v.	Sergeants	...	...	...	...	Officers won.

The above is a list of matches played by the Depot during the summer of 1913. When at full strength the Depot was a strong

side; but the difficulty was to collect all the people in one match, and this was never overcome. Unfortunately, all the stronger sides were met when the Dépôt side was scattered by the various trainings; but with the arrival of the sub-Dépôt we hope to considerably augment our cricketing talent, and, if the trainings take place in the neighbourhood of Winchester, we should be able to collect a good side all through the season.

The following played during the season: Major Boden, Major Russell, H. S. Richardson, W. M. Parker, G. C. Campbell, J. E. P. Bouverie, G. T. Lee, W. R. Stewart, Colour-Sergeant Bulman, Sergeant Blenkin, Sergeant Cleland, Corporal Chapman, Acting-Corporal Salisbury, Rifleman Betteridge, Rifleman Collins, Rifleman Allen, Acting-Corporal Anderson, Corporal Bane, Acting-Corporal Bunce.

FOOTBALL.

Records of matches played in South Hants and Southampton Senior Leagues.

Date	Opponents	Ground	Result	GOALS		League
				For	Against	
6 Sept.	Thornycrofts ..	H.	Won	4	3	S.H.L.
13 "	Woolston ..	H.	Won	3	1	S.S.L.
20 "	Cowes ..	H.	Won	7	3	S.H.L.
27 "	Brockenhurst ..	A.	Draw	1	1	S.H.L.
4 Oct.	Highfield ..	H.	Won	3	0	S.H.L.
11 "	Lymington ..	H.	Won	2	1	S.H.L.
22 "	1st Lincoln Regt. (Army Cup)	A.	Won	3	2	
25 "	Romsey ..	A.	Won	2	1	S.H.L.
1 Nov.	1st L.N. Lancers. (Amateur Cup)	A.	Lost	1	3	
15 "	Winchester City..	H.	Won	1	0	S.S.C.
19 "	R.G.A. (Weymouth) (Army Cup)	A.	Lost	0	2	
29 "	Highfield ..	A.	Won	5	2	S.H.L.
6 Dec.	Winchester City ..	H.	Won	6	1	S.H.L.

Names of players		League Goal Scorers	
Rifle Brigade	K. R. R.		
Mr. Parker.	Colour-Sergeant Bulman.	Bugler Beale ..	9
Acting Corporal Anderson.	Corporal Weatherington.	Rifleman Marston ..	7
Rifleman Stratton.	" Hedge.	" Pickering ..	5
" Taylor.	" Breat.	" Stratton ..	5
" Marston.	" Brooks.	" Littler ..	4
" Bunce.	" Gardiner.	" Bunce ..	1
Corporal Walker.	Bugler Beale.	" Newey ..	1
" Norris.	Rifleman Rowe.	" Jones ..	1
	McDonough.		
	Jones.		
	Newey.		
	Pickering.		
	Littler.		
	May.		
	Corporal Holloway.		
		Total ..	33

SOUTH HANTS LEAGUE TABLE.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	GOALS		Points
					For	Against	
Rifle Depôt	8	7	0	1	30	12	15
Thorneycrofts	8	5	1	2	21	10	12
South'ton Cambridge	7	4	2	1	18	10	9
Lymington	6	3	2	1	9	7	7
Woolston	7	2	3	2	16	15	6
Winchester City	6	3	3	0	10	14	6
Highfield	8	2	4	2	13	20	6
Romsey	4	1	3	0	7	11	2
Cowes	6	1	5	0	7	19	2
Brockenhurst	6	0	5	1	4	17	1

The Depôt team have had a fairly successful season up to date, though knocked out in the Army Cup and the Amateur Cup. The difficulty has been to find permanent and effective half-backs; but we hope that this has now been done, and will, in consequence, make a very considerable difference to the success of the team. Rifleman Littler has also now come in as centre forward, and is playing very well; we wish he had been available earlier in the season. Mention must also be made of Corporal Hedge, who is playing very well as left back. Altogether, they look like shaking down into a very useful side.

GREENJACKET WEEK.

Greenjacket Week was brought to a close on Saturday afternoon, 19 July, rain putting an end to the cricket match between the Greenjacket Club and the Free Foresters. The first match between the Club and I. Zingari was left drawn when in an interesting state, in consequence of rain. On Wednesday and Thursday the Rifle Brigade played the 60th Rifles, the former scoring 395 in the first innings and 88 for two wickets in the second innings, and the latter 252 in the first innings and 77 for five wickets in the second, the match ending in a draw. On Friday and Saturday the Greenjacket Club played the Free Foresters, the latter batting first and scoring 412 for eight wickets. When the match was abandoned on Saturday the Greenjackets had made 169 for six wickets. In two of the matches L. Tennyson scored centuries, and against the Free Foresters 65, and a similar distinction was secured by W. M. Parker, his score on Saturday being 28 (not out).

During the week the Chelsea Pensioners of the 60th Rifles and the Rifle Brigade were entertained in barracks by the officers of the Depôt, and on Thursday they were inspected with the men of the Depôt by Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell. They were also entertained at the Hospital of St. Cross by the Master (Canon Causton), where they played a game of bowls with the Brethren.

The following list gives the names of those who served in the Rifle Brigade :—

Rank	Name	Battalion	Service	Age	Medals and clasps
			Years		
Corporal	Reader, E. ..	1st	10	69	Fenian Raid, 1870.
Rifleman	Jones, G. ..	„	16	80	Crimea, clasps; Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Turkish Medal, 1854-56.
„	Harper, W...	„	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	75	Jowaki Expedition, 1877-78; Fenian Raid, 1866.
„	Hudson, J. ..	2nd	21	69 $\frac{5}{8}$	Fenian Raid, 1870.
„	Whitney, S.	3rd	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	
„	Garrett, F. ..	„	21	72	N.W. Frontier, clasp, 1863.
„	Haynes, W...	„	11	76	Indian Mutiny, clasps; Lucknow, N.W. Frontier, clasp, 1863.
„	Quilter, T. ..	4th	22 $\frac{2}{3}$	69	Abyssinia, 1868.
„	Brown, F. ..	„	21	72	Fenian Raid, 1866 and 1870; Good Conduct Medal.

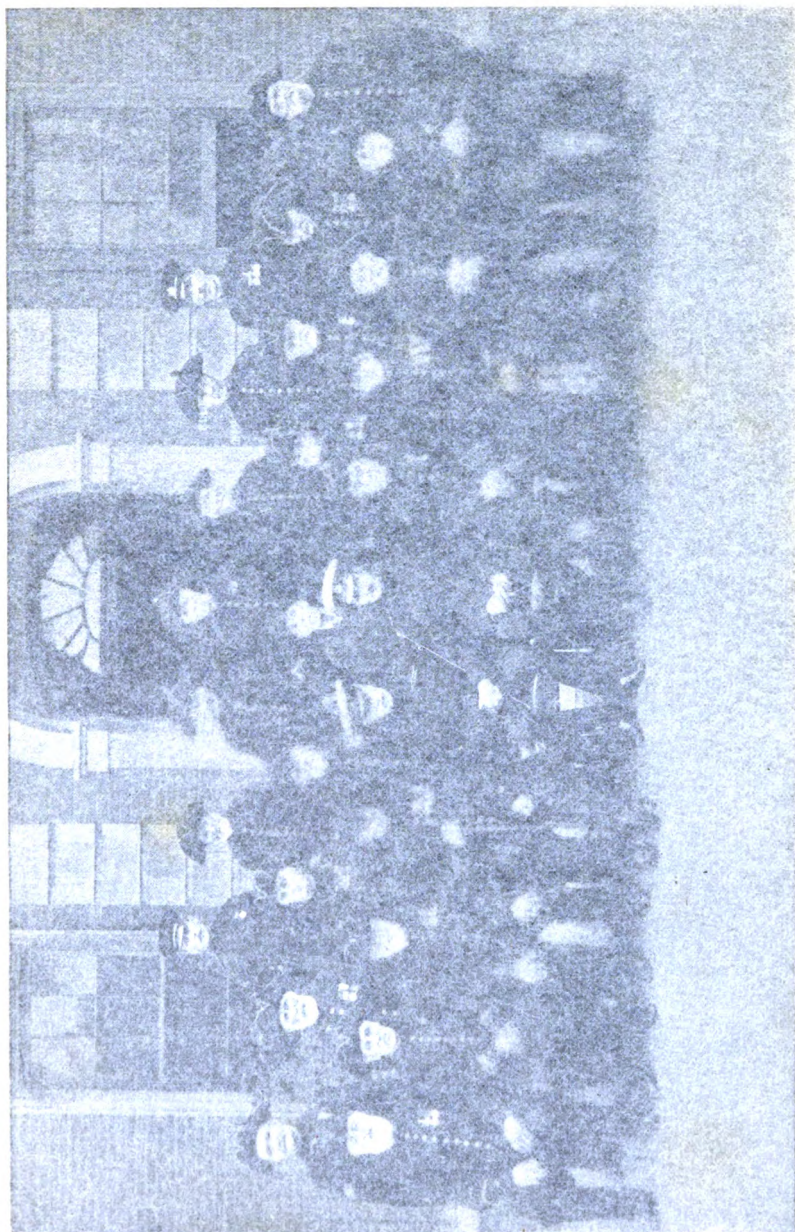
SERGEANTS' MESS NOTES.

The Ladysmith Quadrille Party took place on 28 February, and was well attended. The Sergeants entertained a party of about 300, Colonel F. A. Fortescue, C.B., and the Officers of the Rifle Depôt being amongst those present. The arrangements were carried out by Colour-Sergeant-Instructor-of-Musketry Whitley and a committee.

In March the members of the Mess had an outing to Hursley Point-to-Point Races. The journey was made by brakes, and everyone enjoyed themselves thoroughly, although the weather was rather cold.

During the "Greenjacket Week" the members entertained their friends to an "At Home" at St. Cross. Arrangements were made to accommodate about 400 guests, and this number was fully justified. Colour-Sergeant Grant and a committee had the tent and tables tastefully decorated for the occasion.

A heavy programme has been arranged for the winter season, 1913-14. Dances are to be held fortnightly, Whist Drives and Concerts monthly, and two Billiard Handicaps. In addition to the above, three teams have been entered for the "Winchester Billiard League," one for the 1st Division and two for the 2nd Division.



George Washington, 1799, by John Trumbull, 1799. The painting depicts George Washington in a military uniform, standing on a horse, surrounded by a crowd of people. The scene is set outdoors, with a building in the background.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE

The following list gives the names of those who served in the Rifle Brigade:-

Rank	Name	Battalion	Service		Medals and clasp
			Year	Age	
Major	Reader, E. ...	1st	10	69	Penan Raid, 1870.
Major	Jones, G. ...	"	16	80	Crimca, clasp; Alma, Balaclava, Inkermann, Sebastopol, Turkish Medal, 1854-56
"	Harper, W. ...	"	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	Jowaki Expedition, 1877-78; Penan Raid, 1870.
"	Hudson, J. ...	2nd	21	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	Penan Raid, 1870.
"	Whitney, S. ...	3rd	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	72	" " " " " "
"	Garrett, E. ...	"	21	72	N.W. Frontier, clasp, 1863.
"	Paynes, W. ...	"	11	76	Indian Mutiny, clasp; Lucknow, N.W. Frontier, clasp, 1863.
"	Gutter, J. ...	4th	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	69	Abyssinia, 1868.
"	Brown, E. ...	"	21	72	Penan Raid, 1870 and 1870; Good Conduct Medal.

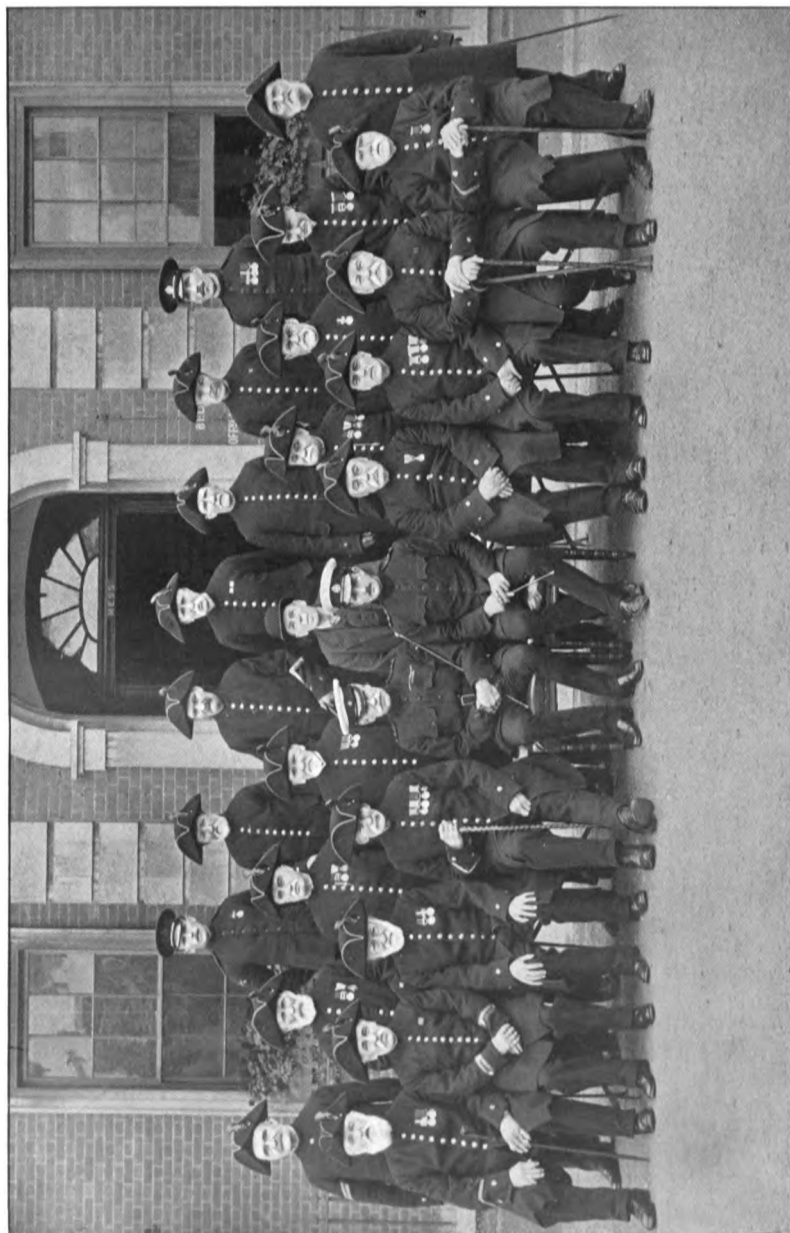
SERGEANTS' MESS NOTES.

A dinner at the Rifle Club, took place on 28 February, and the Sergeants' Mess entertained a party of about 100 guests, including the Officers, A.D.C., and the Officers of the Rifle Brigade, who were present. The arrangements were made by the Sergeant-Instructor-of-Musketry Whitley.

In March the members of the Mess had an outing to Hursley Court-to-Point Race. The journey was made by brakes, and everyone enjoyed themselves thoroughly, although the weather was rather cold.

During the "Greenjacket Week" the members entertained their friends to an "At Home" at St. Cross. Arrangements were made to accommodate about 400 guests, and this number was fully justified. Colour-Sergeant G. ... and a committee had the tent and tables tastefully decorated for the occasion.

A heavy programme has been arranged for the winter season, 1913-14. Dances are held fortnightly, Whist Drives and Concerts monthly, and two Billiard Handicaps. In addition to the above, three trials have been entered for the "Winchester Billiard League," one for the 1st Division and two for the 2nd Division.



CHELSEA PENSIONERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE AND 60th RIFLES
AT THE GREENJACKET MEETING, WINCHESTER, JULY 1913.

Regimental Record. 1913.

Compiled by Colonel George Cockburn.

Lieutenants. (40)

s. Brownlow, G. 2Apr.08
r. Railston, H. G. M. 24Apr.08
c.o. Drummond, S. H. 8July08
 (1) Leyland, R. H. 28Jan.09
 (6) Richardson, H. S. C. 1Apr.09
 4Teynbee, G. P. R. 17May09
 4Cole, J. J. B. 4Sept.09
 (2) Leslie, N. J. B. 22Oct.09
 3Hopwood, R. G. 22Oct.09
 4Kennedy, P. A. 30Dec.09
 1Morgan-Grenville, *Hon.*
 R. G. G. (*Master*
 of Kinloss) 22Jan.10
 2Riley, H. L., *Adj.* 9Feb.10
f.c. Boyle, *Hon.* J. D. 23Mar.10
 4Moore-Gwyn, H. G.,
 Adj. 15Apr.10
 3Meysey-Thompson,
 Hon. C. H. M., *Adj.* 14Oct.10
 1Sutton-Nelthorpe, O.
 Adj. 27Oct.10
 2Fellowes, R. T. 1Jan.11
 (6) 3Parker, W. M. 18Jan.11
 (6) 3Swan, C. F. T. 22Jan.11
 4Selby-Smyth, M. B.
 Adj. 23Jan.11
 2Fitzherbert-Brock-
 holes, T. J. 15Feb.11

Lieutenants—contd.

(5) 1Stewart, W. R. 8Mar.11
f.c. Cholmondeley, R. 1Apr.11
 4Mostyn-Owen, R. A. 1Apr.11
 2Durham, E. 14June11
 3Paget, L. B. 11July11
 3Cavendish, A. L. C. 23Sept.11
 3Alexander, M. 8Oct.11
 1Micklem, J. 6Oct.11
s. Eastwood, T. R. 11Nov.11
 3Godolphin Osborne,
 M. 23Dec.11
 (5) 1Coryton, J. T. 8Jan.12
 2Gull, F. W. L. 4Mar.12
 4Collins, R. L. H. 23Mar.12
 2Bridgeman, R. O. 28Mar.12
 4Reeve, J. T. W. 23Mar.12
 4Campbell, H. F. 8May12
 3Morgan-Grenville,
 Hon. T. G. B. 25May12
 4Edwards, B. M. M. 17July12
 4Stopford Sackville,
 L. C. 2Aug.12
 2Mansel, R. C. 6Nov.12
 4Alston, W. H. S. 13Jan.13
 3Prideaux-Brune,
 D. E. 1Feb.13
 3Congreve, W. La T. 1Feb.13

Lieutenants—contd.

2Peyton, H. S. C. 16Mar.13
 2Leigh, E. H. 17Apr.13
 1Foljambe, E. W. S. 17Apr.13
 1Williams, E. S. B. 17Apr.13
 2Stopford, M. G. N. 21Sept.13
 2nd Lieutenants. (24)
 3Landale, D. B. 19Sept.11
 3Kewley, E. R. 19Sept.11
 4Calvert, J. D. 20Sept.11
 2Earle, G. F. 20Sept.11
 3Wolseley-Jenkins,
 C. W. 9Dec.11
 1Barclay, G. W. 19Jan.12
 1Graham, O. B. 19Jan.12
 2McGrigor, C. C. 14Feb.12
 4Hargreaves, R. C. 14Feb.12
 2Chichester-Con-
 stable, R. C. J. 22May12
 1Cartland, G. T. 4Sept.12
 2Lawrence, G. St. P. 4Sept.12
 3Dunlop, G. R. 4Sept.12
 2Pilcher, T. F. 4Sept.12
 1Prioleau, R. U. H. 4Dec.12
 1Tennyson, *Hon.* L. H. 25Dec.12
 1Aug.11

2nd Lieutenants—contd.

1Nicholl, J. W. H. 22Jan.13
 1Hunter, H. J. F. 5Feb.13
 4Burn, A. H. P. 8Sept.13
 4Burnell, A. C. 17Sept.13
 1Winter, C. E. 17Sept.13

Adjutants.

2Riley, H. L., *lt.* 21Feb.11
 1Liddell, G. W.,
 capt. 17July12
 3Meysey-Thompson,
 Hon. C. H. M., *lt.* 5Sept.13
 4Moore-Gwyn, H. G.,
 lt. 15Dec.13

Quartermasters.

2Aldridge, J. H.,
 hon. lt. 8Nov.05
r. Walter, J., *hon. lt.* 10Feb.06
 3Eastmead, L., *hon. lt.* 28May10
 4Worthing, H. E.,
 hon. lt. 25Sept.12
r. Ayers, A. E., *hon. lt.* 9Aug.13
 1Mitchell, G. 18Oct.13
 19Feb.10
 hon. lt. 19Feb.10

(Extract from *Official Monthly Army List*, January, 1914.)

REGIMENTAL STATE.

1 January, 1914.

Distribution.	Officers.	W.O.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Corporals.	Riflemen.	Total N.C.O.'s and Men.
1st Battalion (Colchester) ...	25	2	36	11	40	544	631
2nd Battalion (Rawal Pindi) ...	25	2	44	17	38	895	994
3rd Battalion (Cork) ...	22	2	39	16	44	526	625
4th Battalion (Dagshai) ...	26	2	42	15	38	959	1,054
Rifle Depôt (Winchester) ...	14	2	42	17	33	209	301
Staff and "Seconded" ...	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	157	10	203	76	193	3,133	3,605

ROLL OF OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE, 1913.

COLONEL-IN-CHIEF.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. Arthur W. P. A., *Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Personal A.D.C. to the King.*

1ST BATTALION (Colchester).

Colonel Commandant.

♂. Major-General C. R. H. Nicholl.

Commanding.

Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Biddulph.

Majors.

R. B. Stephens.
G. N. Salmon.

G. Paley.

Captains.

G. E. B. Stephens.
G. E. W. Lane.
R. P. A. De Moleyns.

D. Ovey.
Hon. M. A. Wingfield.

Lieutenants.

R. H. Leyland.
Hon. R. G. G. Morgan-Grenville,
(*Master of Kinloss*).
O. Sutton-Nelthorpe.

J. Micklem.
E. W. S. Foljambe.
E. S. B. Williams.

Second Lieutenants.

G. W. Barclay.
O. B. Graham.
G. T. Cartland.
R. U. H. Prioleau.

Hon. L. H. Tennyson.
J. W. H. Nicholl.
H. J. F. Hunter.
C. E. Winter.

Adjutant.

G. W. Liddell, *Captain.*

Quartermaster.

G. Mitchell, *Hon. Lieutenant.*

2ND BATTALION (Rawal Pindi).

*Colonel Commandant.*Major-General Sir F. Howard, *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.* [R.].*Commanding.*

Lieut.-Colonel C. D. Shute.

Majors.

G. M. N. Harman, <i>D.S.O.</i>	C. V. N. Percival.
R. G. T. Bright, <i>C.M.G.</i>	S. H. Rickman.

Captains.

D. Wood.	A. J. H. Sloggett.
R. Verney.	R. S. H. Walpole.

Lieutenants.

R. T. Fellowes.	R. C. Mansel.
T. J. Fitzherbert-Brockholes.	H. S. C. Peyton.
E. Durham.	E. H. Leigh.
F. W. L. Gull.	M. G. N. Stopford.
R. O. Bridgeman.	

Second Lieutenants.

G. F. Earle.	G. St. P. Lawrence.
C. C. McGrigor.	T. P. Pilcher.
R. C. G. Chichester-Constable.	

*Adjutant.*H. L. Riley, *Lieutenant.**Quartermaster.*J. H. Alldridge, *Hon. Lieutenant.*

3RD BATTALION (Cork).

*Colonel Commandant.*Major-General Sir L. V. Swaine, *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.* [R.].*Commanding.*

Lieut.-Colonel R. Alexander.

Majors.

Lord Henniker.

R. C. Maclachlan.

Captains.

J. Harington.

E. R. Meade-Waldo.

R. F. S. Grant, *M.V.O.*, *D.S.O.*

J. H. Starkey.

R. E. Solly-Flood.

H. V. Scott.

Lieutenants.

R. G. Hopwood.

Hon. T. G. B. Morgan-Grenville.

L. B. Paget.

D. E. Prideaux-Brune.

A. L. C. Cavendish.

W. La T. Congreve.

M. Alexander.

Second Lieutenants.

D. B. Laudale.

C. W. Wolseley-Jenkins.

E. R. Kewley.

G. R. Dunlop.

*Adjutant.**Hon.* C. H. M. Meysey-Thompson, *Lieutenant.**Quartermaster.*L. Eastwood, *Hon. Lieutenant.*

4TH BATTALION (Dagshai).

Colonel Commandant.

General Rt. Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. [R].

Commanding.

Lieut.-Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) G. H. Thesiger, C.B., C.M.G.

Major.

A. M. King.

Captains.

J. L. Buxton.

S. A. Sherston.

F. H. A. Wollaston.

H. Whitaker.

A. K. Hargreaves.

R. C. Burton.

W. V. L. Prescott-Westcar.

Lieutenants.

G. P. R. Toynbee.

J. J. W. Reeve.

J. J. B. Cole.

H. F. Campbell.

P. A. Kennedy.

B. M. M. Edwards.

M. B. Selby-Smyth

L. C. Stopford Sackville.

R. A. Mostyn-Owen.

W. H. S. Alston.

R. H. Collins.

Second Lieutenants.

J. D. Calvert.

A. H. P. Burn.

R. C. Hargreaves.

A. C. Burnell.

Adjutant.

H. G. Moore-Gwyn, *Lieutenant.*

Quartermaster.

H. E. Worthing, *Hon. Lieutenant.*

DEPOT (Winchester).

*Majors.*A. D. Boden (*3rd Bn.*).J. D. Heriot-Maitland, *D.S.O.*
(*1st Bn.*).*Captains.*C. E. Harrison (*2nd Bn.*).H. R. Sturgis (*1st Bn.*).M. H. Helyar (*4th Bn.*).H. B. Mostyn-Price (*3rd Bn.*).*Lieutenants.*H. S. C. Richardson (*4th Bn.*). C. F. T. Swan¹ (*3rd Bn.*).N. J. B. Leslie (*2nd Bn.*). W. R. Stewart (*1st Bn.*).W. M. Parker (*3rd Bn.*). J. T. Coryton¹ (*1st Bn.*).¹ Under orders to rejoin their Battalions when relieved.*Quartermasters.*J. Walter, *Hon. Lieutenant.*A. E. Ayres, *Hon. Lieutenant.*

EXTRA-REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED.

(In order of Regimental Seniority.)

Major *Sir* E. I. B. Grogan, *Bart.*, Military Attaché, Buenos Ayres, S. America (Temp. Lieut.-Colonel).

Major J. T. Burnett-Stuart, *D.S.O.*, General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Staff College, Camberley (Temp. Lieut.-Colonel).

Major B. H. H. Cooke, Brigade Major, 2nd Infantry Brigade, Aldershot.

Major S. E. Hollond, General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, War Office.

Captain *Sir* T. A. M. Cuninghame, *Bart.*, *D.S.O.*, Military Attaché, Vienna.

Captain A. T. Paley, General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, War Office.

Captain W. W. Seymour, Staff College, Camberley.

Captain W. E. Davies, General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, War Office.

Captain J. L. Buxton, Staff College, Quetta.

Captain *Hon.* N. C. Gathorne-Hardy, Adjutant, the Hertfordshire Regiment (Territorials).

Captain E. B. Powell, Staff College, Quetta.

Captain E. P. A. Riddell, Instructor, R.M.C., Camberley.

Captain F. H. Nugent, Adjutant, Officers' Training Corps, Manchester and Leeds Universities.

Captain H. W. Dumaresq, A.D.C., Governor of New South Wales, Sydney.

Captain G. M. Lindsay, Instructor, School of Musketry, Hythe.

Captain H. M. Wilson, Adjutant, Officers' Training Corps, Oxford University.

Captain J. B. Jenkinson, Brigade-Major, 3rd Infantry Brigade, Borden.

Captain *Hon.* E. A. Weld-Forester, Adjutant, Mounted Infantry, Longmoor Camp.

Captain *Hon.* F. R. D. Prittie, Special duty, Egypt.

Captain H. F. Somerville, Assistant Instructor, School of Musketry, Hythe.

- Captain J. A. W. Spencer, Staff College, Camberley.
Captain H. C. Buller, A.D.C. to H.R.H. *the Duke of Connaught*, Canada.
Captain R. S. Follett, Instructor, R.M.C., Camberley.
Captain T. E. Baring, Brigade Major, Attached to General Staff, Ireland.
Captain R. P. Burrowes, Adjutant, Special Reserve Battalion, Winchester.
Captain *Hon.* H. C. O'C. Prittie, Adjutant, 10th County of London Regiment (Territorials).
Captain J. P. G. Crosbie, Adjutant, 11th County of London Regiment (Territorials).
Captain A. A. Tod, A.D.C. to H.E. the Viceroy of India.
Captain G. C. Sladen, Adjutant, 8th Royal Warwick Regiment (Territorials).
Captain C. M. Davies, Brigade Major, 12th Infantry Brigade, Dover.
Captain R. Pigot, Royal Flying Corps.
Captain T. H. P. Morris, Adjutant, 8th County of London Regiment (Territorials).
Captain C. W. Ritson, Egyptian Army.
Captain D. J. C. K. Bernard, Staff College, Camberley.
Captain E. C. Dimsdale, Adjutant, 1st Monmouthshire Regiment (Territorials).
Captain R. H. Leeke, King's African Rifles.
Captain O. C. Downes, Assistant Superintendent of Gymnasia, Ireland.
Captain H. T. C. Jones-Vaughan, Egyptian Army.
Lieutenant G. J. Brownlow, Adjutant, Camel Corps, Egypt.
Lieutenant H. G. M. Railston, Adjutant, Special Reserve Battalion, Winchester.
Lieutenant S. H. Drummond, Northern Nigeria Regiment.
Lieutenant *Hon.* J. D. Boyle, Royal Flying Corps.
Lieutenant R. Cholmondeley, Royal Flying Corps.
Lieutenant T. R. Eastwood, A.D.C. to Governor of New Zealand.
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FROM STAFF COLLEGE, NOT YET POSTED.

Captain W. W. Pitt-Taylor.

RECORD, 1913.

1ST BATTALION.

10 January.—2nd Lieutenant R. U. H. Prioleau posted to the Battalion on first appointment.

19 January.—Lieutenant R. Cholmondeley appointed Flying Officer in the Royal Flying Corps (Military Wing) and to be seconded.

21 January.—A draft of 48 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen embarked at Southampton to join the 2nd Battalion, and 32 Riflemen to join the 4th Battalion.

1 February.—Captain D. J. C. K. Bernard seconded whilst a student at the Staff College. Captain A. T. Paley and Lieutenant Hon. M. A. Wingfield posted to the Battalion on absorption. Lieutenant Hon. M. A. Wingfield promoted Captain.

17 February.—2nd Lieutenant E. W. S. Foljambe posted to the Battalion on first appointment.

21 February.—2nd Lieutenant J. W. H. Nicholl posted to the Battalion on first appointment.

22 February.—Captain A. R. Harman retired on retired pay.

27 February.—A draft of 21 recruits joined the Battalion from the Rifle Depot.

4 March.—2nd Lieutenant H. J. F. Hunter posted to the Battalion on first appointment.

7 March.—Captain R. Pigott appointed a Flying Officer in the Royal Flying Corps (Military Wing) and to be seconded.

16 March.—Lieutenant H. G. M. Railston appointed Adjutant of the 5th Special Reserve Battalion, *vice* Captain S. W. J. Trafford, retired.

18 March.—The following extracts from the remarks on the inspection of the Battalion in 1912 were published :—

Brigadier-General H. N. C. Heath, C.B., Commanding 11th Infantry Brigade : "A very well-trained Battalion throughout; the musketry results are very good, the best in the Brigade."

Major-General T. D'O. Snow, Commanding 4th Division : "I consider this Battalion to be in first-rate order. It is quick in the field; the march discipline is good."

Lieutenant-General Sir J. M. Grierson, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command : "The best Battalion of the Rifle Brigade I have seen, and that is saying a good deal."

22 March.—Major C. V. N. Percival embarked to join the 2nd Battalion.

9 April.—Captain Hon. F. R. D. Prittie posted to the Battalion in anticipation of absorption, and assumed command of "E" Company. Major S. C. Long attached to the Battalion in anticipation of absorption, and assumed command of "G" Company.

8 May.—Captain G. E. W. Lane posted to the Battalion pending absorption, and assumed command of "I" Company.

12 May.—Captain R. P. A. de Moleyns attached to the Battalion in anticipation of absorption.

22 May.—A draft of 21 recruits was posted from the Rifle Dépôt.

7 June.—A draft of 17 recruits was posted from the Rifle Dépôt.

5 July.—Major R. G. T. Bright, C.M.G., was attached to the Battalion pending absorption.

14 July.—Four officers, 210 N.C.O.'s and men proceeded to Bisley for duty at the National Rifle Association Meeting and returned to headquarters on 26 July.

19 July.—Major-General Sir A. F. Warren, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant of the Battalion, died.

25 July.—Major R. G. T. Bright, C.M.G., posted to the 2nd Battalion on absorption.

12 August.—Battalion inspected in Barracks by Brigadier-General H. N. C. Heath, C.B., Commanding 11th Infantry Brigade.

25 August.—An advance party of 1 officer, 50 N.C.O.'s and men proceeded to Wolverton (Bucks), for Brigade and Divisional Training and Army exercise.

29 August.—The Battalion proceeded to Wolverton in two trains for Brigade and Divisional Training and Army Exercise, returning to Headquarters from Daventry on 27 September, on completion of Army Exercise.

8 September.—Captain A. T. Paley appointed a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, at the War Office, and to be seconded.

9 September.—Major S. C. Long retired on retired pay.

16 September.—Captain and Quartermaster W. Morrish retired on retired pay.

19 September.—2nd Lieutenants G. W. Barclay and O. B. Graham posted to the Battalion on first appointment. Major-General Sir F. Howard, K.C.B., C.M.G., appointed Colonel-Commandant of the Battalion, *vice* Major-General Sir A. F. Warren, deceased. Dated 19 July, 1913.

21 September.—Lieutenant and Adjutant G. W. Liddell promoted Captain.

29 September.—Lieutenant J. T. Coryton posted to the Rifle Dépôt in relief of Lieutenant Hon. R. G. G. Morgan-Grenville (Master of Kinloss).

30 September.—The following extracts from Orders issued during training were published for information :—

Issued by General Officer Commanding 11th Infantry Brigade at Wolverton, 17 September, 1913: "Divisional and Brigade Training being now completed, the Brigadier-General Commanding wishes

to make known to the officers and men of the Brigade his appreciation of the soldierly spirit shown by them throughout the training. . . . The Brigadier-General Commanding cannot speak too highly of the continuous thoroughness and keenness which have been displayed by the Brigade right up to the close of the longest day. . . . The discipline, on the march and at all times, has been excellent, and the Brigadier-General Commanding understands that the sickness in the Brigade since coming into camp is the lowest in the Division. The Brigadier-General Commanding knows that the Brigade will answer to any call made upon it. He congratulates and thanks the Brigade for what they have done."

Issued at Huttonbridge by the General Officer Commanding 4th Division, 21 September, 1913: "The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief at the conclusion of Inter-Divisional Manœuvres on the 20th inst., directed the General Officer Commanding 4th Division to convey to all ranks his appreciation of the manner in which the troops of the Division carried out the operations, and especially of the soldier-like spirit in which the exceptional discomforts of the night of the 19th-20th inst. were borne."

Issued by the General Officer Commanding 4th Division, 27 September, 1913: "At the Conference presided over by His Majesty The King, which was held at the close of the Army Exercise yesterday, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff (Field-Marshal Sir J. D. P. French, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.), in his remarks particularly referred to the excellence of the march discipline of the 4th Division. . . . The Major-General Commanding the Division wishes to thank all ranks for the care and attention they have devoted to securing, that the roads on which the columns of the Division were moving were always free for traffic, and for the attainment of such a high pitch of excellence as to merit the high praise awarded to the 4th Division by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and the flattering remarks of all who saw the Division on the march. The Major-General Commanding the Division takes this opportunity to thank all ranks for the cheerful and soldierly way they have borne the long marches, often in exceptionally inclement weather, that were executed during Brigade and Divisional Training and the Command Exercises, and especially for their efforts and endurance during the Inter-Divisional Exercise on 18 and 19 September."

1 October.—The Four Company System recently introduced, was adopted in the Battalion.

4 October.—2nd Lieutenant E. W. S. Foljambe promoted Lieutenant to rank for Seniority from 17 April.

7 October.—Lieutenant R. H. Leyland attached to the Battalion pending absorption.

16 October.—2nd Lieutenant C. E. Winter posted to the Battalion on first appointment.

21 October.—Major G. Paley attached to the Battalion pending absorption.



SILVER TRAY.

Presented by Past and Present Officers of the 1st Battalion to
CAPTAIN AND QUARTERMASTER W. MORRISH
upon his retirement, in 1913, after 37 years' service in the Regiment.

23 October.—A draft of 23 recruits posted from the Rifle Depôt.
 24 October.—Lieutenant and Quartermaster G. Mitchell posted to the Battalion from the Rifle Depôt on absorption.

27 October.—Captain E. C. Dimsdale seconded for service as an Adjutant of the Territorial Forces.

31 October.—Major G. Paley posted to the Battalion on absorption.

6 November.—The following is an extract from 4th Division Orders, dated 5 November, 1913: "The following letter from the Clerk of the Wolverton Parish Council is published for information:—

" Wolverton Parish Council,

" Stony Stratford,

" 1 November, 1913.

" SIR,—At the last meeting of this Council I was directed to write and express to you the Town's appreciation of the excellent behaviour of the troops recently encamped here, and the pleasure it gave to the inhabitants to have them in their midst.

" W. H. SANSOM,

" Clerk."

20 November.—A draft of 1 Sergeant, 2 boys, and 68 Riflemen embarked at Southampton on H.T. *Dongola* to join the 2nd Battalion.

28 November.—Lieutenant and Quartermaster G. Mitchell joined the Battalion from the Rifle Depôt.

1 December.—Captain G. E. B. Stephens posted to the Battalion on absorption.

9 December.—A draft of 1 Sergeant, and 9 men joined from the 2nd Battalion.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major W. Lawrance.

Bandmaster C. H. Barry.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant F. P. Godden.

Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Quartermaster-Sergeant E. Coates.

Colour-Sergeant-Instructor in Musketry C. Bradbury.

Serjeant-Bugler J. V. Leach.

Pioneer-Sergeant W. Walker.

Band-Sergeant G. Dimond.

Orderly-Room-Clerk, Sergeant W. H. West.

Officers' Mess-Sergeant P. Shaw.

Sergeant Tailor (Acting) E. Cake.

Armourer-Sergeant, Armourer-Quartermaster-Sergeant

A. Clifford (A.O.C.).

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

- "A" Company, F. McGahey (Acting-Sergeant-Major).
 E. Kirwan (Acting-Quartermaster-Sergeant).
 "B" Company, A. J. Bates (Acting-Sergeant-Major).
 F. Hedges (Acting-Quartermaster-Sergeant).
 "C" Company, A. Scrase (Acting-Sergeant-Major).
 W. Hall (Acting-Quartermaster Sergeant).
 "I" Company, T. Parkman (Acting-Sergeant-Major).
 C. Gasson (Acting-Quartermaster Sergeant).

WAR MEDALS IN POSSESSION.

Rank	In Possession of—					Total Number of Medals in Battalion
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	
Officers	2	2	2	—	1	17
W. and N.C.O.'s	8	9	1	1	—	33
Riflemen	7	4	1	—	—	18

OTHER MEDALS.

Distinguished Conduct.

Sergeant P. Shaw.

Good Conduct.

Bandmaster C. H. Barry.

Sergeant G. Goode.

Sergeant P. Shaw.

Rifleman W. Vacher.

Rifleman S. Hockney.

NUMBER IN POSSESSION OF GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	...	...	116
Two Good Conduct Badges	...	...	63
Three Good Conduct Badges	...	...	13
Four Good Conduct Badges	...	...	3
			—
			195

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

(Obtained during the year.)

1st Class, 2; 2nd Class, 19; 3rd Class, 54.

TOTAL IN POSSESSION.

Acting Schoolmasters', 4; 1st Class, 17; 2nd Class, 248;
 3rd Class, 245.

CERTIFICATES.

The following numbers are in possession of the Certificates shown:—

Certificates				Officers		Warrant and N.C.O.'s		Riflemen
Musketry	...	...	...	14	...	16	...	—
Signalling	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	—
Gymnastics	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	—
Transport	...	...	...	5	...	4	...	33
Mounted Infantry	...	...	...	8	...	23	...	18
Cold Shoeing	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	1
Chiropody	...	...	...	—	...	5	...	4
Saddlery	...	...	...	—	...	1	...	3
Survey	...	...	...	1	...	—	...	—

DEATH.

Regt. No.	Rank and name	Station	Cause
4703	Rifleman Alfred Farren	Colchester	Appendicitis

2ND BATTALION.

1912 (*continued from last issue*).

18 November.—Captain J. P. G. Crosbie appointed Adjutant 11th Battalion London Regiment Territorial Force.

24 November.—Battalion proceeded to Sohawa, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Shute, for Inter-Brigade manœuvres.

30 November. 1 Acting-Sergeant, 1 Corporal, and 24 Riflemen embarked for England per R.I.M.S. *Hardinge* from Karachi, for discharge, transfer, &c.

3 December.—Battalion returned from Inter-Brigade manœuvres.

19 December.—A draft of 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 1 Bugler, and 100 Riflemen posted from 1st Battalion.

1913.

1 January.—The Battalion paraded as strong as possible for the Proclamation Parade to celebrate the assumption of the title of Empress of India by H.M. the late Queen Victoria.

11 January.—Inspection by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., G.C.B.

13 January.—The General Officer Commanding at Rawalpindi has great pleasure in publishing the following Orders: "His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has desired Major-General Sir G. C. Kitson, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., to convey to the troops in Garrison at Rawalpindi his appreciation of the high state of efficiency and physical fitness to which they have attained. Their appearance on the Ceremonial Parade on Saturday and the manner in which the movements were executed, together with their work in the field to-day, are, His Excellency considers, sure signs of careful training and well maintained discipline."

22 January.—A draft of 1 Sergeant, 2 Acting-Corporals, and 46 Riflemen posted from 1st Battalion.

1 February.—Captain W. W. Seymour seconded whilst a student at the Staff College, Camberley.

4 February.—One Acting-Sergeant, 1 Corporal, and 51 Riflemen embarked for England per R.I.M.S. *Dufferin* from Karachi, for discharge, transfer, &c.

9 February.—Battalion proceeded to Sang Jani for Brigade training.

12 February.—One Sergeant, 2 Corporals, and 17 Riflemen embarked for England per H.T. *Rewa* from Karachi, for discharge, transfer, &c.

26 February.—Battalion returned from Brigade training. Two Acting-Corporals and 18 Riflemen embarked for England per H.T. *Dongola* from Karachi, for discharge, transfer, &c.

7 March.—Battalion proceeded on Medical Manœuvres under the direction of Lieutenant-General Sir James Wilcocks, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

9 March.—Battalion returned from Medical Manœuvres.

14 March.—No. 2762 Acting-Sergeant Edward Gelder died at the Station Hospital, Rawalpindi, from pneumonia.

17 March.—Major C. V. N. Percival posted to Battalion (Secretary War Office, dated 21 February), 2nd Lieutenant R. C. Mansel to be Lieutenant, 6 November, 1912 (*London Gazette*, dated 21 February).

15 April.—Headquarters, Band, Signallers, "C," "F," "G," and "H" Companies, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Shute, left for Kuldana.

16 April.—Machine Gun Detachment, "A," "B," and "E" Companies, under the command of Major C. V. N. Percival (who joined that day), left for Kuldana. First party arrived at Tret.

Kuldana.

17 April.—First party arrived at Kuldana. Second party arrived at Tret.

18 April.—Second party arrived at Kuldana.

6 May.—2nd Lieutenant H. S. C. Peyton to be Lieutenant 16 March, 1913 (*London Gazette*, dated 15 April).

7 May.—Captain O. C. Downes posted to Battalion.

12 May.—"B" and "C" Companies proceeded to Camp Banni under the command of Captain D. Wood.

30 May.—"G" and "H" Companies proceeded to Camp Banni under the command of Captain R. Verney.

31 May.—"B" and "C" Companies rejoined Headquarters.

8 June.—"H" Company rejoined Headquarters.

14 June.—"G" Company rejoined Headquarters.

3 July.—Captain O. C. Downes appointed Assistant-Superintendent Gymnasia, Curragh (*London Gazette*, dated 15 July).

29 July.—Major R. G. T. Bright C.M.G. posted to Battalion.

18 August.—General Sir Martin Dillon, G.C.B., C.S.I., Colonel-Commandant of the Battalion, died.

15 September.—2nd Lieutenant E. H. Leigh to be Lieutenant, dated 17 April.

27 September.—Inspection of Troops in the Murree Hills by Lieutenant-General Sir James Willcocks, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Northern Army, who complimented the Machine Gun Detachment on their excellent turn out on Parade.

12 November.—Headquarters, Band, Signallers "B," "C," "D," and "G" Companies, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Shute, left for Rawalpindi. Lieutenant H. Whitaker to be Captain, 21 September (*London Gazette*, dated 21 October).

13 November.—Machine Gun Detachment, "A," "E," "F," and "H" Companies, under the command of Major C. V. N. Percival, left for Rawalpindi. First party arrived at Baracoo.

14 November.—First party arrived at Rawalpindi. Second party arrived at Baracoo.

15 November.—Second party arrived at Rawalpindi.

Rawalpindi.

19 November.—Captain H. Whitaker posted to 4th Battalion on promotion.

24 November.—Lieutenant R. C. Burton to be Captain, 4 October (*London Gazette*, dated 4 November).

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Serjeant-Major E. F. S. Pickering.
Bandmaster S. J. Young.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Serjeant W. Gray.
Orderly-Room-Serjeant A. G. Foreman.
Serjeant-Bugler J. Doulton.
Serjeant-Master-Cook C. Colebrook.
Pioneer-Serjeant F. Cook.
Band-Serjeant J. Roberts.
Officers'-Mess-Serjeant F. Barber.
Armourer-Serjeant F. Renshaw (A.O.C.).

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, A. Brokenbrow.
"B" Company, W. Fitzgerald.
"C" Company, A. Curtis.
"D" Company, C. Hunt.
"E" Company, Serjeant E. Roper
(Acting Pay Serjeant).
"F" Company, G. Green.
"G" Company, Serjeant J. Furey
(Acting Pay Serjeant).
"H" Company, H. Kemp.

WAR MEDALS IN POSSESSION.

Rank	In Possession of—					Total Number of Medals in Battalion
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	
Officers	2	4	—	—	1	15
W. and N.C.O.'s and Riflemen }	28	14	—	10	—	96

OTHER MEDALS.

Good Conduct.

Sergeant-Major E. F. S. Pickering.

Bandmaster S. J. Young.

Colour-Sergeant C. Hunt.

Colour-Sergeant H. Stevens.

Colour-Sergeant G. Green.

Delhi Durbar Medal.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Shute.

Major G. M. N. Harman, D.S.O.

Captain A. J. H. Sloggett.

Lieutenant R. T. Fellowes.

Lieutenant and Adjutant H. L. Riley.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster J. H. Alldridge.

Sergeant-Major E. F. S. Pickering.

Bandmaster S. J. Young.

Sergeant-Bugler J. Doulton.

Sergeant W. Shepherd.

Sergeant Mitchell.

Sergeant J. Reader.

Sergeant H. Wood.

Acting-Sergeant J. Bampkin.

Corporal Hewer.

Acting-Corporal A. Elphick.

Acting-Corporal S. Stewart.

Rifleman Ranstead.

Rifleman Newbury.

Rifleman Oliver.

Rifleman Frost.

Rifleman Parnell.

Rifleman Fright.

Rifleman Pillinger.

Rifleman Edmondson.

Rifleman Evans.

Rifleman Holmes.

Rifleman Lambert.

Rifleman Stolper.

Rifleman Thrift.

Coronation Medal, 1911.

Major S. H. Rickman.

Lieutenant R. C. Mansel.

NUMBER IN POSSESSION OF GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	...	...	383
Two Good Conduct Badges	...	...	336
Three Good Conduct Badges	...	...	35
Four Good Conduct Badges	...	...	11
Total	...	...	765

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

(Obtained during the year.)

1st Class, 9 ; 2nd Class, 33 ; 3rd Class, 33.

TOTAL IN POSSESSION.

1st Class, 33 ; 2nd Class, 300 ; 3rd Class, 542.

CERTIFICATES.

The following numbers are in possession of the Certificates shown :—

	Officers	Warrant and N.C.O.'s	Riflemen
Musketry	13	13	—
Signalling	6	4	—
Gymnastics	1	6	1
Transport	3	6	28
Mounted Infantry	3	24	33
Butchery	—	1	7
Supply Duties	—	5	4
Telegraph Operators	—	1	20

DEATHS.

Regt. No.	Rank and Name	Station	Cause
2762	Acting-Sergeant Edward Gelder	Rawalpindi	Pneumonia
2070	Rifleman John Smith	Rawalpindi	Pneumonia

3RD BATTALION.

1 January.—4 Corporals, 25 Riflemen (2 women and 10 children), arrived from the 4th Battalion, on posting to the Battalion. Captain and Brevet-Major J. T. Burnett-Stuart, D.S.O., posted to the Battalion in anticipation of absorption.

15 January.—A draft of 15 recruits posted to the Battalion from the Rifle Depot.

20 January.—A draft composed as under left Tipperary by the 12.25 p.m. train on 20 January, for embarkation in H.T. *Dongola* at Southampton on 21st inst. to join the 4th Battalion at Port Sudan enroute to India: Colour-Sergeants T. Willis and A. Saunders, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 1 Bugler, 191 Private Riflemen, and 6 women and 7 children. Captain F. H. A. Wollaston rejoined the Battalion from the Rifle Sub-Depôt.

21 January.—Captain H. B. Mostyn-Pryce posted to the Rifle Sub-Depôt, Woolwich, for a tour of duty.

27 January.—2nd Lieutenants D. B. Landale and E. R. Kewley posted to the Battalion on first appointment.

31 January.—A draft of 60 N.C.O.'s and men arrived at Tipperary from the 4th Battalion, on posting to the Battalion.

1 February.—Exchange sanctioned between Lieutenant G. P. R. Toynbee, 3rd Battalion, and Lieutenant Hon. T. G. B. Morgan Grenville, 4th Battalion.

6 February.—15 recruits posted to the Battalion from the Rifle Depôt.

19 February.—Lieutenant W. M. Parker detailed for a tour of duty at the Rifle Depôt vice Lieutenant G. P. R. Toynbee.

3 March.—2nd Lieutenant G. H. Williams (University Candidate) attached to the Battalion for six weeks.

13 March.—Extract from the *London Gazette* dated 13 March: "The undermentioned 2nd Lieutenants to be Lieutenants: Denys E. Prideaux-Brune, William la T. Congreve."

15 March.—The Battalion won the Grove and Elrington Cups for the year 1912.

20 March.—Captain F. H. A. Wollaston exchanged with Captain R. F. S. Grant, M.V.O., D.S.O., 4th Battalion.

1 April.—2nd Lieutenant G. W. Sherston, S.R. (Supplementary List), commenced his 6 months' course of probationary training.

29 April.—Major J. T. Burnett-Stuart, D.S.O., joined the Battalion on expiration of Sick Leave.

3 May.—A draft of 13 recruits arrived from the Rifle Depôt on posting to the Battalion.

10 May.—Captain J. H. Starkey detailed to be attached to the 53rd Battery R.F.A. Cahir, from 10 May to 9 August. The Commanding Officer congratulated "C" Company on their fine average in the Annual Course of Musketry (average 129), and Colour-Sergeant Walwyk on his magnificent score (score 166).

17 May.—The Battalion Machine Gun Section, strength 2 Officers, 21 N.C.O.'s and men, left Tipperary for Kilworth on 17, to take part in Brigade Machine Gun Training.

5 June.—The Battalion proceeded to Kilworth Camp to carry out parts IV, V, and VI Musketry (Field Firing Practices).

16 June.—The Battalion returned to Tipperary on completion of parts IV, V, and VI Musketry.

17 June.—A party of 30 N.C.O.'s and men under Lieutenant M. Godolphin-Osborne proceeded to Kilworth Camp, to execute

parts IV, V, and VI, Table "B" Musketry, and were attached to the 2nd Battalion Leinster Regiment.

20 June.—Extract from Irish Command, Order No. 766, dated 20 June: The following are the probable dates on which the reliefs 1913-14 will be carried out: 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade. Tipperary to Cork: On conclusion of Irish Command Exercise.

23 June.—"F" Company (70 strong) under the Command of Captain H. V. Scott, proceeded to Kilworth Camp to carry out parts III and IV of the Experimental Trials with the new rifle.

27 June.—The following information with regard to the move of the Battalion has been received: "To move late in August or early in September: Advance party, details, married families and baggage. On the conclusion of the Irish Command Exercise, the main body of the Battalion will proceed direct to Cork."

6 July.—2nd Lieutenant G. F. N. Palmer (University Candidate) joined the Battalion for six consecutive weeks attachment.

8 July.—2nd Lieutenant Hon. M. T. Boscawen (University Candidate) joined the Battalion for six consecutive weeks attachment.

31 July.—A draft of 14 Riflemen arrived from the Rifle Depot on posting to the Battalion.

5 August.—The advance party of the Battalion, strength 1 Officer, and 40 rank and file, proceeded to Millquarter Cottage Camp, near Fermoy, to prepare the camp for Brigade Training.

9 August.—The Battalion proceeded to Millquarter Cottage Camp, near Fermoy, to take part in 16th Infantry Brigade Training. Major Lord Henniker was in command.

12 August.—Lieutenant L. B. Paget appointed Battalion Transport Officer *vice* Lieutenant D. E. Prideaux-Brune.

Extract from the *London Gazette*, dated 8 August. "Sergeant-Major Albert Edward Ayers, to be Quartermaster, with the Honorary rank of Lieutenant."

16 August.—2nd Lieutenant G. F. N. Palmer ceased to be attached to the Battalion.

18 August.—2nd Lieutenant Hon. M. T. Boscawen (University Candidate) Cambridge University Training Corps, ceased to be attached to the Battalion from the 18th inst. Orders have been received for the furnishing of a draft of 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 2 Buglers, and 60 Riflemen, for posting to the 4th Battalion at Dagshai, India.

23 August.—Lieutenant and Quartermaster A. E. Ayers posted to the 6th Reserve Battalion on promotion from Sergeant-Major, dated 20 August.

1 September.—An advance party of 1 Officer, and 30 Riflemen proceeded from Tipperary to Pallasbeg Camp to take part in 6th Divisional Training.

3 September.—The main body of the Battalion proceeded to Pallasbeg Camp to take part in 6th Divisional Training.

5 September.—The advance party of the Battalion under

Lieutenant Hon. C. H. Meysey-Thompson, and Lieutenant M. Alexander, proceeded to Cork from Tipperary on change of station, strength 2 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, 110 N.C.O.'s and men, 35 women, 36 children.

11 September.—Sanction given for the appointment of Brevet-Major J. T. Burnett-Stuart, D.S.O., as a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade at the Staff College, with the Temporary Rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

16 September.—Extract from the *London Gazette*, dated 16 September: "Lieutenant Hon. Claude H. M. Meysey-Thompson to be Adjutant *vice* Captain R. E. Solly-Flood, dated 15 September." Extract from the *London Gazette*, dated 14 October: "Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Cecil Petre, on completion of his period of service in Command of a Battalion, is placed on retired pay, dated 15 October: Major Reginald Alexander to be Lieutenant-Colonel *vice* H. C. Petre, dated 15 October."

17 September.—18 Recruits joined the Battalion at Cork from the Rifle Depôt at Winchester.

19 September.—Two Officers and 66 other ranks, Musketry Casuals, proceeded to Kilworth Camp on completion of the Irish Command Exercise, to Fire Table "B" Musketry Course. They were railed from Templemore Station to Fermoy. 17 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, 359 other ranks were railed from Templemore Station to Cork, on 19 September, on completion of Irish Command Exercise.

20 September.—A Special Army Order, dated 16 September received, giving instructions that all Regular Battalions of the Infantry of the Line serving at Home and in the Colonies, be organized on the 4 Company Organization with effect from 1 October, 1913.

27 September.—Captain R. E. Solly-Flood posted to the Battalion on absorption.

26 November.—In consequence of the re-organization of the Rifle Depôt, the Battalion will in future furnish three Officers for a tour of duty with the 6th Battalion Special Reserve at Winchester, *viz.*, 1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant.

Sanction given for the appointment of Captain E. P. A. Riddell (now temporarily employed at the Royal Military College) as an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets at that institution.

4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 3 Buglers, and 7 Riflemen joined from 4th Battalion on posting to the Home Establishment.

17 December.—2 Sergeants (Gerard and Warren), 1 Corporal, 2 Buglers, 20 Riflemen, and 3 women left Cork for Southampton, there to embark on the H.T. *Rohilla* for conveyance to Karachi, to join the 4th Battalion at Dagshai.

29 December.—2nd Lieutenant T. O. Jameson, 6th Battalion Special Reserve, will be attached to the Battalion from 1 January to 21 March, 1914, to carry out the second part of his probationary Training.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major W. Pelling.
Bandmaster R. T. Stevens.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant F. Marshall.
Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Colour-Sergeant W. J. Wallace.
Colour-Sergeant-Instructor in Musketry, Colour-Sergeant
H. Loasby.
Sergeant-Master-Cook A. Veneer.
Sergeant-Master-Shoemaker D. Miles.
Pioneer-Sergeant W. A. Moore.
Band-Sergeant S. L. Bianchi.
Orderly-Room-Clerk, Sergeant W. Aston.
Sergeant-Master-Tailor A. Stevens.
Armourer-Staff-Sergeant W. Shaw (A.O.C.).

COMPANY-SERGEANT-MAJORS.

"A" Company, A. Rumbold.
"B" Company, H. Else.
"C" Company, F. Back.
"D" Company, J. Roots.

COMPANY-QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, W. Thurston.
"B" Company, E. Walwyk.
"C" Company, A. Cullen.
"D" Company, C. Dowden.

WAR MEDALS IN POSSESSION.

Rank	In Possession of—					Total Number of Medals in Battalion
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	
Officers... ..	3	2	3	—	1	21
W. and N.C.O.'s	15	2	3	—	1	33
Riflemen ...	8	—	1	1	—	15
						—
						69

OTHER MEDALS.

Delhi Durbar Medal, 1902.

Major R. C. MacLachan.
Bandmaster R. T. Stevens.

Coronation Medal, 1911.

Captain H. V. Scott.
Lieutenant and Quartermaster L. Eastmead.
Rifleman W. Groves.

Good Conduct Medal.

Bandmaster R. T. Stevens.
 Company-Sergeant-Major A. Rumbold
 Company-Sergeant-Major F. Back.
 Colour-Sergeant W. Wallace.
 Pioneer-Sergeant R. White.
 Sergeant H. Burgess.
 Rifleman R. Graham.
 Rifleman W. Groves.
 Rifleman A. Johnson.
 Rifleman E. Wyatt.
 Rifleman F. Ferrar.

NUMBER IN POSSESSION OF GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	...	...	116
Two Good Conduct Badges	...	...	90
Three Good Conduct Badges	...	...	16
Four Good Conduct Badges	...	...	11
Five Good Conduct Badges	...	...	3
			<hr/> 236

CERTIFICATES OF EDUCATION.

(Obtained during the year.)

1st Class, 4; 2nd Class, 28; 3rd Class, 81.

TOTAL NUMBER IN POSSESSION.

1st Class, 30; 2nd Class, 183; 3rd Class, 286.

CERTIFICATES.

The following are in possession of the Certificates shown:—

Certificates				Officers	Warrant and N.C.O.'s		Riflemen
Musketry	...	...	...	12	...	18	—
Signalling	...	...	...	6	...	4	1
School of Military Engineer- ing				—	...	1	—
Physical Training	...	...	...	1	...	22	—
Transport	...	...	...	2	...	15	42
Cookery	...	...	...	—	...	2	—
Mounted Infantry	...	...	...	7	...	22	32
Cold Shoeing...	...	...	...	—	...	1	11
Chiropody	...	...	...	—	...	3	8
Farriery and Saddlery	...	...	...	—	...	—	4
Barr and Stroud Course	...	...	...	5	...	1	—

4TH BATTALION.

3 January.—A Guard of Honour under Captain J. L. Buxton, strength 2 Officers, and 50 rank and file, mounted to meet General Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B., D.S.O., Inspector of Oversea Forces.

4 January.—The Battalion was inspected in barracks by General Sir Ian Hamilton, G.C.B., D.S.O., accompanied by His Excellency the Sirdar. A Guard of Honour under Captain G. M. Lindsay, strength 3 Officers, and 100 rank and file, proceeded to the Palace on the arrival of Field Marshal Lord Kitchener, K.P., &c.

11 January.—Seventy-four N.C.O.'s and men preceded to Cairo for transfer home, not having sufficient unexpired service to go to India. Captain C. W. Ritson, and Lieutenant H. T. C. Jones-Vaughan posted to the Egyptian Army.

17 January.—A Guard of Honour under Captain W. V. L. Prescott-Westcar, strength 3 Officers, and 100 rank and file proceeded to the big square, Omdurman, for a torchlight tattoo in honour of His Majesty King George V's day.

30 January.—Captain R. F. S., Grant, D.S.O., posted to the Battalion. Farewell inspection of the Battalion on parade by Lieutenant-General Sir R. Wingate, Sirdar and Governor-General, who complimented the Battalion very highly on their state of efficiency and behaviour in Khartoum.

1 February.—“A” and “B” Companies under Major A. M. King, strength 5 Officers, 179 rank and file, 7 women, and 19 children embarked on the H.T. *Dongola* at Alexandria for India.

4 February.—“C,” “E,” and “F” Companies under Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Radclyffe, D.S.O., strength 9 Officers, 266 rank and file, 1 woman, and 2 children left Khartoum by rail for Port Sudan.

6 February.—“C,” “E,” and “F” Companies embarked on H.T. *Dongola* at Port Sudan.

7 February.—“D,” “G,” and “H” Companies under Major R. Alexander, strength 8 Officers, 312 rank and file, left Khartoum for Port Sudan.

8 February.—“D,” “G,” and “H” Companies embarked on H.T. *Dongola* at Port Sudan.

Lieutenant Hon. T. G. B. Morgan-Grenville to England from Port Sudan, on exchange with Lieutenant G. P. R. Toynbee. Drafts of 202 rank and file (2 Colour-Sergeants) from the 3rd Battalion, and 32 from the 1st Battalion, joined on board ship and were posted to companies.

9 February.—H.T. *Dongola* left for Karachi.

16 February.—Arrived Karachi. Afternoon.

17 February.—Disembarked and proceeded in 2 troop trains to Kalka.

19 February.—Arrived Kalka 5 p.m. and camped for the night. Married families sent by Kalka-Simla Railway to Dagshai.

20 February.—Battalion marched to Dagshai 19½ miles all up

hill, 2 boys, 1 bandsman (sick with malaria) and 2 Riflemen only fell out.

25 February.—The Battalion Scouts struck off for training under Lieutenant J. J. B. Cole.

9 March.—The Battalion Scouts preceded to Kalka (by march) for training with the other Scouts in the Sirhind Brigade. 3 Officers, Attached List Indian Army, were attached to the Battalion. 2nd Lieutenants, G. H. Atkinson, B. F. H. Randall, and R. Dunlop-Smith.

16 March.—Lieutenant J. J. B. Cole and the scouts returned to barracks on completion of training.

26 March.—Lieutenant G. P. R. Toynbee joined. Posted to "E" Company.

16 April.—Exchange between Captain R. F. S. Grant, D.S.O., and Captain F. H. A. Wollaston, approved, dated 20 March.

13 May.—Major (Brevet Colonel) G. H. Thesiger, C.M.G., posted in anticipation of absorption.

19 May.—General Officer Commanding, 3rd Division, from Dalhousie for inspection; weather prevented inspection. General Officer Commanding visited some barrack rooms in afternoon.

22 May.—General Officer Commanding, Sirhind Brigade, inspected the Battalion on parade, 14 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 34 Sergeants, 37 Corporals, 760 rank and file. Total 847.

24 May.—"G" and "H" Companies completed Company training.

31 May.—Mark 111, Lee-Enfield Short Rifle received on May 31; issued to Companies during June.

15 September to 4 October.—"C" and "F" Companies went through Company training at Quarg, 18 miles from barracks, and "D" and "E" at a camp 6 miles from barracks.

6 October.—2nd Lieutenant A. H. P. Burn posted to the Battalion on first appointment, dated 11 September.

15 to 24 October.—Battalion training.

19 October.—2nd Lieutenant A. C. Burnell posted to the Battalion on first appointment, dated 23 September.

20 October.—Captain G. M. Lindsay appointed an Instructor at School of Musketry, Hythe, from 16 December.

21 October.—Annual inspection of Signallers. Result: 32 Examined, 28 First Class, 2 Second Class, 2 Failed.

8 November.—An advance party commanded by Captain F. H. A. Wollaston, consisting of two Officers, and 72 other ranks marched to Kalka and entrained for Delhi.

12 November.—A draft of 64 N.C.O.'s and men disembarked from H.T. *Rohilla* under command of 2nd Lieutenant A. H. Pelham-Burn, and proceeded to Delhi.

15 November.—Twenty N.C.O.'s and men proceeded to Umbala en route for Karachi to embark for England on H.T. *Rohilla* on 19 November, for posting to home establishment.

24 November.—"B" Company under command of 2nd Lieu-

tenant J. D. Calvert proceeded by Route March to Kalka in advance, *en route* to Delhi, to load baggage in train.

26 November.—“A,” “D,” “E,” “F,” “G,” and “H” Companies with Head-quarters marched from Dagshai *en route* to Delhi, strength 18 Officers, 1 Warrant Officer, and 740 other ranks.

26 November.—Left Dagshai, arrived Kalka. Distance 19½ miles.

27 November.—Left Kalka, arrived Chandragarh. Distance 7½ miles.

28 November.—Left Chandragarh, arrived Mubarakpur. Distance 10 miles.

29 November.—Left Mubarakpur, arrived Umbala. Distance 21 miles. Entrained at Umbala, arrived at Delhi at 4.30 a.m.

30 November.—“D,” and “E” Companies on detachment in Delhi Fort, “A” “B” “F,” “G,” and “H” Companies at Kingsway Camp.

Captain H. Whitaker joined on promotion from the 2nd Battalion, and posted to “G” Company.

1 December.—Brevet-Colonel G. H. Thesiger, C.M.G., took over command of the Battalion relinquished by Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Radclyffe, D.S.O.

Captain R. C. Burton, joined on promotion from the 2nd Battalion, and posted to “H” Company.

4 December.—2nd Lieutenant A. C. Burnell disembarked at Bombay *ex* H.T. *Rewa*, and joined 6 December.

9 December.—His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., inspected the camp.

15 December.—The Battalion was brigaded with the 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas, and the 11th Bengal Lancers, and were inspected by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenant H. G. Moore-Gwyn assumed the duties of Adjutant *vice* Captain A. K. Hargreaves.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergeant-Major C. Saunders.

Bandmaster W. Brown.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant W. Wood.

Orderly-Room-Sergeant, Quartermaster-Sergeant A. Heaney.

Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry (Acting), Sergeant W. Cooper.

Sergeant-Bugler J. Munn.

Sergeant-Master-Cook J. Wood.

Pioneer-Sergeant ———

Band-Sergeant T. Eggerdon.

Acting-Orderly-Room-Clerk, Sergeant G. Holdstock.

Officers'-Mess-Sergeant G. Widdis.

Armourer-Sergeant, Armourer-Staff-Sergeant J. Brockett (A.O.C.)

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

" A " Company, A. Saunders.
 " B " Company, T. Willis.
 " C " Company, W. Norris.
 " D " Company, W. Miller.
 " E " Company, R. Hanley.
 " F " Company, H. Wiskar.
 " G " Company, C. Barker.
 " H " Company, R. Pompa.

WAR MEDALS IN POSSESSION.

Rank	In Possession of—					Total Number of Medals in Battalion
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	
Officers... ..	4	3	3	—	—	19
W. and N.C.O.'s	12	3	3	—	—	27
Riflemen	6	—	—	—	—	6

OTHER MEDALS.

Distinguished Conduct (with clasp).

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant H. E. Worthing.

Good Conduct.

Sergeant-Major C. Saunders.
 Rifleman H. Ivins.

Commemorative Medal of Messina.

Rifleman H. Walker.

NUMBER IN POSSESSION OF GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	...	...	399
Two Good Conduct Badges	...	...	290
Three Good Conduct Badges	...	...	12
Four Good Conduct Badges	...	...	3
Total	...	...	704

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

(Obtained during the year.)

1st Class, 3 ; 2nd Class, 54 ; 3rd Class, 36.

TOTAL IN POSSESSION.

Acting-Schoolmasters, 5 ; 1st Class, 23 ; 2nd Class, 321 ;
 3rd Class, 568.

RECORD, DEPOT

The following numbers are in possession of the Certificates shown :—

Certificates	Officers	Warrant and N.C.O.'s	Riflemen
Musketry	16	17	1
Signalling	6	3	—
School of Military Engineers.	—	2	—
Gymnastic	4	7	2
Transport	2	10	35
Swimming	—	74	443
Cycling	—	—	3
Other Certificates	3	2	64
Camel Corps	—	14	100
Mounted Infantry	3	11	34

RIFLE DEPÔT.

3 January.—Lieutenant N. J. B. Leslie, 2nd Battalion, posted to the Depot for a Tour of Duty.

15 January.—A draft of 15 recruits proceeded to join the 3rd Battalion at Tipperary.

28 January.—A draft of 14 recruits proceeded to join the 1st Battalion at Colchester.

6 February.—A draft of 15 recruits proceeded to join the 3rd Battalion at Tipperary.

27 February.—A draft of 21 recruits proceeded to join the 1st Battalion at Colchester.

28 February.—Lieutenant G. P. R. Toynbee posted to the 4th Battalion.

11 March.—Lieutenant W. M. Parker posted to the Depot for a Tour of Duty.

18 March.—A draft of 15 recruits proceeded to join the 3rd Battalion at Tipperary.

2 May.—A draft of 13 recruits proceeded to join the 3rd Battalion at Tipperary.

21 May.—A draft of 21 recruits proceeded to join the 1st Battalion at Colchester.

6 June.—A draft of 19 recruits proceeded to join the 1st Battalion at Colchester.

12 July.—About 25 Chelsea Pensioners of both Regiments arrived at Winchester for "Greenjacket Week."

16 July.—A Grand Torchlight Tattoo was given in aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, and other Military Charities. Over 4,000 people attended, and a profit of £70 was made.

29 July.—A draft of 13 recruits proceeded to join the 3rd Battalion at Tipperary.

2 August.—The 5th Battalion Special Reserve arrived from Woolwich to be stationed at Winchester.

30 August.—A party of French Officers from the French Staff College inspected the Rifle Depot.

10 September.—A draft of 18 recruits proceeded to join the 3rd Battalion at Cork.

30 September.—A Rifle Meeting was held on 29th and 30th inst.

18 October.—On the occasion of the departure of Their Royal Highnesses, The Duke and Duchess of Connaught for Canada, yesterday, the Officer Commanding telegraphed the respectful good wishes for their journey, from all ranks of the Rifle Depôt. The following reply was received.

“Liverpool Docks.

“The Commander, Rifle Depôt.—Their Royal Highnesses thank you and all ranks for their kind message.”

20 October.—A draft of 18 recruits proceeded to join the 1st Battalion at Colchester.

17 November.—The Inspector of Infantry visited the Rifle Depôt.

21 November.—A draft of 1 N.C.O. and 15 recruits proceeded to join the 1st Battalion at Colchester.

The following N.C.O.'s and Riflemen were awarded the “Long Service and Good Conduct Medal” *vide* Army Order 333 of 1913. 3684 Colour-Sergeant C. Crampton, 3666 Colour-Sergeant F. Jackson, 3577 Colour-Sergeant F. Monks, 3808 Sergeant W. Eamer, 3624 Rifleman M. Flann.

NOTES ON THE RIFLE DEPÔT.

It will be remembered that under the Haldane Scheme for the Territorial Forces a Sub-Depôt was formed at Woolwich so as to provide a headquarters for the four Militia Battalions (now re-named the “Special Reserve” Battalions) attached to the K.R.R. and Rifle Brigade.

Woolwich being in the Eastern District and Winchester in the Salisbury command, this arrangement was found to be inconvenient for administrative purposes, and more especially since the Officer Commanding Rifle Depôt, Winchester, was also placed in charge of the new Sub-Depôt at Woolwich.

In the summer of 1913, the Authorities decided to do away with the Woolwich Sub-Depôt and make one big Depôt at Winchester. Accordingly, the 5th “Special Reserve” Battalion of the Rifle Brigade did their annual training at Winchester and on its completion the permanent Staff joined the Depôt at Winchester. A little later the permanent Staffs of the three other “Special Reserve” Battalions followed suit. It is proposed that all four of these “Special Reserve” Battalions should do their annual training at Winchester during the forthcoming season. It will be readily understood that the influx of so many men into the Barracks has made building operations necessary, and these we understand are to be begun during the financial year 1914-15, when new Mobilization Stores, Married Quarters, &c., will be provided. At present, temporary accommodation has been found by hiring stores and houses in the town.

The changes in organization are necessarily great; for the present it will be sufficient to say that the Senior Officer of the Depot Companies of each Regiment is responsible to the Officer Commanding Rifle Depot for the discipline and training of the men and recruits, both Regulars and "Special Reserve," under his command. These Officers have the "powers" of Commanding Officers and receive a "command allowance."

The post of Depot Adjutant has been abolished and the Quartermaster has, for the time being, been removed to a Battalion. There is, we hear, some likelihood of his being brought back. The Officer Commanding Rifle Depot (or District as it now might more fitly be named), has a Staff Officer to help him. He has the whole of the recruiting for the two Regiments under his control and makes his own arrangements for the same, in addition to his other duties.

It will be observed from the following table which gives the strength, including both Regiments, that the number of Officers doing duty at the Depot has been increased. It may be mentioned that these are all Regular Officers posted for duty.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RIFLE DEPOT, WINCHESTER.

			Posted for a tour of duty			Permanently posted (1)		Total
								(1)
Colonel .. .. .	..	..	—	..	..	—	..	4
Majors .. .. .	..	..	4	..	..	—	..	12
Captains .. .. .	..	..	12	..	..	—	..	8
Lieutenants .. .. .	..	..	8	..	..	—	..	4
Adjutants .. .. .	..	..	—	..	..	4	..	4
Quartermasters .. .. .	..	..	—	..	..	4	..	4
Total Officers .. .. .	..	..	24	..	..	8	..	32
Sergeant-Majors (W.O.'s) .. .. .	..	..	—	..	..	4	..	4
Quartermaster-Sergeants .. .. .	..	..	—	..	..	4	..	4
Colour-Sergeants .. .. .	..	..	8	..	..	24	..	32
Orderly-Room Sergeants .. .. .	..	..	—	..	..	4	..	4
Orderly-Room Clerks .. .. .	..	..	—	..	..	(a)	..	(a)
Sergeant-Buglers .. .. .	..	..	—	..	..	4	..	4
Sergeant Tailor .. .. .	..	..	—	..	..	1	..	1
Sergeant-Cook .. .. .	..	..	—	..	..	1	..	1
Sergeants .. .. .	..	..	16	..	..	24	..	40
Total Sergeants .. .. .	..	..	24	..	..	62	..	86
Buglers .. .. .	..	..	8	..	..	32	..	40
Corporals .. .. .	..	..	64	..	..	—	..	64
Privates .. .. .	..	..	160	..	..	—	..	160
Total Rank and File .. .. .	..	..	224	..	..	—	..	224
Total Regular Establishment } .. .. .	..	..	280	..	..	106	..	386
Horses, Officers' .. .. .	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	8
Mobilization : Storekeepers } .. .. .	..	..	—	..	..	—	..	2
Storemen } Soldiers .. .. .	..	..	—	..	..	—	..	2

ODDFELLOWSHIP.

LOYAL GREENJACKET LODGE OF ODDFELLOWS.

The branch which was formed at the Rifle Depôt has continued to make good progress; each Battalion has now been supplied with the articles necessary for an auxiliary branch Lodge and hold their meetings periodically.

The Lodge, originally formed to enable Non-commissioned officers and Riflemen to make a provision against illness, etc., has now over 2,800 members on its books, some of whom are in civil life; the funds amount to over £2,000 so that it has been able to help a number of cases and has distributed over £830 in sick benefits during the year 1913 to serving members and members returned to civil life.

Three Funeral Benefits have also been paid to the persons nominated and the Lodge has granted several small sums to assist necessitous members.

Most of its members also made the Lodge their approved society on the State Insurance becoming law, although they derive no sickness benefit while serving, yet if they are ill in civil life they do so, and further if they should remain with the Lodge for this purpose, should they not require benefit, it goes to help their less fortunate comrades with whom they may have served at one time or another.

1ST BATTALION.

It was not long after the opening ceremony at Winchester of the Loyal Greenjackets Lodge that interest in Oddfellowship spread to this Battalion. Captain Bernard (at that time Adjutant), seeing the advantages a soldier derived from it, gave his warmest support, with the result that in a short time Oddfellowship was firmly established. At Colchester the Lodge was greatly assisted by the Loyal Earl Roberts Lodge, the Officers of which have done all in their power to render assistance to the Greenjacket Lodge. Numbers increased so rapidly, especially on the introduction of the National Health Insurance Act, that it was deemed advisable to open an Auxiliary Lodge in the Battalion. This being sanctioned by the Parent Lodge, the inauguration ceremony was carried out on 19 November, 1912, and we formed a duly constituted Lodge, with our own officers. At present we are fairly strong, and several of the Officers are honorary members. We hope in the near future to initiate the remainder of the Officers and so make certain of the Lodge remaining permanently established in the Battalion while Oddfellowship exists.

MUSKETRY.

1ST BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE.

1913. Colchester.

Battalion figure of merit	119.3
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CLASSIFICATION.

Marksman	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
118	161	77	1
Total number exercised
	...	...	357

Order of Merit of Companies.

	Figure of Merit
"G" (Major S. C. Long's) Company	124.7
"C" (Captain E. C. Dimsdale's) Company	124.1
"D" (Captain Hon. M. A. Wingfield's) Company	123.4
"A" (Captain A. T. Paley's) Company	121.8
"F" (Major G. N. Salmon's) Company	121
"I" (Captain G. E. W. Lane's) Company	115
"E" (Captain Hon. F. R. D. Prittie's) Company	112.4
"B" (Captain D. Ovey's) Company	112

Best Shooting Company.

"G" Company.

Best Shot of Sergeants and Acting-Sergeants.

Sergeant Bradbury	157
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Best Shot of Corporals and Riflemen.

Corporal Hibbs	161
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Best Shots of Companies.

	Points
"A" Company, Bandsman Stevens...	160
"B" Company, Acting-Sergeant Wasmuth	152
"C" Company, Corporal Rose	159
"D" Company, Sergeant Birtwistle...	150
"E" Company, Acting-Corporal Farrell	147
"F" Company, Corporal Brennan	148
"G" Company, Sergeant Bradbury	157
"I" Company, Corporal Hibbs	161

RECRUITS.

Number exercised	...	...	...	...	...	...	201
Figure of Merit	...	...	...	...	...	...	72.7

Best Shot of Recruits for the Year.

Rifleman Lane, "C" Company.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING, 1913.

Brinstead Challenge Cup.—Battalion Team, tied for 3rd place, £3 15s.

Cheylesmore Cup.—Battalion Team, 2nd place, £10.

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION, 1912.

Young Soldiers' Cup.—Battalion Team, 6th, £2.

Queen Victoria Cup.—Battalion Team, 13th, £2.

Army Championship.—"C" Company, Colour-Sergeant-Instructor in Musketry Bradbury, 9th in Series, £2; "D" Company, Acting-Corporal Wodehouse, 5th in Series, £2.

COLCHESTER DISTRICT RIFLE MEETING.

The Battalion's performance at this meeting was disappointing. The following is a list of the cups and money prizes won by the Battalion:—

Officers' Competition, 300 yards.—2nd Lieutenant G. T. Cartland, 2nd, £1; Lieutenant J. T. Coryton, 4th, 10s.; 2nd Lieutenant H. J. F. Hunter, 10th, 5s.

Officers' Competition, 500 yards.—Lieutenant G. W. Liddell and 2nd Lieutenant J. W. H. Nicholl tied for 1st place, £1 10s.; 2nd Lieutenant E. S. B. Williams, 5th, 10s.; Captain D. Ovey, 10th, 5s.

Officers' Competition, 600 yards.—Captain E. C. Dimsdale, 3rd, 10s.; Lieutenant G. W. Liddell, 4th, 10s. Two other prizes at 5s.: 10s.

Warrant Officers' and Sergeants' Competition, 300 yards.—Acting-Sergeant Wasmuth, 5th, 7s.; Acting Sergeant Osborn, 9th, 5s.; Acting-Sergeant Muddle, 16th, 5s. Five other prizes at 2s. 6d.: 12s. 6d.

Warrant Officers' and Sergeants' Competition, 500 yards.—Acting-Sergeant Hulse, 1st (tie), £1 12s. 6d.; Quartermaster-Sergeant Godden, 2nd (tie), 10s. One at 5s., three at 2s. 6d.: 12s. 6d.

Warrant Officers' and Sergeants' Competition, 600 yards.—Colour-Sergeant Scrase, 6th, 5s. Five other prizes at 5s., three at 2s. 6d.: £1 12s. 6d.

Officers', Warrant Officers', and Sergeants' Grand Aggregate.—Acting-Sergeant Wasmuth, 4th, £1; Acting-Sergeant Hulse, 6th, 7s. 6d. Five other prizes at 2s. 6d., three at 2s.: 18s. 6d.

Corporals' and Privates' Competition, 300 yards.—Rifleman Bloomfield, 1st (tie), 17s. 6d.; Corporal Jinks, Rifleman Cox, and

Acting-Corporal Skinner, 18th (tie), 7s. 6d. Fifty-three other prizes, £5 11s. 6d.

Corporals' and Privates' Competition, 500 yards.—Rifleman Harding, 9th, 7s. 6d.; Corporal Rose, 10th, 7s. 6d.; Acting-Corporal James, 18th, 7s. 6d. Fifty-eight other prizes, £5 14s. 6d.

Corporals' and Privates' Competition, 600 yards.—Rifleman Stanley, Rifleman Clapson, and Rifleman Longman (tie for 1st place), £1. Forty-eight other prizes, £6 14s. 6d.

Corporals' and Privates' Grand Aggregate.—Rifleman Bloomfield, 2nd, £3; Rifleman A. Heron, 4th, £1; Rifleman Clapson, 5th, 10s.; Rifleman Stanley, 7th, 10s. Fifty-two other prizes, £6 3s. 6d.

Young Soldiers' Competition, 300 yards.—Rifleman Selway, 1st (tie), 12s. 6d.; Acting-Corporal Reynolds, 12th, 7s. 6d. Forty-three other prizes, £4 3s.

Young Soldiers' Competition, 500 yards.—Seventy prizes, £5 15s.

Young Soldiers' Competition, 600 yards.—Rifleman Richardson, 4th, 7s. 6d. Fifty-five other prizes, £4 13s. 6d.

Young Soldiers' Aggregate.—Rifleman Richardson, 9th, 5s. Fifty-one other prizes, £3 17s. 6d.

Eastern Command Championship.—Rifleman A. Heron, 1st, a Silver Challenge Cup and a Silver Cup; Rifleman Garbutt, 2nd, a Silver Cup; 2nd Lieutenant G. T. Cartland, 4th, a silver watch; Acting-Corporal Sutton, 5th, a case of razors. Special prize for best Young Soldier in Championship: Rifleman Selway, a pair of field glasses.

TEAM COMPETITIONS.

Machine Gun Competition.—2nd, £2 15s.

Officers' Cup.—2nd, four carriage clocks.

Sergeants' Cup.—2nd, £4.

Young Soldiers' Cup.—3rd, £1.

Inter-Regimental Cup.—1st, £8 and Silver Challenge Cup.

Superiority of Fire Competition.—"D" Company, 2nd, £3 15s.; "B" Company, 3rd, £2 10s.; "E" Company, 6th, £1.

Inter-Company Cup.—"A" Company, 1st, Silver Challenge Cup and £4; "I" Company, 2nd, £3; "C" Company, 4th, £1; "B" Company, 6th, 16s.

Rock Target Competition.—"E" Company, 5th, 15s.; "C" Company, 7th, 15s.

Falling Plates' Competition.—"D" Company, 2nd, £3; "F" Company, 5th, £1.

DAILY COMPETITIONS.

Warrant Officers' and Sergeants' Competition, 200 yards.—Sergeant Kempton, 1st, 10s. Two other prizes, 5s.

Vanishing Target Competition, 200 yards.—Sergeant Richardson and 2nd Lieutenant J. W. H. Nicholl (tie for 2nd place), 10s. One other prize, 2s. 6d.

Warrant Officers and Sergeants (rapid), 500 yards.—Sergeant Kempton and Acting-Sergeant Willett (tie for 2nd place), 10s. Five other prizes, 18s.

Corporals and Privates (slow), 500 yards.—Acting-Corporal Sutton and Acting-Corporal Wodehouse (tie for 1st place), 10s.

Warrant Officers and Sergeants, 600 yards.—Sergeant Kempton, 2nd, 10s. Five other prizes, 16s.

Corporals and Privates, 600 yards.—Acting-Corporal Woodward, Acting-Corporal Sutton, and Rifleman Wakefield (tie for 1st place), 7s.

Boys' Competition.—Boy Leslie, 1st, £5.

Total prize money won, £119 10s. 6d. Challenge Cups, three. Individual Cups, two. Carriage clocks, four.

ESSEX COUNTY RIFLE MEETING.

"Mafeking" Cup, won by "A" and "C" Companies combined. Order of Merit—"A" Company, £5; "C" Company, £1.

Colchester Brewing Company's Cup.—"I" Company, 2nd, £2; "D" Company, 4th, 10s.

BATTALION RIFLE MEETING.

The Annual Rifle Meeting was held on the Middlewick Ranges during July in splendid weather. The shooting on the whole was very good.

Results.

Young Soldiers' Competition, 200 yards.—Rifleman Watts, "B" Company, 1st; Acting-Corporal Sawford, "B" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Richardson, "A" Company, 3rd.

Young Soldiers' Competition, 500 yards.—Acting-Corporal Warwick, "C" Company, 1st; Rifleman Ayres, "E" Company, and Rifleman Backshell, "E" Company, 2nd (tie); Rifleman Brown, "E" Company, and Rifleman Davenport, "G" Company, 3rd (tie).

Young Soldiers', 600 yards.—Rifleman Cox, "A" Company, 1st; Acting-Corporal Warwick, "C" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Chambers, "F" Company, 3rd.

Young Soldiers' Aggregate.—Acting-Corporal Warwick, "C" Company, 1st; Rifleman Watts, "B" Company, 2nd; Rifleman Snell, "F" Company, 3rd.

Trained Soldiers' Competition, 300 yards.—Sergeant Willett, "G" Company, 1st; Sergeant West, "B" Company, 2nd; Corporal Waller, "I" Company, 3rd.

Trained Soldiers' (rapid) Competition, 500 yards.—Rifleman Dunn, "E" Company, 1st; Rifleman Baker, "I" Company, Rifleman Prince, "G" Company, Sergeant Sievwright, "E" Company, Rifleman Fisher, "A" Company, and Sergeant Haveron, "A" Company, 2nd (tie).

Trained Soldiers' Competition, 600 yards.—Corporal Waller, 'I' Company, 1st; Colour-Sergeant Bates, 'D' Company, 2nd; Rifleman Fisher, 'A' Company, 3rd.

Trained Soldiers' Aggregate.—Sergeant Willett, 'G' Company, 1st; Corporal Waller, 'I' Company, 2nd; Rifleman Fisher, 'A' Company, 3rd; Rifleman Baker, 'I' Company, 4th; Sergeant West, 'B' Company, 5th.

Battalion Championship, 800 yards.—Class 'A' (Trained Soldiers), Corporal Waller; Class 'B' (Young Soldiers), Acting-Corporal Warwick.

TEAM COMPETITIONS.

The Battalion Challenge Cup.—Open to teams of ten of any composition from Companies. Conditions:—

300 yards.—Vanishing figure, exposed for 3 sec., one shot fired at each exposure, or round forfeited. Five rounds.

500 yards, rapid.—1st Class target, specially inscribed, exposed for 20 sec. Number of rounds, five.

600 yards.—1st Class target, specially inscribed. Target exposed for 10 sec., one round fired at each exposure. Number of rounds, five.

Result.—"G" Company, 1st, the Challenge Cup and £4 10s.; "I" Company, 2nd, £2 5s.

Casualty Competition.—Teams of eight rank and file from Companies under a team leader who did not fire. Teams formed up in pairs on the 400 yards firing point, and on the word "Go!" from the umpire, advanced to 300 yards and opened fire on a row of eight falling iron plates, representing the opposing team. When, in the umpire's opinion, a plate was fairly hit, the man whom it represented immediately unloaded. The team who first knocked down all eight plates, or at the expiration of one minute from the word "Go!" had fewer plates left standing, were declared winners. The competition was run in heats. Number of rounds, ten.

Result.—"A" Company, 1st, £4; "G" Company, 2nd, £2 5s.

Inter-Company Competition.—Teams composed of ten Riflemen per Company, under a team leader who did not fire. Teams were formed up on the 800 yards' firing point, and opened fire on a screen. This was lowered when ten hits had been registered on it. As soon as the screen was lowered, teams could advance to the next firing point and the same procedure gone through, the targets varying in size and colour as teams advanced, till at 100 yards fire was opened, standing, at tiles. Ten points were given for each range and one point for each tile.

Result.—"D" Company, 1st, £4; "C" Company, 2nd, £2 5s.

SERGEANTS' RIFLE MEETING.

This annual fixture, which evokes a tremendous amount of enthusiastic competition among the members of the Sergeants' Mess, was held in gloriously fine weather on the Middlewick Range on 25 August.

The Staff Sergeants who have been excluded from firing an annual course of musketry, complain that the Colour-Sergeant-Instructor in Musketry has a great advantage over them in the matter of private practice. They advance this excuse for their entire absence (with the exception of the aforesaid Colour-Sergeant-Instructor in Musketry) from the list of prize winners.

The arrangements were admirably carried out by a most efficient committee, presided over by Colour-Sergeant-Instructor in Musketry C. Bradbury, and the competitions for the various cups were most interesting.

Results.

The Long Range Cup, 800 yards.—Winner of the Cup: Colour-Sergeant T. Parkman; Colour-Sergeant Kirwan, 2nd; Sergeant T. Smith, 3rd.

The Birthday Cup, 400 yards (rapid).—Five rounds in 25 sec. One sighting shot. Compulsory. 2nd Class figure target; 200 yards' snapshooting. Figure 4 exposed for 3 sec. Number of rounds, five. Winner of the Cup: Colour-Sergeant-Instructor in Musketry C. Bradbury; Colour-Sergeant A. Bates, Colour-Sergeant F. McGahey, and Sergeant T. Haveron, 2nd (tie).

Major S. C. Long's Cup.—Rapid firing. Figure 3 target, specially inscribed; three exposures of 10 sec. each. Rifle unloaded and at safety. Distance, about 300 yards. Number of rounds, five. Winner of the Cup: Colour-Sergeant C. Gasson; Sergeant T. Haveron, 2nd; Acting-Sergeant H. Wasmuth, 3rd.

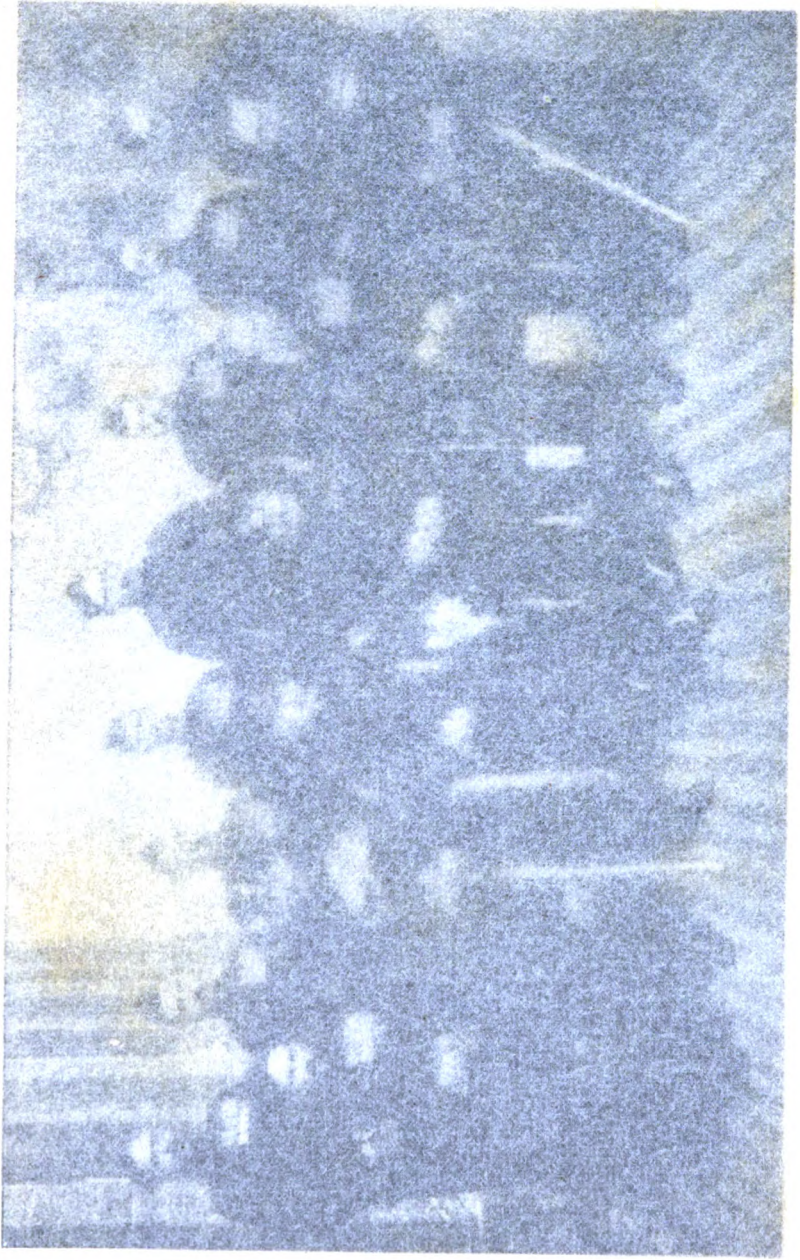
Captain W. W. Pitt-Taylor's Cup.—Rapid firing. Target, a circular disc 1 ft. in diameter. Scoring, three points for each direct hit. Time allowed, 40 sec.; distance, 200 yards; number of rounds, 10. Winner of the Cup: Colour-Sergeant-Instructor in Musketry C. Bradbury; Colour-Sergeant A. Scrase, 2nd; Acting-Sergeant H. Osborn, 3rd.

Captain D. J. C. K. Bernard's Revolver Cup.—Revolver target at 20 yards' range. Six rounds with each hand. Winner of the Cup: Colour-Sergeant-Instructor in Musketry C. Bradbury; Sergeant W. Kempton, 2nd; Acting-Sergeant H. Osborn, 3rd.

Ladies' Competition.—Open to wives of members of the Sergeants' Mess, or friends nominated by them. Conditions, seven rounds, 15 yards' range. Special prizes—1st, a silver spoon presented by Sergeant-Major W. Lawrance; 2nd, a silver spoon presented by the Mess: Mrs. W. Lawrance, 1st; Mrs. J. Richardson, 2nd.

The cups and prizes were presented in the evening at a highly successful social meeting, held in the Mess.

Landscape Target Competition.—During the early part of this year a Landscape Target Competition for sections was inaugurated, and was won by "A" Company; "G" Company was second.



THE FACTORY

of the sports who have been excluded from the list of newcomers, complain that the Colonel's Musketry has a great advantage over the Rifle and Revolver matches. They advance this charge on the ground that the exception of the afore-said Company from the list of prize winners, and the fact that the sports were admirably carried out by a most experienced and skilful Colour-Sergeant-Instructor in the Rifle and Revolver competitions for the various companies.

Results.

Colonel's Rifle Cup, 300 yards.—Winner of the Company's Rifle Cup, 1st, 1st Class; Colour-Sergeant Kurwar, 2nd, 1st Class; Colour-Sergeant, 2nd Class.

Colonel's Rifle Cup, 400 yards (rapid).—Five companies took part in this match. 1st Class, 1st Class; Colour-Sergeant, 2nd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 3rd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 4th Class; Colour-Sergeant, 5th Class. Figure 4 exposed for 3 sec. Number of rounds, 10. Winner of the Cup; Colour-Sergeant-Instructor, 1st Class; Colour-Sergeant, 2nd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 3rd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 4th Class; Colour-Sergeant, 5th Class. Winner of the Cup; Colour-Sergeant-Instructor, 1st Class; Colour-Sergeant, 2nd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 3rd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 4th Class; Colour-Sergeant, 5th Class.

Colonel's Rifle Cup, 400 yards (rapid firing).—Figure 3 target, 3 sec. exposed for 10 sec. each. Rifle provided, 300 yards. Number of rounds, 10. Winner of the Cup; Colour-Sergeant, 1st Class; Colour-Sergeant, 2nd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 3rd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 4th Class; Colour-Sergeant, 5th Class. Winner of the Cup; Colour-Sergeant, 1st Class; Colour-Sergeant, 2nd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 3rd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 4th Class; Colour-Sergeant, 5th Class.

Colonel's Rifle Cup, 400 yards (rapid firing).—Figure 3 target, 3 sec. exposed for 10 sec. each. Rifle provided, 300 yards. Number of rounds, 10. Winner of the Cup; Colour-Sergeant, 1st Class; Colour-Sergeant, 2nd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 3rd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 4th Class; Colour-Sergeant, 5th Class. Winner of the Cup; Colour-Sergeant, 1st Class; Colour-Sergeant, 2nd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 3rd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 4th Class; Colour-Sergeant, 5th Class.

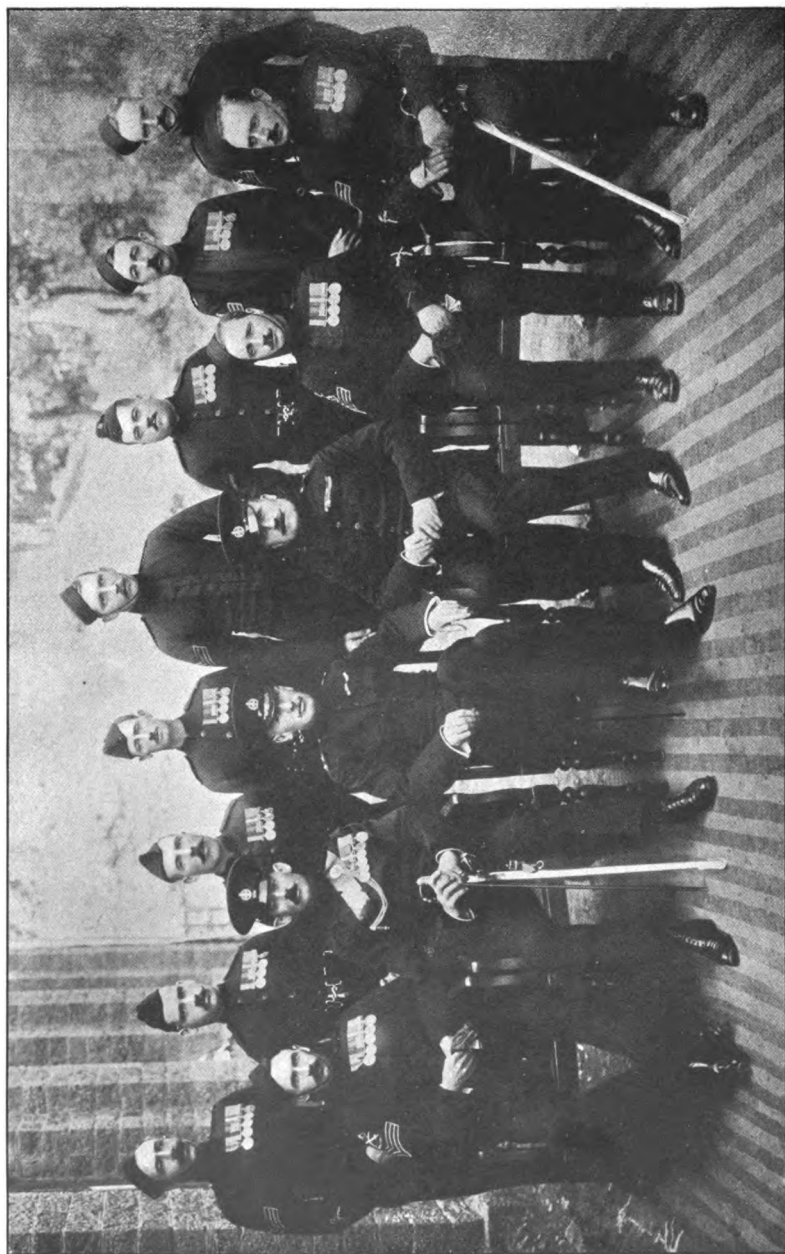
Colonel's Rifle Cup, 400 yards (rapid firing).—Figure 3 target, 3 sec. exposed for 10 sec. each. Rifle provided, 300 yards. Number of rounds, 10. Winner of the Cup; Colour-Sergeant, 1st Class; Colour-Sergeant, 2nd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 3rd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 4th Class; Colour-Sergeant, 5th Class. Winner of the Cup; Colour-Sergeant, 1st Class; Colour-Sergeant, 2nd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 3rd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 4th Class; Colour-Sergeant, 5th Class.

Colonel's Rifle Cup, 400 yards (rapid firing).—Figure 3 target, 3 sec. exposed for 10 sec. each. Rifle provided, 300 yards. Number of rounds, 10. Winner of the Cup; Colour-Sergeant, 1st Class; Colour-Sergeant, 2nd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 3rd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 4th Class; Colour-Sergeant, 5th Class. Winner of the Cup; Colour-Sergeant, 1st Class; Colour-Sergeant, 2nd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 3rd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 4th Class; Colour-Sergeant, 5th Class.

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Colonel's Rifle Cup, 400 yards (rapid firing).—Figure 3 target, 3 sec. exposed for 10 sec. each. Rifle provided, 300 yards. Number of rounds, 10. Winner of the Cup; Colour-Sergeant, 1st Class; Colour-Sergeant, 2nd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 3rd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 4th Class; Colour-Sergeant, 5th Class. Winner of the Cup; Colour-Sergeant, 1st Class; Colour-Sergeant, 2nd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 3rd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 4th Class; Colour-Sergeant, 5th Class.

Colonel's Rifle Cup, 400 yards (rapid firing).—Figure 3 target, 3 sec. exposed for 10 sec. each. Rifle provided, 300 yards. Number of rounds, 10. Winner of the Cup; Colour-Sergeant, 1st Class; Colour-Sergeant, 2nd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 3rd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 4th Class; Colour-Sergeant, 5th Class. Winner of the Cup; Colour-Sergeant, 1st Class; Colour-Sergeant, 2nd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 3rd Class; Colour-Sergeant, 4th Class; Colour-Sergeant, 5th Class.



2nd BATTALION.

OFFICERS, W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s AND RIFLEMEN REMAINING WHO EMBARKED WITH BATTALION FOR SERVICE ABROAD
IN SEPTEMBER, 1897. KULDANA, SEPTEMBER, 1913.

Seated : left to right—C/Sergt. Halloran, Sergt.-Major Pickering, Lieut.-Col. Shutte, Lieut. and Qr.-Mr. Aldridge, C/Sergt. Fitzgerald, Sergt. Barber.
Standing : left to right—Sergt. Shepherd, Rifmn. Leese, Rifmn. Finn, Rifmn. Gliddon, Band-Sergt. Roberts, A/Opl. Sexton, Sergt. Saunders, Sergt. Brown.

2ND BATTALION.

(None received.)

3RD BATTALION.

1913. Tipperary.

Battalion figure of merit	...	...	...	...	...	121·75
Individual field practices, percentage of hits to rounds fired	...	...	...	...	...	28·3

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksmen	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	
172	255	120	9	
Total number exercised	...	...	...	556

Order of Merit of Companies.

	Figure of Merit
"C" (Major J. T. Burnett-Stuart's D.S.O.) Company	126·1
"F" (Captain H. V. Scott's) Company	125·8
"A" (Captain E. P. A. Riddell's) Company	124·3
"G" (Captain E. R. Meade-Waldo's) Company	123·8
"D" (Major R. C. MacLachlan's) Company	122·5
"B" (Captain J. H. Starkey's) Company	120·8
"E" (Captain J. Harington's) Company	115·5
"H" (Captain R. F. S. Grant's, M.V.O., D.S.O.) Company	115·2

Best Shooting Company.

"C" (Major J. T. Burnett-Stuart's, D.S.O.) Company.

Best Shot of Sergeants and Acting-Sergeants.

Company Quartermaster-Sergeant E. Walwyk	...	166
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Best Shot of Corporals and Private Riflemen.

Acting-Corporal R. Tilbury	...	162
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Best Shots of Companies.

	Points
"A" Company, Sergeant G. Warren	160
"B" Company, Quartermaster-Sergeant W. Thurston	153
"C" Company, Quartermaster-Sergeant E. Walwyk	166
"D" Company, Acting-Corporal R. Tilbury	162
"E" Company, Bugler T. Jennings	151
"F" Company, Sergeant W. Shaw	153
"G" Company, Corporal W. White	161
"H" Company, Rifleman H. Lyons	137

RECRUITS.

Number exercised	...	...	...	...	...	...	192
Figure of Merit	...	...	...	...	...	...	74.1

Best Shot of Recruits for the Year.

2nd Lieutenant G. W. Sherston ... 391 points (94 in Part IV).
(Supplementary List of Officers)

FIELD FIRING.

Field Firing was done at Kilworth Camp in June. A large variety of schemes were carried out. The preliminary stage of the Company Cup Competition was again fired off as one of the Collective Practices. The conditions were the same as last year, and after some excellent shooting by six out of the eight teams, the competition ended in a tie between "F" and "G" Companies. The shoot off was carried out about a fortnight later at Tipperary, when, after another very close thing, "F" Company won.

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES, 1913.

(Results are not yet published.)

Queen Victoria Cup.—1st Team: Lieutenant Hon. C. H. Meysey-Thompson (Captain of Team), Colour-Sergeant Thurston, Colour-Sergeant-Instructor in Musketry Loasby, Colour-Sergeant Walwyk, Acting-Sergeant Puttick, Corporal Nance, Corporal White, Rifleman Depper, Rifleman Lucas, score 341. 2nd Team: Lieutenant M. Alexander (Captain of Team), Sergeant Shaw, Corporal White, Acting-Corporal Woodward, Bugler Jennings, Rifleman Croft, Acting-Corporal Tilbury, Sergeant Cullen, Sergeant-Major Pelling, score 336.

Duke of Connaught Cup.—Lieutenant Hon. C. H. Meysey-Thompson, Sergeant-Major Pelling, Colour-Sergeant Walwyk, Colour-Sergeant Thurston, Sergeant Shaw, Colour-Sergeant-Instructor in Musketry Loasby, score 658.

King George's Cup.—Lieutenant Hon. C. H. Meysey-Thompson, Lieutenant M. Alexander, Lieutenant M. Godolphin-Osborne, Lieutenant W. la T. Congreve, score 230.

Hopton Cup.—Lieutenant M. Alexander, Colour-Sergeant Thurston, Bugler Jennings, Bugler Allen, Rifleman Fussell, Bugler Herbert, Riflemen Duncan, Wilson, Mallard and Sibley, Corporal Nance, Acting-Corporals Woodward, Tilbury, French, and Phillips, Riflemen Depper, Peckham, Bennett, and Lucas, score 408.

Young Soldiers' Cup.—Lieutenant M. Alexander (Captain of team), Colour-Sergeant-Instructor in Musketry Loasby, Acting-Corporals French, Key, Grinter, and Rich, Riflemen Kennings, Harris, Berns, and Semester, score 370.

Henry Whitehead Cup.—Colour-Sergeant Walwyk, Acting-Corporal Tilbury, Corporal White, Sergeant Warren, Riflemen Lucas,

and Mallard, Colour-Sergeant Thurston, Sergeant Shaw, Rifleman Depper, Sergeant-Major Pelling, score 1,573.

The Company Match.—"E" (Captain J. Harrington's) Company, score 321; "H" (Captain R. F. S. Grant's M.V.O., D.S.O.) Company, score 310; "G" (Captain E. R. Meade-Waldo's) Company, score 298; "C" (Major J. T. Burnett-Stuart's D.S.O.) Company, score 295; "D" (Major R. C. Maclachlan's) Company, score 291; "B" (Captain J. H. Starkey's) Company, score 290; "A" (Captain E. P. A. Riddell's) Company, score 286; "F" (Captain H. V. Scott's) Company, score 298.

No team was sent to Bisley this year.

The Curragh Rifle Meeting was abandoned.

4TH BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE.

1913. Dagshai.

Battalion figure of merit	...	...	...	...	...	119.8
Individual field practices, percentage of hits to rounds fired	...	...	...	...	...	13.2

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksman	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	
309	518	158	6	
Total number exercised...	...	...	...	991

Order of Merit of Companies.

"B" (Major (Brev.-Col.) G. H. Thesiger's, C.M.G.) Company	127.8
"A" (Major A. M. King's) Company	122.8
"E" (Captain S. A. Sherston's) Company	122.1
"D" (Captain J. L. Buxton's) Company	120.2
"G" (Captain G. M. Lindsay's) Company	120.0
"F" (Captain F. H. A. Wollaston's) Company	117.0
"C" (Captain W. V. L. Prescott-Westcar's) Company	115.7
"H" (Major H. D. Ross's) Company	112.8

Best Shooting Company.

"B" (Major (Brev.-Col.) G. H. Thesiger's, C.M.G.) Company.

Best Shot of Sergeants and Acting-Sergeants.

2710 Sergeant W. Apsey	154
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Best Shot of Corporals and Private Riflemen.

1908 Corporal A. Price, "A" Company	162
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Best Shots of Companies.

	Points obtained in Parts I and II
"A" Company, 1908 Corporal A. Price ...	56—162
"B" Company, 1227 Rifleman W. Huzinga ...	53—151
"C" Company, 2453 Rifleman L. Cotton ...	49—149
"D" Company, 1912 Rifleman A. Young ...	46—148
"E" Company, 1479 Rifleman W. Jackson ...	48—150
"F" Company, 2041 Rifleman A. Cousins ...	52—140
"G" Company, 1834 Rifleman W. Simmons ...	53—161
"H" Company, 2519 Rifleman W. Long ...	48—150
Band Company, 9840 Acting-Corporal C. Saunders ...	48—149

RECRUITS.

Number exercised ...	3
Figure of Merit ...	71·3

Best Shot of Recruits for the Year.

	Points.
3738 Rifleman C. Hanson ...	76

FIELD FIRING.

Individual Field Firing.

The Individual and Fire direction practices were carried out under schemes compiled by Officers Commanding Companies, the majority being framed on the lines of Individual Field practices performed at Hythe. The results were satisfactory, although the ground over which they had to be fired was not good.

Collective Field Firing.

Schemes were framed by Company Officers. All Companies made great use of covering fire, but the ground, being the same as most companies used for Individual Field Firing, was not good.

Battalion Field Firing.

This again was unsatisfactory owing to the ground, there being a lot of cultivation which had to be avoided, and consequently in some cases somewhat unreal advances were carried out. The Battalion attacked a position, the attack starting from a range of about 1,700 yards; four companies were sent forward as firing line and supports, and four Companies and machine guns remained in reserve, one of the four Reserve Companies being pushed up into the firing line before the final assault. The result was, so far as the nature of the ground permitted the carrying out of the original scheme, satisfactory.

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCHES, 1912.

Queen Victoria Cup.—Fired at Alexandria, 16 September, 1912.
No. 1 Team, 4th Battalion, 1st. Score, 480. Captain of Team—
Lieutenant P. A. Kennedy. Scores:—

	(900)	(500)	(600)	Total
Colour-Sergeant W. Pelling ...	20	29	16	65
Corporal R. Titchener ...	16	34	14	64
Rifleman A. Quinton ...	16	28	17	61
Rifleman G. Savage ...	16	26	18	60
Rifleman C. Herbert ...	12	32	16	60
Corporal A. Fisher ...	16	26	16	58
Corporal R. Nance ...	16	27	13	56
Rifleman W. Huzinga ...	12	30	14	56
	—	—	—	—
	124	232	124	480
	—	—	—	—
Average ...	15.5	29	15	60

Prize—Challenge Cup, medals, and £50.

The Hopton Cup.—No. 1 Team, 4th Battalion, 3rd. Score, 436.
Prize, £5.

OTHER MATCHES.

BENGAL PUNJAB RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Match I.—Sergeant W. Garman, 5th, Rs. 10; Acting-Sergeant W. Miller, 18th, Rs. 6; Acting-Sergeant R. Titchener, 21st, Rs. 5; Rifleman W. Wiseman, 28th, Rs. 5; Rifleman F. Purton, 30th, Rs. 5; Rifleman W. Grainger, 42nd, Rs. 5.

Match II.—Acting-Corporal T. Claydon, 13th, Rs. 8; Rifleman W. Huzinga, 20th, Rs. 6; Rifleman C. Long, 21st, Rs. 6; Rifleman A. Ellis, 29th, Rs. 5; Rifleman S. Ritchie, 32nd, Rs. 5.

Match III.—Rifleman E. Potter, 12th, Rs. 8; Rifleman A. Ellis, 23rd, Rs. 5; Rifleman F. Hayward, 25th, Rs. 5; Sergeant W. Garman, 71st, Rs. 5.

Match IV.—Rifleman S. Ritchie, 29th, Rs. 5; Sergeant B. Kemp, 89th, Rs. 5; Rifleman C. Beckett, 92nd, Rs. 5.

Match V.—Rifleman C. Starling, 1st, Rs. 40; Rifleman C. Long, 4th, Rs. 10; Rifleman W. Grainger, 15th, Rs. 8; Rifleman R. Robinson, 17th, Rs. 6; Acting-Corporal J. Wanstall, 44th, Rs. 5; Rifleman E. Potter, 58th, Rs. 5.

Match VI.—Rifleman W. Wiseman, 6th, Rs. 10; Sergeant W. Garman, 29th, Rs. 5; Sergeant B. Kemp, 31st, Rs. 5.

Match VII.—Sergeant B. Kemp, 54th, Rs. 5.

Match VIII.—Sergeant W. Garman, 4th, Rs. 10; Acting-Corporal Claydon, 12th, Rs. 8; Sergeant B. Kemp, 92nd, Rs. 5.

Match IX.—Rifleman C. Long, 5th, Rs. 10; Rifleman C. Starling, 24th, Rs. 5; Rifleman A. Young, 61st, Rs. 5; Rifleman S. Ritchie, 75th, Rs. 5; Acting-Corporal J. Wanstall, 94th, Rs. 5.

Match X.—Acting-Sergeant R. Titchener, 10th, Rs. 10; Sergeant B. Kemp, 24th, Rs. 5; Rifleman C. Long, 75th, Rs. 5; Sergeant W. Garman, 89th, Rs. 5.

Match XI.—Rifleman S. Ritchie, 29th, Rs. 5; Rifleman C. Beckett, 49th, Rs. 5; Rifleman E. Potter, 80th, Rs. 5; Rifleman C. Long, 108th, Rs. 5.

Match XII.—Rifleman S. Ritchie, 3rd, Rs. 20; Sergeant W. Garman, 4th, Rs. 10; Rifleman A. Ellis, 10th, Rs. 8; Acting-Corporal J. Wanstall, 16th, Rs. 6; Rifleman A. Young, 47th, Rs. 5; Rifleman C. Long, 70th, Rs. 5.

Match XIII.—Rifleman W. Wiseman, 17th, Rs. 6; Rifleman W. Huzinga, 20th, Rs. 6; Rifleman W. Grainger, 22nd, Rs. 5; Acting-Corporal J. Wanstall, 43rd, Rs. 5; Colour-Sergeant W. Miller, 45th, Rs. 5; Sergeant W. Garman, 46th, Rs. 5; Sergeant B. Kemp, 52nd, Rs. 5; Rifleman E. Potter, 60th, Rs. 5; Rifleman A. Ellis, 72nd, Rs. 5; Rifleman S. Ritchie, 80th, Rs. 5; Rifleman C. Long, 92nd, Rs. 5.

Match XVII.—Rifleman E. Potter, 24th, Rs. 5.

Match XVIII.—Aggregate of Matches I—XVII. Sergeant W. Garman, 2nd, Rs. 250 and B.P.R.A. Silver Medal.

Match XVIIIa.—Sergeant who made highest score in Matches I—XVII: Sergeant W. Garman, 1st, winner of "The Sergeants' Cup." Total Prize money, Rs. 667.

RIFLE DEPÔT.

SHOOTING RECORD, 1913.

THERE were three monthly competitions in the early part of the year, and after the amalgamation of the two Rifle Clubs, a meeting was held at which £50 were given in prizes.

Winner of Cup, presented by Colonel F. A. Fortescue, C.B.

Corporal Burston, Class "A," 1st	...	...	...	...	46
Colour-Sergeant Jackson, Class "A," 2nd	...	...	...	...	42
Rifleman Haynes and Corporal Hawkins, Class "B," 1st (tie)	...	...	...	...	32

Sir Guy Campbell Challenge Cup.—No. 1 Company, No. 1 Depôt, Rifle Brigade, 1st; No. 1 Company, No. 2 Depôt, Rifle Brigade, 2nd.

Angus-Steward Challenge Cup.—Winners, Rifle Brigade.

Buchanan-Riddell Challenge Cup.—Winner, Colour-Sergeant Jackson.

Methuen Cup.—Greenjackets, 8th.

The Depôt Team had matches with The Household Brigade and R.M.L.I., Portsmouth, under Methuen Cup conditions. Both these matches were lost, by 18 and 31 points respectively. Under the

Roberts Cup conditions the Depot beat the 2nd Battalion K.R.R. in a match shot at Pirbright, and also beat the Winchester College VIII in a match fired at Chilcomb, under the Ashburton Shield conditions, viz., Bisley shooting, at 200 and 500 yards. In the Army Championship, Corporal Arnold gained a good place in the prize list.

The Sergeants held their Annual Rifle Meeting at Chilcomb on 1 and 2 October, the conditions being; Seven rounds "slow" at 200 yards, five rounds "rapid" at 500 yards, seven rounds "slow" at 600 yards.

After a very close shoot, Lance-Sergeant Fogden, King's Royal Rifle Corps, proved the winner, securing the Sergeants' Mess Cup for the year. Lunch was provided on the range, to which the Officers of the Rifle Depot were invited. The arrangements for shooting were ably carried out by Colour-Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry Whitley.

OBITUARY.

CAPTAIN B. G. R. OLDFIELD.

IN our issue of last year we much regret that the services of Captain B. G. R. Oldfield were most inadequately recorded. Captain Oldfield was appointed a "Staff Captain" with the Mounted Infantry on 5 April, 1900, and served with that force in South Africa from 18 April, 1900, until 31 December, 1901. He took part in all the operations in the Transvaal west of Pretoria between June and 29 November, 1900, including the action of Zilikat's Nek, also in the operations in the Orange River Colony between May and 29 November, including the actions at Caledon River, 27 to 29 November. He also served in the operations in the Orange River Colony and in Cape Colony between 30 November, 1900, and 31 May, 1902.

On 27 January, 1903, he was posted to the 1st Battalion, and on 1 August of the same year he was appointed Adjutant of the 24th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, and held this post until 17 January, 1907. On 20 June, 1907, he went on half-pay and retired from the Service a few months later.

As already recorded, he died on 18 August, 1912.

CAPTAIN W. G. SWINHOE.

WILLIAM GEORGE SWINHOE was born in 1832 and was gazetted a 2nd Lieutenant in the Regiment (from the Bedfordshire Militia) on 18 October, 1855, and on 23 August, 1858, he was promoted Lieutenant.

He served with the 1st Battalion in Canada, and

took part in the suppression of the Fenian Raid in 1866, receiving the medal and clasp. On 29 May, 1867, he was promoted Captain and retired from the Service on 19 February, 1870. He subsequently joined the Essex Militia for a few years, resigning his Commission in 1873. In 1877 he was appointed Adjutant of the Corps of Commissionaires, and held this post until 1892.

He died on 13 February, 1913, at 9, Campion Road, Putney, aged 81.

THE HON. VILLIERS R. BOOTLE-WILBRAHAM.

VILLIERS RICHARD BOOTLE-WILBRAHAM was the second son of the first Earl of Lathom and Alice, daughter of the fourth Earl of Clarendon, and was born 17 April, 1867.

He was gazetted a 2nd Lieutenant in the Regiment on 18 January, 1888, from the Militia, and became Lieutenant 23 March, 1891. He served with the 1st Battalion in Burma, receiving the medal and clasp for 1887-89. He retired on 16 October, 1895. A few years later he went to Travancore in Southern India, and engaged in planting. He married on 25 October, 1900, Violet Inez de Romero, who died in 1908, leaving no children. He died in Paris on 6 June, after an operation. He was heir-presumptive to his nephew, the third Earl of Lathom. There is now no heir to the Earldom.

C. THE HON. ALAN J. PENNINGTON.

ALAN JOSEPH PENNINGTON was the third son of the third Lord Muncaster and Frances Catharine,

youngest daughter of Sir John Ramsden, Bart., and was born 5 April, 1837.

He joined the Royal Navy in 1851, and served as a Midshipman in H.M.S. *Bellerophon* in the bombardment of Sebastopol on 17 October, 1854, receiving the Crimean medal with clasp for Sebastopol and the Turkish medal.

On 17 May, 1855, he was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, becoming Lieutenant on 22 May, 1857. He retired from the Service on 24 March, 1863. He married in 1880 Anna Eleonora, daughter of Edward B. Hartopp, Esq., of Dalby Hall, Leicestershire, and had no issue.

He died at 14, Lowndes Square, on 14 June, aged 76.

He was the heir-presumptive to his brother, the fifth Lord Muncaster in the peerage of Ireland and first of the United Kingdom. There is now no heir to the latter title.

M. MAJOR-GENERAL R. C. STEWART, C.B.

ROBERT CROSSE STEWART was the son of the late Major Archibald Stewart, K.H. (who served in the 95th Rifles throughout the Peninsular War and at Waterloo), and of Eliza, only daughter of the late Robert Crosse, of Barrachnie, Lanarkshire. He was born 15 March, 1825, and was educated at Elizabeth College, Guernsey. On 25 October, 1842, he was gazetted Ensign in the 84th Regiment, and was promoted Captain on 7 February, 1855. He served in India and in Burma, and exchanged to the Rifle Brigade on 8 January, 1856. Upon the reduction of the Army after the Crimea, he was placed on half-pay and subsequently appointed to the 35th Regiment.

Upon the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny he was attached to the 7th Hussars as Interpreter and was present with them at the capture of Meeangunge. Subsequently he was appointed D.A.A.G. to the 2nd Division, and took part in the siege and capture of Lucknow, where he was severely wounded. For his services he was mentioned in Despatches and received a Brevet-Majority and the medal and clasp.

In 1861 he passed the Staff College and subsequently held various Staff appointments, being D.A.A.G. at Headquarters; 1865-70; Assistant Military Secretary, Ceylon, 1870-72; Adjutant-General, Madras Army, 1872-77; Governor and Commandant, Netley Hospital, 1878-80; and lastly, Brigadier-General Commanding Eastern District, Madras, 1880-84. In 1884 he retired with the Honorary rank of Major-General.

He married in 1860, Fanny, eldest daughter of the late Captain J. Davison, of Sedgfield, Durham, and had two sons and three daughters. His son, Captain A. D. Stewart, was killed in action at Vlakkfontein 9 October, 1900, when serving in the 1st Battalion. General Stewart was made a C.B. in 1881 and a few months after retiring, he was granted a Distinguished Service Reward.

He died at Hove on 10 July in his 89th year.

C. M. MAJOR-GENERAL SIR A. WARREN, K.C.B.

ARTHUR FREDERICK WARREN was the son of the late Pelham Warren, M.D., and Penelope, daughter of the late Very Rev. William D. Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph, and was born 29 July, 1830.

On 23 July, 1847, he was gazetted 2nd Lieutenant

in the Regiment and he became Lieutenant on 11 October, 1853.

He accompanied the 2nd Battalion to the Crimea and was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkerman and served throughout the siege of Sebastopol, receiving the Crimean medal and three clasps, the 5th Class of the Medjidie and the Turkish medal. He was mentioned in Despatches.

He was promoted Captain on 29 December, 1854, and was given a Brevet-Majority on 2 November, 1855.

He accompanied the 2nd Battalion to India in 1857 and was present at the actions of Cawnpore and at the siege and capture of Lucknow. Later on he served throughout the Oudh and Trans-Gogra Campaigns of 1858-59 and in the operations on the Nepaul Frontier. For his services he was mentioned in Despatches and received the medal and clasp for Lucknow.

He was promoted Major on 4 August, 1855, and seven years later became a Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel on 3 August, 1873.

On 12 November, 1873, he was appointed to command the 2nd Battalion and proceeded with it to Ashanti. He was present at the actions of Amoaful and Ordahsu and the capture of Coomassie. For his services he was mentioned in Despatches and received the C.B. and the medal and clasp.

He became a Brevet-Colonel on 1 October, 1877, and was placed on half-pay on 14 December, 1878, at the expiration of his tenure of the Command of the 2nd Battalion.

On 4 June, 1881, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel to command the 32nd Regimental District at Bodmin, which post he held for five years, being placed on half-pay on 4 June, 1886. On 30 September, 1887,

he was promoted to Major-General but was not employed in that rank and retired from the Service on 8 October, 1890.

On 11 January, 1907, he was appointed Colonel-Commandant of the 1st Battalion and shortly afterwards was granted a K.C.B.

He married in 1875, Marie Louise, second daughter of J. Thornton, Esq.

He died on 18 July at his home, Worting House, near Basingstoke, and was buried at Worting. A firing party from the Depot attended and the Buglers sounded the "Last Post" over the grave. At the funeral H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Colonel-in-Chief, was represented by Major Talbot and the 1st Battalion by Major Stephens. The R.B. Club sent a wreath on behalf of the Regiment.

MAJOR A. H. W. LOWNDES.

ALAN HERBERT WATLINGTON LOWNDES was the second son of the late George Alan Lowndes of Barrington Hall, Essex, and was born 4 July, 1859. He was educated at Wellington and at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was gazetted Lieutenant in the Essex Regiment on 9 September, 1882, and transferred to the Rifle Brigade on 12 December, 1883. He joined the 1st Battalion and served with it in the Burmese Expedition from 1886 to 1888 receiving the medal and two clasps. He subsequently served on the North-West Frontier in the Tochi Valley Expedition in 1897, receiving the medal and clasp, and later on in the Tirah Expedition of 1898 for which he received a second clasp. The following were his services during the South African War:—Operations in Natal, March to

June, 1900, including action at Laing's Nek (6 to 9 June). Operations in the Transvaal, east of Pretoria, July to 29 November, 1900, including actions at Belfast (26 and 27 August) and Lydenburg (5 to 8 September). Commanding at Groot Oliphants River, from 23 July, 1901, afterwards at Balmoral to 12 November, 1901.

He received the Queen's South African medal with clasps for Belfast and Laing's Nek and the King's South African medal with two clasps.

He retired from the Service on 16 July, 1902.

In 1906 he married Helen Marie (who died in 1909) only daughter of Sir Owen Randal Slacke.

He died 21 July, 1913, after a short illness at Hatfield Regis, Essex, aged 54.

M. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. A. LASCELLES, M.V.O.

HENRY ARTHUR LASCELLES was the fourth son of the Right Hon. William Sebright Lascelles and Lady Caroline Howard and was born 4 December, 1842.

He joined the Navy as a Cadet in 1855 and served in the Indian Mutiny of 1857-58 as a Midshipman with the Naval Brigade of H.M.S. *Shannon* under Captain Peel. He was present at the battle of Cawnpore, the siege and capture of Lucknow, and the defeat of the Gwalior Contingent. For his services he received the Indian Mutiny medal and clasp for Lucknow. On 17 April, 1860, he was gazetted a 2nd Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade and was promoted to Lieutenant on 24 January, 1865, and to Captain on 21 September, 1872.

He served with the 2nd Battalion in the Ashanti Expedition, 1874, and was present at the actions of

Amoaful and Ordāhsu and the capture of Coomassie, receiving the medal and clasp. He was promoted to Major on 1 July, 1881, and retired from the Service on 22 February, 1882, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

After retirement he became Assistant Private Secretary to the late Duke of Devonshire, when Secretary of State for War, 1882-85. For many years he was a member of the West Sussex County Council, Midhurst District Council and Board of Guardians, and a Magistrate. He married in 1883 Caroline daughter of the late Hon. Charles Gore, who survives him. He died suddenly on 29 July at Woolbeding, Midhurst, Sussex, aged 70.

M. GENERAL SIR MARTIN DILLON, G.C.B., C.S.I.

MARTIN ANDREW DILLON was a son of the late Major Andrew John Dillon and of Catharine, daughter of the late Martin Browne, Esq., of Cloofad, co. Roscommon, and was born on 19 June, 1826. He was gazetted an Ensign in the 98th Regiment on 18 March, 1843, without purchase and was promoted to Lieutenant in the same Corps, also without purchase, on 14 November, 1844. With the 98th Regiment he took part in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49. For a general account of his subsequent career we cannot do better than quote from the *Times* of 19 August:—

“As a subaltern he came under notice when doing duty with his Regiment in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-49, for which he obtained his first war medal. He was with the flank companies of the 98th at the forcing of the Kohat Pass under Sir Colin Campbell and Sir Charles Napier, when he secured his second medal. So highly did Sir Colin Campbell think of him

at this early period that he expressed a desire at Headquarters that the young officer's name should be noted for promotion. For this he had to wait some little time, but when his step came, in November, 1855, it occasioned much satisfaction, as it took the form of a company in the Rifle Brigade, without purchase. The 98th was then in India; the Rifle Brigade had both their Battalions in the Crimea. Captain Dillon lost no time in joining for duty; but to his great disappointment all chance of distinction was over when he reported himself at Headquarters on March 18, 1856. He was too late even to qualify for the war medal, as Sebastopol had fallen when he arrived. However, he soon turned his face eastward again, after a short experience of garrison life in England, for the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to which unit he had been posted, was among the first reinforcements ordered to India on the outbreak of the Mutiny.

"Captain Dillon arrived in India in November, 1857, and until December, 1859, was continuously engaged, except for a short period when incapacitated by his wounds. His record of service included the actions at Cawnpore, where he was dangerously wounded, receiving two bayonet wounds and one sword wound. At the siege and capture of Lucknow he distinguished himself so much that he was given a Brevet-Majority for this special episode. His next exploit was in the Oudh Campaign under Sir Hope Grant, when he came under notice and was highly commended. It had been his wish to see field service on the Staff; when, therefore, his old chief, Lord Clyde, set out on his Trans-Gogra Expedition he took Major Dillon with him, acting as Brigade-Major to that well-known "greenjacket," Brigadier-General Sir Alfred Horsford. This proved

but a stepping-stone, as Dillon found himself later nominated to do duty as Chief Staff Officer on the Nepaul frontier in the advance into that region, and also in the second Trans-Gogra Campaign.

“His name had now become quite a familiar one; Martin Dillon was recognized as fit for any position of trust. Consequently, when Brigadier-General Holdich was appointed to take charge of the operations on the Oudh Frontier, in conjunction with 12,000 Nepaulese troops, he gladly availed himself of his service as Brigade-Major. These operations resulted in the capture of large bodies of Mutineers who had crossed the boundary. For this result, as General Holdich said, he had to thank largely Major Dillon, ‘who had proved most helpful and was always at the post of duty, ready with valuable advice and assistance.’ For his service during the Mutiny period Major Dillon obtained the war medal with clasp, and was told that he was not to be forgotten. The China Expedition was organized in 1860. He then found himself placed on the Staff of the Division commanded by Major-General Sir Robert Napier, as Assistant Adjutant-General, and in that capacity went through the whole of the campaign, including the capture of the Taku Forts and the advance to Peking. His reward on this occasion was a Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonelcy, dated 15 February, 1861, and the war medal with clasp. On return to India he reverted to duty with the Rifle Brigade. In 1865 Sir Robert Napier was appointed to the command of the troops in the Bombay Presidency, and offered his Military Secretaryship to Lieutenant-Colonel Dillon. When Sir Robert Napier embarked at Bombay in January, 1868, in command of the Abyssinian Expedition, Dillon went with him as Military

Secretary in the field, and was present in the march to and capture of Magdala. He was most flatteringly mentioned in Despatches, and received a C.B. and the medal, besides being created an Aide-de-Camp with the rank of Colonel in the Army 10 August, 1868.

“On 9 April, 1870, Lord Napier of Magdala entered upon the duties of Commander-in-Chief in India and was so employed until 10 April, 1876. Throughout that time Colonel Dillon held the office of Military Secretary on his staff, accompanying him afterwards to Gibraltar as Assistant Adjutant-General. The latter appointment Dillon continued to hold until May, 1878, when, having become a Major-General, he was called upon to vacate it. But he was too well thought of to be left long without employment. The late Duke of Cambridge held him in high regard, and gave proof of his appreciation of his abilities by appointing him in October, 1878, Assistant Military Secretary at Headquarters. Here General Dillon was employed for five years, adding greatly to his reputation by his conduct of official business and readiness at all times to sink personal interests and feeling when the good of the Service was concerned. He was created a K.C.B. in 1887 and a G.C.B. in 1902. He was a Commissioner of the Duke of York's Royal Military School.

“A high-minded man of sound judgment, Sir Martin was always looked up to and respected. He became a Lieutenant-General in November, 1887, a General in July, 1892, Colonel of the West Yorkshire Regiment in May, 1897, and Colonel Commandant Rifle Brigade in February, 1904. In this latter distinguished Regiment his name will ever be treasured as that of a soldier who not only brought it credit by his example, but was invariably foremost in promoting any measure

which had for its object the good of the Regiment and the welfare of its *personnel*."

We feel sure that all who read this, who had the honour and privilege of knowing Sir Martin, will most heartily endorse the concluding paragraph. For he was a man of singularly loveable qualities and his affection for and devotion to his old Regiment up to the very end were most touching.

He died on 18 August, at Charlbury. For many months previously he had been in very poor health at 30, St. James' Square. The family decided that Sir Martin should be buried in Ireland, and his remains arrived at North Wall, Dublin, about 7.30 a.m. on 21 August, whence they were conveyed on a gun-carriage by a detachment of R.H.A. to the Mortuary Chapel at Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin, escorted by a party of the 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers.

On the following day, 22 August, a short Requiem Service was held in the Chapel at Glasnevin at 11 a.m. At the grave a party of 1st Battalion, The Buffs (2 officers, 100 other ranks, drums and fifes), fired the volleys and played between.

The Regiment was represented by a party of the 3rd Battalion from Tipperary, consisting of 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 12 N.C.O.s, 22 Private Riflemen and Buglers. At the end of the service, the Buglers sounded the "Last Post" over the grave.

General Sir A. H. Paget, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Commanding the Forces in Ireland, represented H.M. the King; Captain A. F. S. Grant, M.V.O., D.S.O., represented H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught; and Major Lord Frederick FitzGerald represented the 60th King's Royal Rifle Corps.

The R.B. Club sent a wreath on behalf of the Regiment, as did the officers of the 14th West Yorkshire Regiment as well as many relations and old friends.

In order to place clearly on record Sir Martin Dillon's services the following has been compiled by Captain W. H. Davies, the Secretary of the R.B. Club. It would be hard to imagine a finer record of sterling work for Sovereign and Country :—

DATES OF COMMISSIONS, &c.

18 March, 1843	...	Ensign 98th Regiment.
14 November, 1844		Lieutenant 98th Regiment.
2	„ 1855	Captain Rifle Brigade.
10 January, 1857	...	Half-pay of the Corps.
5 June, 1857	...	Re-appointed to Corps.
20 July, 1858	...	Brevet-Major (Mutiny).
15 February, 1861	...	Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel (China).
15 August, 1868	...	Brevet-Colonel.
	1868	...
19 June, 1872	...	A.D.C. to the Queen, C.B. (Abyssinia).
	1872	...
	1872	...
19 December, 1877		Lieutenant-Colonel Rifle Brigade.
20 April, 1878	...	Half-pay.
1 May, 1878	...	Major-General.
	1881	...
	1881	...
22 November, 1887		Reward for Distinguished Service.
	1887	Lieutenant-General.
	1887	K.C.B.
16 July, 1892	...	General.
15 February, 1893		Retired List.
27 May, 1897	...	Colonel West Yorkshire Regiment.
	1902	...
	1902	G.C.B.
20 February, 1904	...	Transferred to Rifle Brigade as Colonel-Commandant 4th Battalion.
	1905	...
	1905	Transferred to 2nd Battalion as Colonel-Commandant.

SERVICES.

Punjab Campaign, 1848-49. (Medal.)

N.-W. Frontier of India Campaign, 1850: Forcing of Kohat Pass.
(Medal with clasp.)

- Indian Mutiny, 1857-59. Actions at Cawnpore (severely wounded) ; siege and capture of Lucknow, and throughout the Oudh and Trans-Gogra Campaigns and the operations on the Nepaul Frontier. (Despatches, *London Gazette*, 5 May, 20 June, and 2 September, 1859. [Medal with clasp, Brevet of Major.])
- China War, 1860. A.A.G., capture of Taku Forts and advance to Pekin. (Despatches ; Medal with two clasps and Brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel.)
- Abyssinian Campaign, 1867-68. Military Secretary, capture of Magdala. (Despatches, *London Gazette*, 30 June, 1868. [Medal, A.D.C. to the Queen, C.B.])
- Military Secretary, Bombay, 1865-67.
- Military Secretary, India, 1870-76.
- A.A.G., Gibraltar, 1876-78.
- Assistant Military Secretary, Headquarters, 1878-83.
- Commanded the Lucknow and Rawal Pindi Divisions, India, 1884-88.
- Commissioner, Duke of York's Royal Military School.
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C. M. PRIVATE RIFLEMAN EDWARD AYLING.

EDWARD AYLING was born at Goodwood, Sussex, in 1828, and enlisted into the Army in 1851 and served for three years, but of this period of his service there is no record. In 1854 he re-enlisted into the Rifle Brigade and served in the 2nd Battalion throughout the Crimean Campaign, returning with it to England in 1856. When on duty in the trenches he was severely frost-bitten in both hands and feet. For his services in the Crimea, he received the medal and clasps for Alma, Inkerman and Sebastopol and the Turkish medal. After his return to England, volunteers were called for, for the 60th Rifles, at the time serving in India, and he volunteered and served with their 1st Battalion in the early part of the Mutiny. Upon the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade coming out to India at the end of 1857, he was transferred back to his old Corps and served with it throughout the remainder of the Campaign, subsequently returning with it to England. He was granted the Indian Mutiny medal with the clasp for Lucknow.

He was discharged to pension on 20 June, 1875, being at the time in possession of five Good-conduct Badges and the Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct. For many years he suffered from an ulcerated leg and in 1899 he became an inmate of the Infirmary of the Union Workhouse at Bishop's Waltham, paying his way and when able to get about, doing good work. He was a most cheery and contented old soldier and had many friends. He died on 4 May, at the age of 85, from the results of a fall and was buried at Bishop's Waltham. A party of the Rifle Brigade, consisting of a Sergeant and seven Riflemen from the Rifle Depot

attended as pall-bearers and the Buglers sounded the "Last Post" over his grave. Amongst those present at his funeral were Lieutenant-Colonel A. V. Jenner, D.S.O., and the Hon. Albert Hood, late of the Rifle Brigade, and Captain L. C. D. Jenner, late of the 60th Rifles.

C. M. PRIVATE RIFLEMAN JAMES WATERMAN.

JAMES WATERMAN enlisted in 1854 at the age of 18, and served in the Crimea and Indian Mutiny Campaigns and was awarded the medals for them. He took his discharge in 1865. He died at Fordingbridge, Hants., on 9 May, 1913, aged 77. His funeral was attended by a party from the Rifle Depot and representatives of the 7th Hants. Regiment (T.F.), and Veteran Reserve.

C. SERGEANT JAMES O'NEILL.

JAMES O'NEILL was born at Clare, co. Clare, on 22 April, 1832, and enlisted in the 41st Regiment in 1849, and served with it in the Crimea. During the Campaign he was wounded on two occasions, once severely, while with the storming party at the Redan. For conspicuous gallantry on this occasion, he was selected to receive the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

He was discharged from the 41st about June, 1859, and re-enlisting in the Rifle Brigade on 17 August of the same year, quickly obtained promotion to the rank of Sergeant, and served in Canada during the Fenian Raid of 1866, with the 1st Battalion. He was employed for some time as Sergeant-Major of the Military School at Quebec, and helped to pass the first batch of cadets

at that institution. On 17 May, 1870, he was discharged on completion of twenty-one years' service, and on the following day took up the appointment of Sergeant-Major of the London Rifle Brigade (Volunteers), in which capacity he served until 14 May, 1878, when he was discharged on reduction of establishment. He next joined the 1st Suffolk Volunteers, and served in that Battalion as a Sergeant-Instructor for nearly fifteen years. On reaching the age limit, early in 1893, he was obliged to retire, after nearly forty-four years' service. For twenty-two years he was employed as Drill Instructor at the Albert Memorial College, Framlingham, Suffolk.

He was in possession of the following Medals and Decorations :—

- (1) Crimea ; clasps, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol.
- (2) Turkish Crimea.
- (3) Cross of the Legion of Honour.
- (4) Canadian clasp, 1866.
- (5) Long Service and Good Conduct.
- (6) Meritorious Service.
- (7) Volunteer Decoration.

His service abroad totalled about thirteen years, and was spent in the Ionian Islands, Malta, Turkey, the Crimea, the West Indies and Canada. When in Canada, in 1864, he married. An injury to his right arm, received in the Crimea, caused him to learn to write with his left hand. He was in receipt of a pension of 2s. 6½d. per diem, and an annuity of £10 per annum for Meritorious Service.

He died on 9 November, in his 82nd year, at Bury St. Edmund's, where his widow and son still live, and was buried with military honours.

THE CHAPEL, WINCHESTER BARRACKS.

THE Chapel in Barracks has been restored at a cost of £100; £45 of this was expended on the organ.

Mrs. Elrington has presented a beautiful carved altar frontal in memory of her husband, General Elrington, late Colonel Commanding 4th Battalion, and Mrs. Hatchell a very fine carved oak reredos.

The following ladies have each presented a set of church embroideries: Mrs. William Barnett, a green set; Mrs. F. A. Fortescue, a purple set; Mrs. Collins and Mrs. Buchanan-Riddell, a red set; Lady Hutton, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. Seymour, and Miss Fortescue, a white set.

Further funds are needed to complete the scheme of redecoration; the oak panelling for the apse cost £18, and the carved oak Communion rails £16.

The Officer Commanding the Rifle Depot would like to take this opportunity of thanking, in the name of the Committee, all those who so kindly subscribed towards this worthy object. A list of the subscribers is given on the next page.

CHAPEL FUND.

			£	s.	d.
H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught	...	...	3	3	0
The Earl of Northbrook	...	...	5	5	0
Lady Newdigate...	...	...	5	0	0
2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade	...	...	10	0	0
4th Battalion Rifle Brigade	...	...	5	0	0
Mrs. Fortescue and Mrs. Collins	...	...	5	10	0
Major-Gen. Sir L. Swaine	...	...	5	0	0
Captain Ellis	...	...	5	0	0
Lieut.-Col. Hope Edwards	...	...	5	0	0
Colonel Oxley	...	...	3	3	0
Colonel Fortescue	...	...	3	3	0
Colonel Herbert	...	...	3	3	0
General Sir W. Leigh Pemberton	...	...	2	2	0
Colonel S. Hare	...	...	2	2	0
Mrs. Barnett	...	...	2	2	0
Mrs. Collins	...	...	2	2	0
Colonel Pemberton	...	...	2	2	0
Captain H. Ward	...	...	2	2	0
Lieut.-Col. Hon. W. Coke	...	...	2	0	0
Colonel H. Wood	...	...	2	0	0
Captain Baring	...	...	2	0	0
Captain Fryer	...	...	2	0	0
Lieut.-Col. Legh...	...	...	2	0	0
Lieut.-Col. H. B. Buchanan	...	...	1	1	0
Captain Lomer	...	...	1	1	0
Rev. M. F. Talbot	...	...	1	1	0
General Sir N. Lyttelton	...	...	1	1	0
Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Hutton	...	...	1	1	0
J. Wormald, Esq.	...	...	1	1	0
Colonel J. Hare	...	...	1	1	0
Colonel Fergusson	...	...	1	1	0
Captain Travers	...	...	1	1	0
Major-Gen. H. T. Fetherstonhaugh	...	...	1	1	0
T. Ames	...	...	1	1	0
Major-Gen. Robinson	...	...	1	1	0
J. F. Lees	...	...	1	1	0
Major Lysons	...	...	1	1	0
The Duke of Somerset	...	...	1	1	0
Miss Woodhouse	...	...	1	0	0
Major-Gen. Terry	...	...	1	0	0
Mrs. A. Whitaker	...	...	1	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Lieut.-Col. Jenner	1	0	0
Major-Gen. Hon. E. M. Stuart-Wortley ...	1	0	0
Major Green	1	0	0
R. O. Bridgeman, Esq.	1	0	0
N. F. Campbell, Esq.	1	0	0
Captain L. Butler	1	0	0
Major Watson	1	0	0
Mrs. Morris	0	15	0
Major Majendie	0	10	6
Major J. Curteis... ..	0	10	6
Major Carlisle	0	10	0
Captain Phipps Hornby	0	10	0
Captain Morris	0	10	0
Major Thornton	0	10	0
Colonel Hon. H. Yarde-Buller... ..	0	10	0
Captain Jenkinson	0	10	0
Major H. Maitland	0	10	0

ROLL OF PAST OFFICERS.

CORRECTIONS FOR 1915.

WITH a view to the issue of the corrected List for 1915 it is requested that all past Riflemen who may wish to have any additions or corrections made will be good enough to send full particulars of the same to the Editor before 31 October.

Officers who may leave the Regiment during the year are particularly requested to send to the Editor their addresses and a statement of their "War Services, &c."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor requests that all contributions to the CHRONICLE for 1914 may be posted on or before 1 November.

Those responsible for Battalion and Depôt contributions should send them in complete up to 1 November, and forward a *supplementary* despatch with the Parade State on 31 December.

It is particularly requested that the printed forms for "Records" and "Musketry" be used.

When sending photographs for reproduction, the following information should in all cases be written *legibly* in pencil on the back of each one:—

- (a) Number of Battalion.
- (b) Title of subject (name, place, and date).
- (c) If a group, rank and names of individuals.

When sending maps for reproduction—

- (1) They should be drawn about one-third larger than the size required for the CHRONICLE.
- (2) The north point and an adequate scale should be given.
- (3) The names of places, &c., should be written legibly, so as to admit of the process of reduction.

Correspondents are requested to adhere to the following rules:—

1. All communications to be written *on one side only* of the paper, leaving a wide *margin*.

2. All names of persons and foreign places to be written in block Roman type, thus: **MALTA**, and care be taken to spell such names correctly. Non-compliance with this rule causes a vast amount of trouble, both to the Editors and the publishers. *Ranks* should be given in full, thus: "Captain," "Acting-Corporal," *not* "Cpt.," "A/Cpl." All *abbreviations* should be avoided, such as "Bn." for "Battalion," "Bde." for "Brigade." *Dates* should be given thus: "10 April," *not* "April the 10th" or "April 10th."

3. ALL Contributions, both manuscript and photographs, should be sent to

CAPTAIN W. H. DAVIES,
Secretary R. B. Club,
51, Stanton Road,
Wimbledon, S.W.

marked "RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE" outside, who will forward them to the Editor or Assistant Editor.

4. All other correspondence should be sent to the Editor,
COLONEL WILLOUGHBY VERNER.

Between 1 May and 31 October, the Editor's address is Hartford Bridge, Winchfield, and from 1 November to 30 April, GIBRALTAR, whence letters are forwarded to him at Algeciras.

Every member of the Rifle Brigade Club receives a copy of the CHRONICLE and a Sheet Calendar post free.

The price of CHRONICLES to non-members of the Club is 12s. 6d. Copies can be purchased from the Publishers.

Back numbers of the CHRONICLE can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

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